"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains today, followed by fair; Tuesday, fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,722. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS

PRESIDENT PROUD OF 63D CONGRESS

Legislation Enacted Frees Business from Monopoly, He Writes Mr. Underwood.

CONFIDENT OF ELECTIONS

Declares Voters Never Failed to Reward Service—Change "Would Set Clock Back."

OUTLINES NEXT PROGRAMME

Merchant Marine and Conservation—Underwood Gives Credit to Wilson's "Magnificent Leadership."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In a letter to Representative Oscar W. Underwood, leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, President Wilson congratulates Congress upon the legislation enacted since the incoming of the present Administration. The letter is Mr. Wilson's principal contribution to the political campaign this year, when the entire membership of the House and one-third of the membership of the Senate is to be elected. Arrangements have been made to give the letter wide circulation in the two weeks before the close of the Congressional campaign.

The President expresses confidence in the outcome of the Congressional elections. The voters of the United States, he says, never have failed to reward real service.

Most of the letter is devoted to the work done by Congress in enacting the tariff law, the currency law, the Clayton anti-trust law, and the trade commission law. The letter follows in full:

One Aim: To Set Business Free.

The White House,
Washington, Oct. 17, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Underwood: I cannot let this session of Congress close without expressing my warm admiration for the fidelity and intelligence with which the programme outlined in April and December of last year has been carried out, and my feeling that the people of the country have been served by the members of this Congress as they have seldom, if ever, been served before. The programme was a great one, and it is a matter of deep satisfaction to think of the way in which it has been handled.

It had several distinct parts and many items, but, after all, a single purpose, namely, to destroy private control and set business free. That purpose was manifest enough in the case of the tariff and in the legislation affecting trusts, but, though perhaps less evident upon the surface there, it lay at the very heart of the Currency bill, too. May I not add, even though it lies outside the field of legislation, that that, and that chiefly, has been the object of the foreign policy of the Government during the last eighteen months?

Private control had shown its sinister face on every hand in America, had shown it for a long time, and sometimes very brazenly, in the trusts and in a virtual domination of credit by small groups of men. The safest hiding place and covert of such control was in the tariff. There it for a long time hid very shrewdly. The tariff was a very complicated matter; none but experts thoroughly understood its schedules. Many of the schedules were framed to afford particular advantages to special groups of manufacturers and investors. That was the soil in which trade combinations and combinations of manufacturers most readily grew, and most rankly.

High prices did not spring directly out of the tariff. They sprang out of the suppression of domestic, no less than of foreign, competition by means of combinations and trade agreements which could be much more easily contrived and maintained under the protection of a high tariff than without it. The European war came before the withdrawal of this much-coveted opportunity for monopoly could show its full effects and active competition bring prices to their normal level again; but it is clear enough already that the reduction of the tariff, the simplification of its schedules so as to cut away the jungle in which secret agencies had so long lurked, the correction of its inequalities, and its thorough recasting with the single honest object of revenue, were an indispensable first step to reestablishing competition.

Mere Light Routed Lobby.

The present Congress has taken that step with courage, sincerity, and effectiveness. The lobby by which some of the worst features of the old tariff had been maintained was driven away by the mere pitiless turning on of the light. The principle was adopted that each duty levied was to be tested by the inquiry whether it was put at such a figure and levied in such a manner as to provoke competition. The soil in which combinations had grown was removed, lest some of the seeds of monopoly might be found to remain in it. The thing had needed to be done for a long time, but nobody had ventured before to undertake it in systematic fashion.

The panic that the friends of privilege had predicted did not follow. Business has already adjusted itself to the new conditions with singular ease and elasticity, because the new conditions are in fact more normal than the old. The revenue lost by the import duties was replaced by an income tax which in part shifted the burden of taxation from the shoulders of every consumer in the country, great or small, to shoulders more certainly able to bear it.

We had time to learn from the actual administration of the law that the revenues resulting from the double change would have been abundant had it not been for the breaking out of the present war in Europe, which affects almost every route of trade and every market in the world outside of the United States. Until the war ends and until its effects upon manufacture and commerce have been corrected we shall have to impose additional taxes to make up for the loss of such part of our import duties as the war cuts off by cutting off the imports themselves—a veritable war tax, though we are not at war; for war, and only war, is the cause of it.

It is fortunate that the reduction of the duties came first. The import duties collected under the old tariff constituted a much larger proportion of the whole revenue of the Government

Continued on Page 4.

FIRST LONDON 'BUS EVER UNDER FIRE

Exhibited, Bullet-scars and All, by Its Proud Driver, Back From Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Promenaders in Park Lane today had a fleeting glimpse of twenty London motor omnibuses which were among those used in transferring the Belgian and British troops from Antwerp just before the Germans entered that city. In single file the omnibuses tore along at terrific speed, occasionally greeted by cheers. The spectators recognized them as Antwerp's veterans from the tattered Belgian and British flags flying above the drivers' seats and the warlike inscriptions which had been chalked on the sides in French and English by military passengers who had been transported through Belgium in them.

Each was manned by a chauffeur in khaki, but that these military looking men simply were ordinary 'bus pilots transformed into soldiers by the emergencies of the war became evident when one cumbersome vehicle halted abruptly so that its driver could engage in a brief exchange of Cockney badinage with an acquaintance at the wheel of a civilian 'bus which chanced to pass at the same moment.

A group of onlookers who gathered about the war conveyance noticed that it was marked as if by bullets. When questioned about it the chauffeur proudly said:

"Yessir; this is the first London 'bus to be fired on in the history of the world."

He added that it happened to be the last 'bus to cross the Scheldt, and became a target of the German advance guard entering Antwerp.

SHAW SEES AMERICA LEADER OF TOMORROW

Dramatist Pictures Peace Conference With Wilson Presiding After Europe Is Ruined.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—A letter to a friend here from Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, dated at Bordeaux Oct. 1, contains the following:

"A week ago, in London, I interviewed George Bernard Shaw for an hour. He summed up the situation like this:

"This war of nations makes the United States all important. When peace comes, as come it must, if only through international exhaustion, it will not be arranged by their Colonels sitting around a drum. Instead there must be a world conference, with the President of the United States in the chair.

"To that conference England will, of course, come bleating, but when France has lost the eight billions loaned to Russia, when the Czar's Government is bankrupt, when English credit is desperately shaken, and German industries are wrecked, the United States can push forward unburdened.

"Americans will be the leaders of tomorrow. For Europe must now breed from the men of the last reserve."

Further on in her letter Miss O'Reilly said:

"With me is my friend and fellow-worker, the authoress, Miss Grace Ellison, whose uncle, Sir Douglas Barclay, brought about the Anglo-French Entente. Miss Ellison is inaugurating a Red Cross unit of 500 nurses as her bit of nurse service. I have been asked by the Department of Military Justice to visit the war prisons and draw up a report of remedial deficiencies. France wants to be decent to its prisoners of war, and I want to serve the Republic."

MARNE BATTLE LOST FOR LACK OF GAS?

At Any Rate, Von Kluck Was Unable to Win By Candle Light.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The weekly magazine L'Opinion publishes an account of von Kluck's stay at Coulommiers on Sept. 5 and 6, written by an eye-witness, from which it appears that a very trifling cause perhaps contributed most materially to the Allies' victory on the Marne. On arriving, says the writer, the German commander was very cheerful and consumed a huge meal, drinking a good deal of champagne. He talked freely with the inhabitants, informing them that he expected to dine in Paris in four days, as the battle was nearly won, the French were retreating southward, and the British were being pursued to the southwest. He assured all who pleased him that they would benefit by his favor when they became Germans, as they soon would. Next day a military band gave a concert after luncheon, Gen. von Kluck remarking that its next performance would be on the boulevards.

Toward evening his cheerfulness diminished. The news arrived that the French retreat had been stopped, while the British were turning on their pursuers. The German headquarters became unusually busy—almost agitated. Suddenly, at a time when the arrival of messengers was incessant and the activity the greatest of all, the lights were extinguished. A tremendous uproar followed. A German Major rushed out, uttering fearful threats of what he would do unless the gas were immediately turned on; but it was soon found that the gasometers were quite empty, that their fires were out, and that their engineers had fled.

For nearly thirty minutes, at the most critical point of the battle, the German headquarters were in absolute darkness. The members of the staff were unable to read messages or consult their maps until candles had been obtained, and even then it was hard to follow the maps by the flickering light.

Early the next morning Gen. von Kluck departed hastily, without breakfast, cursing and obviously worried. Soon afterward the Allies occupied the town.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, Now 31 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

FRENCH TELLS HOW PARIS WAS SAVED

British General Describes Fighting That Forced the German Armies to Turn Back.

UNDER FIRE FOR 25 DAYS

From Aug. 23 to Sept. 17 English Forces Never Rested—Wrought Havoc to Invaders.

CHAPTERS OF GALLANT ACTS

First Corps Under Sir Douglas Haig Bore Brunt of Long Struggle at the Aisne.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—In two long reports made public today Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces on the Continent, recounts with considerable detail the fighting in which the British expeditionary force was engaged during the month ended Sept. 28.

This fighting included the retirement from Mons southward to the Seine, and the advance after a most vigorous offensive on the part of the Allies back to the River Aisne and the first stage of the desperate encounters along the line of that river, which included the crossing of the stream in the face of the determined opposition by the Germans.

The first report discloses that it was Sept. 6 that the Allies took the offensive which checked the German Gen. von Kluck's advance to the southeast of Paris, and that it required four days to compel the Germans to turn their backs on the French capital. Two days later the Germans, according to the report, were back across the Aisne, having lost heavily in men, guns, and transports in their retreat. Then commenced the battle of the Aisne, which lasted for a month, and the first phases of which are dealt with.

In the second report, which is dated Oct. 8, Gen. French refers to the attacks and counter attacks, which were still going on when the report was concluded Sept. 28.

In one of the reports Gen. French makes special mention of a long list of officers and men who have distinguished themselves in the fighting.

Under Fire Twenty-five Days.

The earlier report, dated Sept. 17, calls special attention to the fact that "from Sunday, Aug. 23, up to the present date, from Mons back almost to the Seine and from the Seine to the Aisne, the army under my command has been ceaselessly engaged, without one single day's halt or rest of any kind."

Further along Field Marshal French says:

"In spite of very determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who is holding in strength and with great tenacity a position peculiarly favorable to defense, the battle which commenced on the evening of Sept. 12 has so far forced the enemy back from his first position, secured passage of the river, and inflicted great loss upon him, including the capture of over 2,000 prisoners and several guns."

The dispatch gives details of the retreat on Aug. 28 and 29. Gens. Gough and Chetwode, with the Third and Fifth Cavalry Brigades covered the retreat, repulsing the Germans with great loss.

"The pursuit by the enemy," continues the report, "was very vigorous. Some five or six German corps were on the Somme facing the Fifth Army; on the Oise at least two corps were advancing toward my front and were crossing the Somme east and west of Ham; three or four more German corps were opposing the Sixth French army on my left.

Set Trap for Germans.

"This was the situation when at 1 o'clock I received a visit from Gen. Joffre at my headquarters. I strongly represented my position to the French Commander in Chief, who was most kind, cordial, and sympathetic, as he always has been. He told me he had directed the Fifth French Army, on the Oise, to move forward and attack the Germans on the Somme, with a view to checking the pursuit.

"I finally arranged with Gen. Joffre to effect a further short retirement toward the line between Compiègne and Soissons, promising him, however, to do my utmost to keep always within a day's march of him."

The Germans were threatening the British line of communication, and, continues the report: "While closely adhering to his strategic conception to draw the enemy on all points until a favorable situation was created from which to assume the offensive, Gen. Joffre found it necessary from day to day to modify the methods by which he sought to attain this object, owing to the development of the enemy's plans and a change in the general situation."

On Sept. 5 Gen. Joffre decided to take the offensive, as he considered conditions very favorable to success.

Field Marshal French believes that about noon on the 6th the enemy realized that a powerful threat was being made against the flank of his columns moving south and east, and began the great retreat which opened the battle.

This battle, so far as the Sixth French Army, the British Army, and the Fifth and Ninth French Armies were concerned, was concluded on the evening of Sept. 10, when the Germans had been driven to the Soissons-Rheims line, with the loss of thousands of prisoners, many guns, and enormous masses of transport.

Germans Change Plans.

The change in the German plans from a direct advance on Paris appears to have been made on Sept. 3. Describing the various stages of the advance against the Germans, Field Marshal French praises the cavalry, especially Gen. de Lisle's brigade, with the Ninth Lancers and Eighteenth Hussars.

On the 8th both the First and Second Army Corps made large captures and took some guns. On the 9th, after forcing the passage of the Marne, they inflicted a heavy loss in killed and wounded on the Germans, while the Second Division took some hundreds of prisoners and a battery of eight ma-

Continued on Page 2.

ALLIES' LEFT PUSHED FORWARD THIRTY MILES; ARMENTIERES TAKEN, BATTLE NEAR NIEUPORT; GERMANS MOVING FOR GREAT COUNTER-STROKE

GERMAN MOVE IMPENDING

Heavy Assault Expected on Some Unrevealed Point of the Line.

REINFORCEMENTS TO AID IT

Brought Up "from Antwerp and Elsewhere"—No Change Thus Far, Berlin Says.

MUCH BOOTY AT OSTEND

Slow but Steady Gains Reported Before Belfort, Where German Mortars Have Been Drawn Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, received today a wireless message from the Foreign Office in Berlin which made this statement about the situation in the West:

Official Headquarters reports for 17th: Germans took at Bruges and Ostend much war material, a great number of infantry rifles, ammunition, 200 locomotives ready for use.

In the French war theatre there are no important developments.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—The following official report from German headquarters, issued in Berlin on Sunday, is sent by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent:

In the western theatre of war, yesterday was generally quiet and the situation unchanged.

Germans Plan New Stroke.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (via The Hague and London)—All the signs indicate that a change is impending in the protracted struggle in northern France, where for weeks the hostile armies have faced each other in such strongly entrenched positions that neither has been able to advance except at enormous cost. The principal effect of the mutual flanking operations has been to extend the battle lines without either side finding a weak spot.

The German Army which beleaguered Antwerp is now free, and the invading forces have been strengthened otherwise for an assault against some point in the extended battle front. The point chosen for this offensive movement is being guarded jealously. The bulletins given out by the German Headquarters throw no light on the nature of the stroke which unmistakably is impending. America is perhaps better informed concerning this than is Germany. The latest bulletin reports: "The situation is unchanged."

Reports from the front state that the entrenched positions in the centre have become full-fledged fortresses. The infantry is lodged in such elaborately protected shelter pits that damage is done only when a heavy shell strikes squarely. Shrapnel or shell fragments do not penetrate. The soldiers have introduced mattresses, tables and other comforts into these underground rooms, in which they live in comparative comfort except when it is necessary to man the trenches against infantry attacks. Heavy artillery is planted in masses near the line. These guns include the twenty-five which were captured from the fortresses at Givet, France.

Cheers Bring French Fire.

Demonstrations and false alarms are frequent. The fall of Antwerp caused a sudden outflare of activity, the cheers of the German troops causing the French to believe that a general attack was impending, and drawing a general fire from the French forces. Near Rheims the Allies even launched a counter attack to anticipate an expected German charge. German Headquarters state that the French report of a repulse by the French of a night attack near St. Dié, in the French Department of Vosges, on Oct. 11, had no other foundation than the German cheering, to which the French answered with a half hour's heavy artillery and rifle fire along the seventeen-mile front.

The French still hold the eastern frontier fortress line, although a number of barrier forts have fallen. A letter from a German officer who was before Toul describes the art with which the French defend every yard before and between the fortresses. The French infantry is sheltered in three-story trenches. The bombproofs, even in the infantry positions, are roofed with concrete, against which all except the heaviest shells are ineffective. Cannon in disappearing armored turrets answer the continual German fire. Cellar telephones have been found in houses outside the French lines, by means of which the position of the German batteries have been betrayed. Dogs carried letters and carrier pigeons were used until the dogs were shot and the pigeons were eaten.

Praise for French Aviators.

The German officer in his letter expressed high praise of the French aviators. Where the German earthworks were not concealed from aerial reconnaissance the appearance of a French aviator was invariably followed by an artillery attack upon the position.

"How tensely we watch our shrapnel bursting around those aeroplanes, and how seldom is one brought down," says the writer. "The German aviators are equally as good."

The Swiss newspapers report severe fighting and frequent artillery duels in the vicinity of Belfort, France. The German papers are without direct news regarding operations in this section.

Prince Joachim, youngest son of Emperor William, has been promoted to be a Captain, and has been reassigned as a staff officer in the Eleventh Army Corps.

30,000 Belgians in Holland.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following matter has been given to the press from official sources:

"The number of Belgian soldiers who entered Holland, it is now stated, was 30,000.

"The Daily Mail of London reports that the Anglo-Belgians were defeated east of Ghent. Reports from The Hague are that the revolt of Boers in South Africa is taking on larger proportions and many arrests are being made.

"Twenty-two German universities have addressed to foreign universities a declaration protesting against the aspersions cast upon the German Army and setting forth that the Germans destroyed property only when forced to do so by treacherous assaults on the part of a hostile civilian population.

"Former King Manuel of Portugal has been received by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in pursuance to a plan to restore the monarchy in Portugal. The Germans have lodged a strong protest at Lisbon against the hostile attitude of the Portuguese Government. The latter still hesitates to openly participate in the war.

"The Rech, a Russian paper, states that Russia deports prisoners of war, even officers, to Siberia. Anglo-Indian troops have brought the plague to Cairo. Already fifty deaths have occurred.

Fighting Before Belfort.

"According to a telegram from Zurich received by the semi-official Cologne Gazette, heavy German mortars have been placed east of the fortress of Belfort, where the fighting already has begun. The Germans so far are gaining ground, though slowly. The same paper publishes a telegram from Berlin denying the assertion of the Paris Temps, under date of Sept. 29, to the effect that the German Government inspired President Wilson to take up the matter of mediation. The telegram says that the alleged stimulus in that direction came by no means from the German side.

"The Government, convinced of the President's good intentions, had expressed thanks for his endeavors, but referred to the fact repeatedly declared by Great Britain that she would wage war to the last. Germany, however, will permit no one to doubt that her people have made such sacrifices as will not allow her to accept a peace that does not safeguard her from any new attacks in the future. The telegram continues:

"'The German conditions as quoted from the Temps are merely an invention originating in a desire for self-deception.'

"It is officially admitted that the submarine which sank the Russian cruiser Pallada was the German U-26. The crew received Iron Crosses.

"Reports that the manuscript of the third volume of Bismarck's 'Thoughts and Reminiscences' is preserved in the vaults of the Bank of England is incorrect. The German publisher, Gottascher Verlag, claims possession of the Iron Chancellor's manuscripts.

Situation in the East.

"Great distress is raging in European Poland. A deputation asked assistance of the Petrograd Government, which intends the introduction of an income tax.

"The Berliner Tageblatt learns from reliable sources that the Russians at Radom hanged three Jews, despite the fact that their innocence was proclaimed by others.

"The German Agricultural Council has issued the declaration that this year's crops will be sufficient to support the country until next year's harvest.

"The Austrians have taken a great part of the Russian fortifications east of Przemysl, and since the reopening by them of offensive operations in Galicia have taken 15,000 Russian prisoners.

"The confiscation and sale of the exhibits in the German and Austrian pavilions at the International Municipal Exhibition at Lyons is criticised by the German press. Participation in the exhibition was decided upon only at the suggestion of the City of Lyons, and therefore the confiscation was a violation of the rights of hospitality and contrary to the action at the Leipsic exhibition, where all the exhibits of hostile countries were left untouched.

"The African explorer, Dr. Karl Peters, describes his own observations of the revolting treatment accorded 20,000 German and Austrian residents of England who are now detained in concentration camps. The sanitary conditions are so wretched that already 300 persons have died, he says.

"According to The Franfurter Zeitung, Antwerp is bound to pay a war contribution of 30,000,000 francs, ($6,000,000.)

"Crown Princess Cecilie went to Danzig for the special purpose of decorating the crew of the submarine U-26 with the order of the Iron Cross. The vessel's commander, Baron Berckheim, is now a famous figure among Captains."

GERMAN BIPLANE FALLS.

Pilot Killed and Passenger Severely Injured in Brandenburg.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that during a cross-country flight from Doeberitz on Oct. 16, a German military biplane when near Rathenow, Brandenberg, Prussia, fell to the earth.

The pilot was killed and a passenger severely injured.

Imported Bock Panetela. A cigar with an enviable reputation for quality.—Advt.

Summary of War News.

The Allies have driven the Germans back thirty miles in the northern area, according to an announcement by the British Press Bureau.

An unofficial dispatch from Dunkirk states that severe fighting is taking place near Nieuport, to the south of Ostend. The land forces of the Allies, it is said, are being assisted by several warships.

The French War Office reports that the Allies have retaken Armentières, and have made progress north of Arras. Two violent attacks made by the Germans to the north and east of St. Die Saturday night were repulsed.

Germany reports, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, that there are no important developments in the situation in France.

The Russians report that the Austrians have been repulsed in an attempt to cross the River San. The battle south of Przemysl continues, while the situation in East Prussia and on the Vistula remains the same. The Austrian forces in the passes of the Carpathians have been strengthened.

A Berlin official statement says that fighting continues near Warsaw. Vienna, in an official statement, says Austrian troops have crossed the Stryi River and have made progress after desperate fighting. Up to the present, it is said, 15,000 Russians have been taken prisoners.

An official report from Gen. French gives the total of British killed, wounded, and missing from Sept. 13 to Oct. 8, as 561 officers and 12,980 men.

Anti-German mobs in London have wrecked twenty bakeries, butchers' shops, and saloons belonging to Germans, and looted the stores and also the dwelling places of their owners above them.

TRANSFERRED OIL SHIP SEIZED OFF SANDY HOOK

Standard Company's Brindilla, Renamed and Under Our Flag, Taken Into Halifax.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 18.—As a prize of war the steamer Brindilla, flying the United States flag, was brought into Halifax harbor this afternoon by the auxiliary cruiser Caronia. She was formerly the German oil tank steamer Washington, and it is reported that she has contraband of war on board.

The Brindilla sailed from New York last Tuesday, bound for Alexandria, Egypt, and was taken the same day by a British cruiser just outside the three-mile limit off Sandy Hook.

The warship, the name of which has not been disclosed, sent a crew aboard and then ordered the oil-tanker to steam ahead. She kept close by until the Caronia, which was several hundred miles distant, came up in response to a wireless call. Upon the arrival of the Caronia, the custody of the Brindilla was intrusted to her, and both vessels were ordered to proceed to this port.

According to unofficial reports trouble developed in the engine room of the prize ship, and as a result the Caronia sent more men aboard to assist in working her and frustrate a suspected plot to open the sea cocks. Early on Thursday the Caronia took the Brindilla in tow. As the weather was heavy, progress was slow, and the hawsers parted several times, causing further delay.

Local officials say that the Marshal of the Admiralty Court and the Chief Provost Marshal of the Port will probably take charge of the tanker tomorrow pending disposition of the case by the court. The crew of the Brindilla is said to be composed mainly of Norwegians and Swedes, with a few Germans in the engine room.

Capt. Petersen, commander of the Brindilla, was in communication tonight with the United States Consul here. He said that he hoped to procure the release of his vessel, take on coal, and proceed to his destination. The Consul declined to make any statement until he had received instructions from Washington.

The oil tank Brindilla is owned by the Standard Oil Company of Bayonne, N. J., and was transferred from German to American registry early in October under the Underwood amendment to the Panama Canal Act of 1912.

David T. Warden, manager of the foreign department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, when told last night by THE NEW YORK TIMES, at his home in Montclair, that the Brindilla had been captured, said he would take the matter up with Washington today. Informed that the vessel was suspected of taking fuel to German cruisers, he laughed, and said that her cargo would be of no use, as it was illuminating oil and the vessel herself was a coal burner.

An official of the Custom House last night surmised that the Captain of the warship might not have received notice from Lloyd's regarding the change of registry, and when her code letters R. J. W. B. were hoisted at the mainmast head he read it in his book to be the Washington of Hamburg and not the Brindilla of Bayonne, N. J.

GERMAN SUBMARINE HALTS DUTCH STEAMER

Appears Off Hook of Holland Eagerly Asking Where the Warships Are.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—The Chronicle's correspondent, who was on board the Dutch steamer Batavier IV., reports an exciting adventure on the voyage from Tilbury to Rotterdam. Wiring from the latter city on Saturday, he says:

"The ship was stopped by the German submarine U 21, which came as far south as the Maas lightship, some ten miles out from the Hook of Holland and five miles from the spot where another submarine sank the Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

"The voyage was adventureless until about 2 P. M., when the lookout man described a strange, thin grey object creeping up. The Captain took it to be a British submarine with the periscope showing until she came within hailing distance, when she showed a German ensign with the Imperial eagle in one corner, and ordered us to heave to. 'Who are you?' 'Where are you going?' 'Have you seen any English warships and where?' were questions bellowed through the megaphone to our Dutch Captain.

ANTI-GERMAN MOBS WRECK LONDON SHOPS

Twenty Despoiled Before Soldiers Stop Outbreak—Rioting Resumed Last Night.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—Anti-German riots began late Saturday night in Deptford Borough and Old Kent Road. The disorder was stopped by soldiers, but late last night the rioting was resumed and was still in progress early this morning. A large force of police who tried to put down the disturbance in High Street, Deptford, last night, had several of its members injured.

During Saturday's outbreaks twenty bakeries, butcher shops, and saloons were wrecked completely. The rioters yesterday threatened to attack German establishments in Bromley and other boroughs if the authorities permitted them to open. Much excitement prevailed in Deptford and neighboring boroughs. Crowds thronged the streets and refused to move at the orders of the policemen and soldiers.

Saturday's rioting was led by 100 dock laborers, who were turned out of a lodging house to make room for Belgian refugees. The men gathered in a saloon conducted by a German, and smashed the windows and the bar. The dock laborers accused the owner of the saloon of having circulated a report that two British battleships had been destroyed. The shop of a German butcher, in the window of which a picture of Emperor William was displayed, was wrecked.

The rioting continued for a distance of about a mile before it was stopped by a detachment of soldiers. The shopkeepers all lived above their places of business and their apartments were sacked. Twenty rioters were captured in one house. They had thrown a piano down the stairway and the instrument became jammed and held them prisoners.

KING GEORGE REWARDS BRAVERY IN THE NAVY

Distinguished Service Cross for Commissioned Officers and Medals for the Enlisted Men.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Official Press Bureau this evening issued the following statement from the Admiralty:

"King George has been pleased to approve the establishment of a medal, to be called the Distinguished Service Medal, to be awarded to chief petty officers, petty officers, and men and boys in all branches of the service of the Royal Navy, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in his Majesty's services afloat—for distinguished conduct in war, in cases where the award of Conspicuous Gallantry Medals would not be applicable.

"His Majesty has further approved of an award of the Conspicuous Service Cross, to be designated in the future the Distinguished Service Cross, to all officers below rank of Lieutenant Commander, in addition to the officers previously eligible for this decoration."

BRITISH CASUALTIES NOW REACH 13,541

Sir John French's Report Covers Losses to Oct. 8—561 Officers Included.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—An official report by Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British expeditionary force, gives the total of British killed, wounded, and missing from Sept. 13 to Oct. 8 as 561 officers and 12,980 men.

The War Office issued tonight another casualty list received from headquarters under date of Sept. 16. It gives 51 non-commissioned officers and men as having been killed, 149 men wounded, and 555 men missing.

Those killed belonged to the Royal Scots, the Royal Irish, and the East Surrey regiments. The East Surreys, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and the Somerset Light Infantry figure largely in the missing list.

Of commissioned officers, the list gives four killed and five wounded.

NAVY AIDING THE ALLIES

Reported to Be Helping to Check Advance on Dunkirk.

FRENCH GAIN NEAR ARRAS

War Office Statement Calls Their Successes There a "Notable Advance."

BELGIANS CHECK GERMANS

Their Reorganized Army Prevents the Invaders' Passage of the River Yser.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 9:25 P. M.—The Official Press Bureau issued the following announcement tonight:

The British troops have made good progress during the last few days. In the northern area the Allies have driven the enemy back more than thirty miles.

PARIS, Oct. 18, 11:06 P. M.—An official communication, issued by the French War Office tonight, says:

During the course of last night two violent attacks were attempted by the Germans to the north and east of Saint Dié. These were repulsed, with serious losses to the enemy.

No other report of any importance has yet been received on the operations of the day.

The statement issued in the afternoon said:

The Belgian Army in Belgium has vigorously repulsed several attacks by Germans at crossings of the River Yser.

On our left wing, north of the Canal la Bassée, the Allies occupy a front on Givenchy. Allies from Fromelles have retaken Armentières.

To the north of Arras yesterday was marked by a notable advance on our part.

Between the region of Arras and the Oise we have made slight progress at certain points.

In the centre and on our right wing the situation remains stationary.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS SOUTHWEST OF OSTEND

Navy Apparently Co-operating With Land Attack Upon the Germans Near Nieuport.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

FLUSHING, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The passage of German forces westward from Ostend ceased at 2 o'clock yesterday. Fighting has begun between them and the Allies. Three wagonloads of German wounded have been seen returning from the front.

Guns heard at sea at 8 o'clock yesterday evening are believed to have been those of a cruiser firing on the German land forces.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

DUNKIRK, Oct. 18, 7:15 P. M., (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Severe fighting is taking place today near Nieuport, to the south of Ostend. Very heavy firing has been heard at Dunkirk since 8 o'clock this morning. It is suggested that torpedo boats or gunboats are being used in the canals.

Report Germans Nearing Dunkirk.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail, under date of Sunday night, says:

"A message just received from a German source reports that the Germans are between Furnes and Dunkirk and are nearing the latter place."

HUGE FORCE THROUGH OSTEND

Forty Thousand Infantry Pass, Some Coming from Long Distance.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—All day Friday and Saturday morning the Germans kept passing through the town on the way to France. On Saturday artillery was passing closely for two hours, and it was calculated that 400 guns went by. The infantry numbered about 40,000, and there was also some cavalry. Later more guns arrived.

The troops were very fatigued, and had apparently been drawn from all quarters. Some had fought at Luneville and Nancy.

There were indications of a big movement against Dunkirk.

The Germans have imposed a fine of $1,000,000 on Ostend.

GERMANS QUITTING OSTEND?

Rumor to That Effect Is Current in Northwest France.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

NORTHWEST FRANCE, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A report is current in this district this morning that the Germans are retiring from Ostend and its neighborhood. It is added that the town was not occupied in great force. It is impossible here, at the time at which this message must be dispatched, to obtain any verification of the report, which, however, comes from what I think is a fairly reliable source.

I am informed in another quarter that the Germans now regard their general position in Belgium as not quite a satisfactory one. It is straggling, open to attack, and in great danger, owing to the continued progress of the Allies further south. Good progress, it is added, is being made by the Allies in Belgium, and in military circles high hopes are entertained that a notable advance will be registered in the course of this week. It is, indeed, confidently anticipated that the advance will be achieved by a victory, which will also have a considerable effect on the position of the contending armies elsewhere.

"The Germans in Belgium," said a high officer to me this morning, "simply cannot hold on and win. Before the week is over we ought to have them on the run."

That may be rather optimistic, but a distinct feeling of optimism prevails here.

GERMANS MOVE SIEGE GUNS.

Bring Them from Antwerp to the Northern Fighting Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE SEACOAST OF NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German force threatening the northern French seacoast seems to have been arrested for the moment in its forward march. The Germans are said to have suffered heavily in the recent fighting and to be short both of munitions and stores. With that comes the news, which was to be expected, that the siege guns from Antwerp are being moved toward the present German fighting line.

Large bodies of troops have been pushed forward, but Gen. von Kluck is far from having completed arrangements for striking his contemplated great blow. It is probable that the Germans will attempt to penetrate the defenses of Dunkirk, with the object of overrunning the French coast as far as Calais and Boulogne. A large German force is centred at Thourout, due east of Dixmude, which commands the road to the Belgian coast and the French frontier. Southwest of Courtrai, and just inside the Belgian frontier, a strong body of Germans has also been located.

The Germans, taught by severe losses in recent actions, have grown wary of flinging their troops on positions which have not been thoroughly reconnoitred.

Meanwhile Dunkirk, though menaced by the German advance, remains calm and is confident of giving the invader, if he comes, an extremely warm reception, whether he ventures an approach along the coast or by the road to the southeast, leading from Pervyse.

Duty in the trenches, never, in any circumstances, very agreeable, has been rendered doubly unpleasant during the last few days by heavy rain. The zone between the two armies is in parts nothing better than a bog, and in this men and horses flounder hopelessly. "General Rain" has done the Allies a good turn by his seasonable intervention. The weather has turned cold as the days grow shorter. White mists shroud the low-lying land in the early mornings. Altogether, Flanders is an unhealthful country to fight in during these Autumn days, and there are those whom I have met here who express confidence that the swing of the pendulum will not be long delayed and that a great German setback is near.

VON DER GOLTZ TOOK OSTEND.

Field Marshal Later Rode Back to Bruges in American Consul's Car.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—An American, J. M. Allison, and a Scotchman, James Downie, have arrived in London from Ostend and have given The Daily Mail an account of the German occupation of Ostend.

They say that the Burgomaster entered the Town Hall to await the arrival of the German officers. The first German officer arrived on horseback at about 11 o'clock with about a dozen Uhlans. He was followed by two big motor cars full of officers. In the first was seated Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German Governor General of Belgium. Just before he came the American Consul, H. A. Johnson, for whom the Burgomaster had telephoned, arrived.

After telling what he wished to have done in Ostend, the German Governor asked Mr. Johnson to accompany him to Bruges, twelve miles away, to be introduced to the German General who had been appointed to act as commander of Ostend. As the Consul's chauffeur knew the road, Field Marshal von der Goltz got into his car, which started off with the Stars and Stripes flying.

From that moment the town belonged to the Germans, who came into the city in every imaginable make of motor car—German, American, French, Belgian, English, and even in ancient-looking cabs, with soldiers acting as drivers.

ALLIES' LINE STRENGTHENED.

Capture of Armentieres Gives Them an Important Rail Junction.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It was announced this afternoon that the town and important railway junction of Armentières, seven miles northwest of Lille, had been recaptured by the Allies. This greatly strengthens their line. At the same time the line a little to the south has been extended by the capture of Givenchy and Lillers, just to the north and west of La Bassée, which place, if the Germans are still there, must now be very uncomfortable for them.

It is also announced that a German force—whether from Ostend or inland is not stated—has endeavored to force a passage of the little River Yser, which reaches the sea very near the Ypres Canal at Nieuport.

Good progress is also reported from the north and south of Arras.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Two important successes in the battle for Dunkirk and Calais, for the possession of which the Germans are striving, are credited to the Allies in the official communication issued in Paris this afternoon.

The French are said to have reoccupied Armentières, an important railway junction on the Belgian frontier northwest of Lille, and to have repulsed an attempt of the Germans to cross the River Yser, which flows through that little corner of West Flanders which is all of Belgium that remains in Belgian hands. This would mean a check to the German attempt to reach Dunkirk by the coast route. The French are also said to have pushed still further back the German army which is advancing along the Belgian frontier to the coast.

The battle which culminated in Armentières again coming under French influence lasted for a week, during which the fighting was hard and continuous. The action opened with cavalry fighting, which gradually developed into a general battle, which indicates that the French are advancing in force toward Lille.

The Allies also have made an advance north of La Bassée Canal, between that line and Arras, and at certain points between Arras and the Oise. This latter is rather a long front, but the claims in the French official communication are taken here to mean that the German movement westward has been checked. The Germans, however, are bringing up reinforcements, seemingly determined to resume the offensive either toward Calais or at some other point of the long front.

Berlin says it is not known where these new troops are going, but the Allies probably soon will learn their destination, as their aviators are said to be busy everywhere over the German lines.

GERMANS BOMBARD LILLE?

Heavy Reinforcements Said to be Coming from Brussels.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—The Germans are bombarding Lille from the south.

According to a dispatch to The Daily Chronicle, they are bringing heavy reinforcements from Brussels.

This story of bombardment contradicts most recent reports, which have indicated that the Germans held Lille in force.

FIGHTING IN EAST FRANCE.

French Repulse Attack on St. Die and Cut Railroad in Alsace.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, Oct. 18, via Paris, Monday, Oct. 19.—What in previous wars would have been called great battles were fought today on the eastern wing of the fighting line stretching from the Belgian coast to Switzerland. In this great battle of nations, however, these fights are regarded merely as incidents. The fighting always has been of the most fierce nature in this district owing to the strenuous efforts of the Germans to obtain possession of the strong fortresses of Verdun, Toul, and Epinal, in order to open a way from Metz into France.

St. Die, on the Meurthe, 32 miles northeast of Epinal, was the centre of today's attacks, which resulted in a repulse for the Germans with heavy casualties. The borders of both Alsace and Lorraine also felt the shock of battle, and in the Vosges the famous French Alpine regiments were in contact with German columns. These mountaineers continually keep the Germans busy by utilizing their remarkable mountain guns and baffling their efforts to drive them out.

Cut Railroad in Alsace.

Their greatest achievement in the recent operations was the cutting of railroad communication between Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace, and Mülhausen, thereby increasing the difficulties of the Germans in sending their wounded to the rear and in bringing up supplies.

The Germans have brought up 10-inch mortars in this district, supposedly for an intended eventual siege of Belfort. In view of this possibility the French have renewed their attacks from the south and again advanced beyond Altkirch. A great part of the theatre of operations in Southern Alsace is illuminated at night by forest fires along the Swiss frontier caused by shells falling across the border.

Along the intrenched line where the armies have been face to face for six weeks nothing beyond a desultory bombardment occurred today; but further north on the western wing, where the German efforts to break through the Allies' line have been unsuccessful, the fighting still continues.

During a dense fog which overhung the battle line, hindering operations on both sides, a section of French infantry recently made a dash on the Germans across the Somme River, surprised the men in the trenches, and annihilated their first line with the bayonet.

The Frenchmen pursued their advantage, but fell into the hands of a reserve battalion of German infantry, who captured all of them. The fog thickened and prevented the Germans from moving, and they formed a hollow square around the prisoners and stacked their arms to await the clearing of the atmosphere.

French Capture a Battalion.

The Germans then bivouacked and absolute silence reigned for some time. Then a voice rang out from among the prisoners, "To the guns, comrades!" Every Frenchman thereupon rose and rushed to the stack of guns, the butts of which could be seen beneath the fog. The German commander and a dozen men who were standing guard tried to resist the French, but fell under their own bayonets, and the entire German battalion, dazen by the onslaught, surrender. The French took them back to the French lines after the fog lifted.

On another part of the line, where 800 Germans were well burrowed in quarters, the French General called for 300 Turco volunteers. During the night the Algerians, discarding their rifles, crept in, with bayonets between their teeth, and surprised the Germans, of whom only eight escaped.

SEES GERMANS WEAKENING.

English Correspondent Says Whole Line in France Is Beaten.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

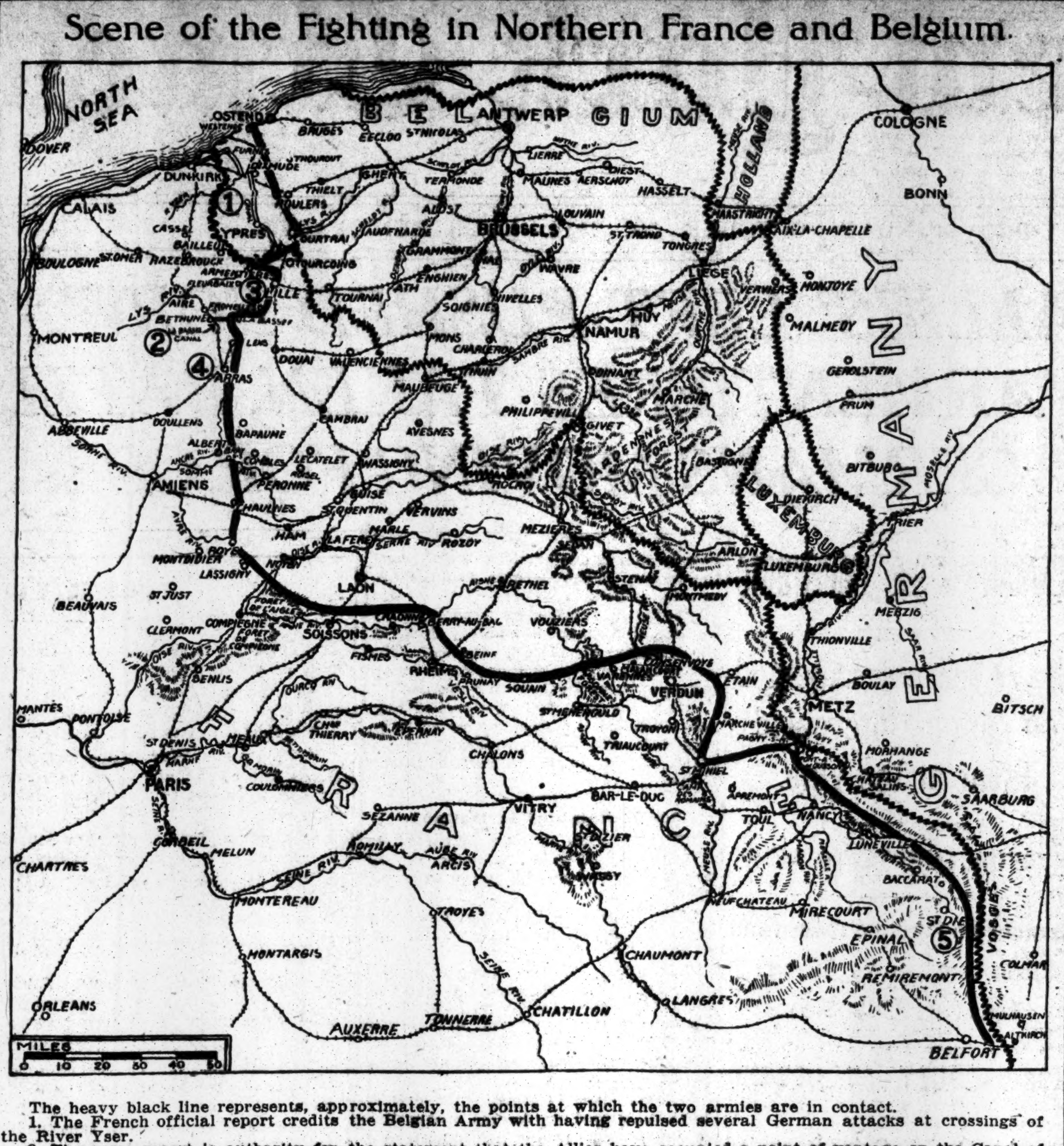
A TOWN IN FRANCE, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In spite of the severity of the censorship, it is known throughout the north of France, at least, that the Germans have been pressed back very far during the past three days.

It is not an indiscretion for any correspondent to say that the Germans have been chased to a safer place on their heights to the east and southeast. They are being flung back in a crowded mass upon the borders of that road, which they must hold unless they die, down which their guns have passed, and their food supplies and all their munitions of war, since they struck their first blow at France.

So far as strategy is concerned, the Germans have been beaten. They have been forced to retire from ground for which they have thrown away thousands of men. They have been forced, against all the rules of their textbooks, to crowd back upon narrow lines, and they have failed again to break through the lines. In France itself, vast and formidable as their numbers are, so that there is always a possibility of the Allies being crushed at some unknown point of weakness, they have not been strong enough so far to resist the French and British offensive. Every day for the last five days they have yielded their ground.

Exhaustion more than death itself is weakening their numbers. The German prisoners I saw yesterday were miserable men, sick and starved and weary. Dysenteny is rife in the German army. It is making a horror of the trenches; it has taken all the stiffening out of the hardiest soldiers, who have been careless of the ordinary fatigues of war. So far as one may judge from the prisoners, the German army is in a bad way. It is hardly likely that such men will retrieve the disasters of the last week, which has seen the defeat of the whole German line from the Belgian frontier to the centre of Artois.

Scene of the Fighting in Northern France and Belgium.



The heavy black line represents, approximately, the points at which the two armies are in contact.

1. The French official report credits the Belgian Army with having repulsed several German attacks at crossings of the River Yser.
2. The same report is authority for the statement that the Allies have occupied a point of vantage on the Canal of La Bassée.
3. Armentières, an important railway junction, has been retaken by the Allies.
4. "To the north of Arras," says the French War Office, "yesterday (Saturday) was marked by a notable advance on our part."
5. Two violent German attacks on French positions to the north and east of St. Die were repulsed Saturday night, says the War Office.

SAYS INVADERS ARE AT BAY.

Fighting to Keep Their Line of Retreat, Correspondent Thinks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHWEST FRANCE, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The position of the Germans in France now is that they have been thrown back almost as far as their line of communications. Their battles are direct efforts to keep their line of retreat. It has come to that, and the public is entitled to know it.

One need not assume in consequence that the Germans will be out of France in the next five minutes. They are a very formidable enemy, but one may certainly assume that the superior generalship of the Allies and the far better quality of their men have at last manoeuvred the Germans into a position from which they will have enormous difficulty in extricating themselves, and if they are unable to do so it may possibly result in their ruin.

In any case I cannot possibly see how they can ever resume the offensive in this theatre of war unless the armies now fighting in Russia come this way and repeat in Belgium the efforts of von Kluck's army, and that is not likely.

All this need not lead the allied nations to be unduly cheerful about any speedy end of the war. One hears little stories concerning the preparations made in the thorough German way, covering every contingency, for the reception of the Allies when they are at the gates of Germany, and the next phase of the war is opening. Surprises as great as their now famous 17-inch howitzers are being got ready, it is said—a great variety of devilish machines that will disappoint the "on to Berlin" excursionists considerably; but the French are set on a tour of Germany, all the same.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Allies are making strong progress. The armies of the west in many places have executed some magnificently conceived attacks which have been sustained with superb courage. One cannot yet write that the German Army has been defeated, but it may be said that in the western theatre of war, at least, it is in a position of peril, and the men who are fighting it entertain high hopes that the biggest triumph of the campaign will soon be chronicled.

If the Kaiser's men are at Ostend, it is practically their only point of advance; they have fallen back everywhere else.

HIGH HOPES IN PARIS.

Newspapers Believe von Kluck Has Been Outmanoeuvred Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—"The situation of the armies in the north permits the Allies to entertain justifiable hopes," according to the headlines above L'Intransigeant's résumé of the present state of the protracted struggle. The other French newspapers show an equally decided belief that the Germans have been outmanoeuvred in the recent operations.

La Liberté prints an interview with a French officer who has just returned from the front. He analyzes the Germans' movements before and after their occupation of Lille. He says that Gen. von Kluck evidently intended to outflank the Allies by cutting them off from the sea. With this object, on Oct. 5 and 6 he threw forward a strong force of cavalry, supported by infantry, toward Dunkirk. On the night of Oct. 9 the Allies' cavalry pushed back this force to Armentières, thus depriving it of the River Lys, whose possession was necessary for the success of the flanking movement. The Germans, forced to retreat, occupied Lille, which lay before them, mainly as a recompense for their failure.

"The consequences," says this officer, "were that instead of von Kluck outflanking us, he himself was outflanked, despite the arrival of the besiegers of Antwerp. The Allies are very advantageously placed."

La Presse notes that German strategy seems confined to one operation, namely, an enveloping movement in great force on one wing, combined with heavy attacks on the centre. This succeeded when it was first tried at Charleroi, but since then it has been repeated against the French at Arras, and more recently toward Ostend, as well as against the Russians. The failure of their last attempt in Flanders leaves them, says La Presse, no alternative save battle or retreat.

"Never," says the writer in conclusion, "since the opening of the war has our position been so favorable or warranted such hopes."

SOLID WALL OF THE ALLIES.

British Correspondent Thinks That von Kluck Has Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The military situation now suggests not only complete failure of strategical initiative, but increasing impotence and inertia on the part of the German forces. The reduction of Antwerp had one great importance, that of securing the main line of retreat through Belgium from a rear attack; but with a very large part of the Belgian Army transferred [excision by the censor] it becomes more and more questionable whether this victory was worth its price.

The forces of the Allies now present a solid wall. I say a solid wall; but, while this line is safe from assault and has broken any hope of a turning movement by the coast, it is being slowly but steadily extended inland.

The continued furious attacks upon Verdun, Nancy, and the line of the Argonne, which might have been disastrous for the French right, have completely failed.

It is believed that the ten divisions of the Landsturm lately brought from Germany for the defense of the line are practically the last reinforcements that Gen. von Kluck can expect to receive. The reinforcements of the Allies, on the other hand, may be slow, but they are almost unlimited. In this situation the loss of initiative on the German side is not surprising.

COURTRAI EVACUATED.

German Forces in Bruges Moving Toward French Frontier.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to The Telegraaf from Sluis says that 3,000 Germans, who occupied Blankenbergh, Belgium, have demanded a war contribution of hay and oats to the value of $25,000.

The Germans have evacuated Courtrai and numerous German troops have hastily left Bruges in the direction of the French frontier.

The correspondent adds that it is rumored that the Germans are retreating in West Flanders.

DOUBTS BERNSTORFF'S DENIAL

Clemenceau Still Backs His Story of Harsh German Peace Terms.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Having called Georges Clemenceau's attention to the fact that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, had disavowed the statement attributed to him as to the terms that Germany would impose upon France if victorious, and that this denial was widely credited in America, I have just received from the veteran statesman and journalist the following telegraphic reply:

"When one pronounces such words one is always ready to deny them in case of a contrary fortune. We see every day that the Germans contradict the stories of their atrocities, of which we have the unhappy victims under our eyes."

POINCARE'S HOUSE RUINED.

German Shell Fire Destroyed It, Says the Local Mayor.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Mayor of Sampigny-sur-Meuse, France, says that German shells completely destroyed President Poincaré's country house there, ruining all the paintings and statuary, according to the Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Several shells went through the roof, the fire being remarkably accurate. The barracks, the Town Hall, and a church, all near by, were untouched.

VON TIRPITZ AT ANTWERP.

His Movements Bear Out Forecast Made by German Press.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says it is reported from Sluis that Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of the Navy, is at Antwerp, where it is assumed he arrived soon after the fall of the fortress.

A dispatch from Rome on Oct. 9 said that according to German [illegible] the war against Great Britain would begin late in October, after the fall of Antwerp, when Belgium would become the base of operations against England.

The correspondent also credited the German press with the anouncement that Admiral von Tirpitz had said he would go aboard the flagship of the German fleet and direct the operations of the navy.

ITALY TO STAY NEUTRAL.

San Giuliano's Policy Will Not Be Abandoned, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 18.—The death of the Marquis di San Giuliano is causing regret throughout the country, which appreciated the sacrifices he made to serve the nation. The general impression is that no matter who succeeds him Italian foreign policy will not change, since it stands, as an Italian statesman said today, on the rock basis constituted by Italy's rights, her reputation before the world, and her vital interests.

"As is well known, neutrality was proclaimed because not a clause in the treaty compelled Italy to assist in the German Empire's present war," said this statesman.

"This neutrality will not be abandoned because of advantageous promises from either side, since it would be dishonorable to sell our own participation in the conflict like the armed bands of mediaeval ages. Besides, the country wouldn't stand either for aggression against France, which now has her Italian frontier entirely unprotected, or against Austria either without serious reason, as that would be treason.

"This does not mean that Italy is not arming or will end by joining war if circumstances arise that endanger some of her most vital interests. Such was the policy pursued by the dead Foreign Minister. The same policy will be followed by his successor."

ANTWERP A "DEAD CITY."

Woman Novelist Decries the German Bands That Play Therein.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—One of the few women to go through the bombardment of Antwerp and await German occupation was Mrs. Creed, the novelist, who is gathering the atmosphere of war for future works. She has just got away and tells a remarkable story of what happened immediately after occupation. She describes concerts by German bands in the "dead city."

"Nothing," Mrs. Creed says, "could give a more profound impression than this sinister gayety which took place in Station Square among ghostly houses and in deserted streets, all of which were strewn with the clothing of refugees. Everywhere the barking of forgotten dogs could be heard.

"The Germans installed themselves in cafés and hotels which they found open. At one hotel where the military was staying members of the civilian population, young men manifestly of the richer classes of society, came on the very first day to laugh and gossip with the Germans, and spoke intimately with them in purest German.

"I also noticed that the proprietor of one hotel was a German whom the Belgian military authorities failed to expel. I also recall that the Belgian military authorities made a descent one evening on a certain hotel, on suspicion that luminous signals were burned from the roof.

"I regret also to say that there were there as constant guests three gentlemen in English uniform. If they were prisoners they found imprisonment very agreeable and sighed out a dolorous tale in perfect German. I am convinced that Antwerp had a veritable population of German spies.

"German officers and soldiers tell the same tale. They said: 'We have taken Ghent and Ostend. Paris has hoisted the white flag. The Russians are completely smashed. We go to take Calais and bombard England from there.'"

LIGHTSHIP BOMBARDED.

Germans at Zeebrugge Said to Have Forced Crew to Leave.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18, (via London.)—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says it learns from Flushing that on Saturday evening the Germans bombarded the Belgian lightship from the pier at Zeebrugge.

The crew left the lightship, the newspaper says, and later were picked up by the Dutch warship Atlas and landed at Flushing. The lightship is now without a crew.

FRENCH TELLS HOW PARIS WAS SAVED

Continued from Page 1.

chine guns. On the 10th thirteen guns, seven machine guns, 2,000 prisoners and quantities of transport fell into British hands and the enemy left many dead on the field.

In conclusion the report says: "Although I deeply regret to have to report heavy losses in killed and wounded throughout these operations, I do not think they have been excessive in view of the magnitude of the great fight and the demoralization and loss in killed and wounded, which are known to have been caused the enemy by the vigor and severity of our pursuit."

Advance to the Aisne.

Fild Marshal French's second report, dated Oct. 8, concerns the operation of the British forces since the evening of Sept. 10.

"Early in the morning of the 11th," says the report, "three corps crossed the Ourcq, further pursuit of the enemy being practically unopposed, the cavalry reaching the line of the Aisne, two brigades south of Soissons, and three brigades at Couvrelles and Cerseuil on the afternoon of Sept. 12.

"From the opposition encountered by the Sixth French Army to the west of Soissons, and two of our army corps south of Missy, and certain other indications along the line, I formed the opinion that the enemy had for the moment, at any rate, arrested his retreat, and was preparing to contest the passage of the Aisne with some vigor south of Soissons, where the Germans were holding Mont de Paris against attack. With the assistance of artillery the Third Corps of the French drove them back across the river at Soissons, where they destroyed the bridges. Heavy artillery fire showed that the Sixth French Army was meeting with heavy opposition all along the line.

"On this day the cavalry under Gen. Allenby reached the neighborhood of Braine, and did good work in clearing the town and the high ground beyond it of strong, hostile detachments. The Queen's Bays are particularly mentioned by the General as having greatly contributed in the success of this operation. They were well supported by the Third Division, which, on this night, bivouacked at Brenelle, south of the river.

"The Fifth Division approached Missy, but was unable to make headway. The First Army Corps reached the neighborhood of Vauxcere without much opposition. In this manner the battle of the Aisne commenced.

"The Aisne Valley runs generally east and west, and consists of a flat-bottomed depression varying from half to two miles wide, down which the river follows a winding course. To the west is high ground. Both sides of the river are approximately 400 feet above the valley, broken into spurs. The most prominent slopes and plateaus overlooking the Aisne, of varying steepness, are covered with patches of wood which extend on to the high ground. Several small villages and towns are dotted about, chief of which is Soissons.

"The Aisne is a sluggish stream, 170 feet wide and 15 feet deep in the centre, and is unfordable. Between Soissons on the west and Villers on the east, the part of the river attacked and secured by the British forces, are eleven road bridges. One narrow-gauge and a double-line railway run near the river.

"The position of the enemy was very strong, either for delaying action or for a defensive battle. One of the chief military characteristics is that, except for small stretches on the top of the plateau, either side cannot be seen, owing to the woods on the edges of the slopes. The tract of country above described is well adapted for concealment. The enemy so skillfully turned this to account that it made it impossible to judge of the real nature of his opposition to his passage of the river, but I have every reason to conclude that strong rear guards, at least three army corps, were holding the passages early in the morning of the 13th.

"On that morning I ordered the British forces to advance and make good the Aisne. The First Corps and cavalry advanced on the river. The First Division was directed on Chanouille, via the canal bridge at Bourg. On the right, the cavalry and First Division met with little opposition and found passage by means of the canal aqueduct, which crosses the river. This division therefore was able to press on, supported by the cavalry on the outer flank, driving the enemy before it. On the left the leading troops of the Second Division reached the river by 9 o'clock. The Fifth Infantry brigade only was able to cross the river in single file, under considerable shell fire, by means of a broken girder of a bridge which was not entirely submerged in the river. A pontoon bridge was constructed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"The Fourth Guards brigade met with severe opposition at Chavonne, and were able only late in the afternoon to establish a foothold on the northern bank of the river.

"By nightfall the First Division occupied the area around Moulins, Paissy, and Geny. The Second Division bivouacked on the southern bank of the river, leaving only the Fifth Brigade on the north bank to establish a bridge head. The Second Corps found all the bridges destroyed except that at Conde, which was in possession of the enemy and remained so until the end of the battle.

"In the approach to Missy, where the Fifth Division eventually crossed, there is some open ground which was swept by artillery fire from the opposite bank. The Thirteenth Brigade therefore was unable to advance, but the Fourteenth, directed to a less exposed point, was rafted over and at night established itself on the left of St. Marguerite, where later it was joined by the Fifteenth Brigade, supported by the Fourth Division on their left.

"It succeeded in repelling heavy counter attacks on the Third Corps.

Move Artillery by Hand.

"On the morning of the 13th the Third Corps found the enemy established in strength on Vregny plateau. The 12th Infantry crossed at Venizel, but the bridge was so damaged that the artillery could only be man-handled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge began close to the road bridge at Venizel.

"At 2 P. M. an infantry attack in the direction of Chivres and Vregny had made good progress, but at 5:30 P. M. the enemy's artillery and machine gun fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further progress could be made. The positions reached were held until dark. The Third Corps made an attempt to throw a heavy pontoon bridge across the river late in the afternoon, but gave up because of the heavy howitzer fire of the enemy.

"In the evening the enemy retired to all points and intrenched himself on high ground about two miles north of the river, along which road runs the Chemin des Dames. Detachments of infantry, however, strongly intrenched in commanding positions down the slopes and on various spurs, were left in front of all three army corps with powerful artillery in support of them. During the night of the 13th and on the 14th and following days field companies incessantly worked night and day throwing eight pontoon and one foot bridge across the river under a generally heavy artillery fire, which was incessantly kept up on most of the crossings after their completion. The other wagon and railway bridges were temporarily repaired to take foot passengers; one would take a weight up to six tons. The operations of the field companies during this trying time were worthy of the best traditions of the royal engineers.

"Weather added to the difficulties. On the evening of the 14th it was still impossible to decide whether the enemy was only making a temporary halt or intended to stand and defend his position. With a view of clearing the situation I ordered a general advance. The action of the First Corps on this day, under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig, was of so skillful, bold, and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone would have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river.

"By noon of this day the position, roughly, was that two brigades extended along a line running east and west; on the north a line to Troyon, on the south to Chemin des Dames.

"About 1 P. M. the enemy obtained a footing between the First and Second Corps and threatened to cut the communications of the latter. Gen. Haig was hard pressed and had no reserve in hand. I placed a cavalry division at his disposal, part of which he skillfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the Guards Brigade. Some heavy fighting ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy losses.

"About 4 o'clock a weakening of the counter-attacks by the enemy and other indications tended to show that his resistance was decreasing, and a general advance was ordered by the army corps commander. Although meeting with considerable opposition and coming under very heavy artillery and rifle fire, the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations extended from the Chemin des Dames on the right through Chivy to Le Cour de Soupir, with the First Cavalry Brigade extending to the Chavonne-Soissons road. On the right the corps was in close touch with the French Moroccan troops of the Eighteenth Corps, which were intrenched in echelon to its right rear. During the night they intrenched this position.

Praises Sir Douglas Haig.

"Throughout the battle of the Aisne this advanced and commanding position was maintained, and I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the army corps under his command. Day after day, night after night, the enemy's infantry has been hurled against him in a violent counter attack, which has never on any one occasion succeeded, while the trenches all over his position have been under continuous and heavy artillery fire.

"The operations of the First Corps on this day resulted in the capture of several hundred prisoners and some field pieces and machine guns. The casualties were very severe, one brigade alone losing three of its four Colonels.

"The Third Division commenced a further advance and had nearly reached the plateau of Aizy when they were driven back by a powerful counter-attack supported by heavy artillery. The division, however, fell back in the best order and finally intrenched itself about a mile north of Vailly Bridge, effectively covering its passage.

"The Fourth and Fifth Divisions were unable to do more than maintain their ground.

"On the morning of the 15th, after a close examination, I became convinced that the enemy was making a determined stand. This was confirmed by reports reaching me from the French armies operating on my right and left, which clearly indicated that the enemy was occupying a strongly intrenched line along the whole Valley of the Aisne. A few days previously the fortresses of Maubeuge had fallen and a quantity of siege artillery had been brought from there to strengthen the enemy's front.

"During the day shells, judged by experts to be from eight-inch guns, fell on our position. These had a range of 10,000 yards, and during the course of the battle our troops have suffered heavily from this fire, although latterly its effects have been largely mitigated by more efficient and thorough intrenching, the necessity for which I have impressed strongly upon the army corps commanders.

"As the enemy was able to bring a flank fire on it, the Fifth Division was unable to maintain its position, and had to retire back to the river east of Missy, where, with great skill and tenacity, Major Gen. Sir Charles Fergusson maintained his position throughout the whole battle, although his trenches were on lower ground than those of the enemy on a plateau only 400 yards away.

"Gen. Hamilton, with the Third Division, attacked vigorously, and regained the ground lost on the 14th.

"I was compelled to change my plans when I learned that the further advance of the First Corps would have dangerously exposed my right flank, and, further, I learned from the French Commander in Chief that he was strongly reinforcing the Sixth French Army on my left, with the intention of bringing up the allied left to attack the enemy's flank, and thus compel his retirement.

"On the 17th, 18th, and 19th the whole of our line was heavily bombarded. The First Corps was heavily and constantly engaged. On the afternoon of the 17th the right flank of the First Division was seriously threatened. The enemy's attack was ultimately driven back with heavy loss.

"On the 18th information reached me that Gen. Joffre had found it necessary to make a new plan and to attack and envelop the German right flank. It was evident to me that the battle in which we had been engaged since the 12th must last some days longer, until the flank movement could be felt and the way opened to drive the enemy from his positions.

"Thus it became essential to establish some system of relief in the trenches, and I have used the infantry of the Sixth Division with good results for this purpose. On the evening of the 19th the enemy again began to show activity. After dark the enemy continued his attack on the Second Division, only to be again forced back. Our losses in these two days were considerable, but the enemy's, as obtained, vastly exceeded them.

Gets Heavier Artillery.

"On the night of the 21st another violent counter-attack was repulsed by the third division, the enemy losing heavily. On the 23d four 6-inch howitzer batteries which I had asked to be sent from home arrived. Two batteries were handed over to the Second Corps, two to the First Corps. They were brought into action on the 24th with very good results.

"Our experiences in this campaign seem to point to the employment of more heavy guns of larger calibre in great battles which last several days, during which time powerful intrenching work on both sides can be carried out. These batteries were used with considerable effect on the 24th and following days.

"On the 23d the action of Gen. De Castelnau's army on the allied left developed considerably, and apparently withdrew considerable forces of the enemy from the centre and the east. I am not aware whether it was due to this cause or not, but until the 26th it appeared as though the enemy's opposition in our front was weakening. On that day, however, a very marked renewal of activity commenced. A constant and vigorous artillery bombardment was maintained all day, and the Germans in front of the first division were observed to be sapping up to our lines and trying to establish new trenches.

"Renewed counter-attacks were delivered and beaten off during the course of the day, and in the afternoon a well-timed attack by the first division stopped the enemy's intrenching work.

"During the night of the 27th and 28th the enemy again made the most determined attempts to capture the trenches of the first division, but without the slightest success. Similar attacks were reported during these three days all along the lines of the allied front, and it is certain that the enemy then made one last great effort to establish ascendancy. He, however, was unsuccessful everywhere, and is reported to have suffered heavy losses.

"The same futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of the 28th, when they died away and have not since been renewed.

"On former occasions I have brought to your Lordship's notice the valuable services performed during this campaign by the Royal Artillery. Throughout the battle of the Aisne they have displayed the same skill, endurance, and tenacity, and I deeply appreciate the work they have done.

"Sir David Henderson and the Royal Flying Corps under his command have again proved their incalculable value. Great strides have been made in the development of the use of aircraft in the tactical sphere by establishing effective communication between the aircraft and the units in action.

Under Constant Fire.

"It is difficult to describe adequately and accurately the great strain to which the officers and men were subjected almost every hour of the day and night throughout this battle. I have described above the severe character of the artillery fire which was directed from morning till night, not only upon the trenches, but over the whole surface of the ground occupied by our forces. It was not until a few days before the position was evacuated that the heavy guns were removed and the fire slackened. Attack and counter-attack occurred at all hours of the night and day throughout the whole position, demanding extreme vigilance and permitting only a minimum of rest.

"The fact that between Sept. 12 and the date of this dispatch (Oct. 8) the total number of killed, wounded, and missing reached the figures amounting to 561 officers and 12,980 men proves the severity of the struggle.

"The tax on the endurance of the troops was further increased by the heavy rain and cold which prevailed for some ten or twelve days of this trying time.

"The battle of the Aisne has once more demonstrated the splendid spirit, gallantry, and devotion which animate the officers and men of His Majesty's forces."

GEN. FRENCH'S HONOR ROLL.

It Includes Capt. Guest, Who Married Miss Amy Phipps.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Gen. French in his report to the Minister of War gives a long list of officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have been recommended for special mention by army corps, commanders and heads of departments. Gen. French expresses his agreement with these recommendations and draws attention to the valuable service rendered by Generals Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Sir Douglas Haig and William Pulteney Pulteney, commanders of the First, Second and Third Corps respectively.

Of Major Generals, E. H. H. Allenby, and Hubert de la P. Gough, Gen. French says:

"The undoubted superiority which our cavalry has attained over that of the enemy has been due to the skill with which they have turned to best account the qualities inherent in the splendid troops they command."

Mention also is made of Gen. Sir David Henderson, commander of a flying corps, Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, chief of staff, and other officers.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Lowther of the Scots Guards, former secretary to the Duke of Connaught when Governor General of Canada; Capt. T. R. Traill, well known as a polo player; Lieut. Prince Maurice of Battenberg, and Major Prince Arthur of Connaught, also come in for honorable mention.

Of Prince Arthur of Connaught, Gen. French says: "His intimate knowledge of languages has enabled me to employ him with great advantage on confidential missions of importance."

Officers Praised by Gen. French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Captain Hon. Frederick Edward Guest, who married Miss Amy Phipps, daughter of Henry Phipps, in 1905, has been mentioned in latest dispatch from Gen. French to Lord Kitchener. Capt. Guest is one of Gen. French's personal aides, as is Lieut. Col. Lord Brooke, son and heir of the Countess of Warwick.

Gen. French says that throughout the arduous operations they have shown untiring zeal and energy in the performance of their duties.

Capt. Guest was mentioned in dispatches at the time of the White Nile expedition in 1900.

" "

What our clients say about us to our face it would not be good form to publish.

What they say behind our backs is perhaps more truthful anyway.

We should be glad to give you our local references if you are interested in advertising—or in us.

GEORGE BATTEN COMPANY
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Telephone 7500 Madison Square
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

LB

Everything you need for "Transferring" correspondence

Guides, folders, transfer files, transfer boxes, steel transfer sections; everything you need is here in a wide variety of size, quality and price.

Drop in and examine them at your leisure.

Our booklet, "What to do with old letters," is very helpful. Free!

Library Bureau
Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.
316 Broadway, New York

Library Bureau:
Please send "What to do with old letters."
(Cut this out and pin it to your letter head.)

AUSTRIAN REPULSE AT THE RIVER SAN

Both Sides Claim Victories in Severe Fighting in the Przemysl District.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Germans Said to Have Lost 30,000 Men in Attempt to Capture Ivangorod Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Col. Golejewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, received tonight the following cablegram from the Russian General Staff at Petrograd:

> In East Prussia and on the Vistula there are no changes.
>
> The attempts of the Austrians to cross the River San have been repulsed.
>
> To the south of Przemysl the battle continues. In several places hand-to-hand fighting occurred during which we took as prisoners fifteen officers and more than 1,000 men.
>
> In the passes of the Carpathians is noticeable a strengthening of the Austrian troops.

An earlier cablegram received by Col. Golejewski today from the General Staff at Petrograd, read:

> On Oct. 16, along the whole line there were no substantial changes. In Eastern Prussia there was a lull. The battle on the Vistula and in Galicia is pursuing its course.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 18.—The following statement was given out tonight by Dr. Konstantin Theodor Dumbe, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States:

> Fighting in Galicia is continuous along the whole front—Stryi, Sambor, and the San River. The last remaining Russian forces that broke into Hungary are being pursued through the Carpathians into Galicia. The Russians committed in the district in Galicia from where they are dislodged all sorts of horrors—sacked, stol,e and abused women and girls.
>
> The wife of the American Ambassador, Mr. Penfield, who takes part in relief work of the wounded soldiers in the most efficient way, visited the hospital and was heartily welcomed by the Archduchess Maria Teresa.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—The following official report from German headquarters, issued in Berlin yesterday morning, is sent by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent:

> In the eastern theatre our troops are advancing in the environs of Lyck. The battle continues near and south of Warsaw.

The same correspondent forwards the following Austrian official statement regarding operations in Galicia, which was given out in Vienna Saturday noon:

> The battles on the line running through Stryi, Sambor, and Medyka and on the River San are progressing favorably, as are also our operations against the enemy along the Dniester River. North of Dyszkow the Russians were again attacked and repulsed.
>
> At Synowodsko-Wyzne our troops forced a crossing of the Stryi River, conquered the heights north of Synowodsko-Wyzne, and pursued the enemy. We further occupied the heights north of Podbusz, southeast of Stryi and Sambor, after severe fighting. Our attacks north of the Stryi River are progressing. North of Przemysl, on the east bank of the San River, our troops are gaining ground. Up to now about 15,000 prisoners have been taken.

SAY GERMANS LOST 30,000.

Attempt to Cross the Vistula in Poland Made at Heavy Cost.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Accounts of fighting in West Poland are now reaching Warsaw through German wounded and prisoners, who are arriving in a long succession of trains. There is great jubilation among the Poles that their capital is now wholly free from the German menace.

Prisoners and refugees agree that the rapidly conceived and executed attack from the Cracow-Czenstochowa line upon Warsaw was primarily a political, not a strategic operation. It was decided upon at a council of German commanders at Czenstockhowa to whom by awards to the Government at Berlin, it had been made plain that unless Russia could be put on the defensive somewhere within the Cracow zone, Austria would be finally eliminated from the war before Winter.

This argument prevailed, and four columns were speedily sent to secure the crossing of the Vistula as near as possible below Warsaw. They were heavily defeated in an attempt on Ivangorod, where a strong permanent bridge crosses the river. During the assault they lost 30,000 men and had great difficulty in extricating their elaborate pontoon equipment from the fire of the Russian field artillery. Then they hastened further up the river, looking for a practicable crossing, but all the while were harried by Cossacks. Eventually, on Thursday, the Russians brought a strong force across the river and routed the German advance forces, which had already fallen back in considerable confusion.

They have fallen far back upon their previously prepared defensive, whither their Generals have had to bring their rear reserves, including a large portion of the garrison of Thorn. It was not expected these reserves would be wanted until the German programme of a successive cavalry and artillery raid had achieved the capture of Warsaw.

Fighting still continues along this front, the Germans being on the defensive, while the entire Russian Army of Central Poland is well advanced with the Vistula as a base.

The Hungarian military magnates declaim angrily against German domination of the strategy of the Austrian campaign.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"All the Austro-German attempts to force the passage of the Vistula have thus far failed, and the enemy have been compelled everywhere to assume the defensive. They appear, however, to have retired in good order, and are likely to make a stubborn fight in prepared positions before allowing themselves to be driven off Russian soil.

"With an enormous mass of artillery the Germans kept up a terrific bombardment, which ceased neither day nor night. Under cover of this fire numerous attempts were made on the 13th and 14th to throw chains of pontoons across the river. According to one report bridging detachments were working at no fewer than eighteen different points. They were everywhere repulsed and large quantities of bridging material were destroyed."

GERMANS FAR FROM BASE.

Said to be Finding It Hard to Get Supplies to Front in Poland.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Fighting continues along the front of the Vistula and San Rivers to the Carpathians, and the situation in general remains unchanged. The Germans have not anywhere yet succeeded in forcing the passage of the Vistula, but persist in their attempts. Further south on the San the Austrians have suffered a reverse and been beaten back. On the extreme south front the Austrians have again lost heavily.

The Germans operating to the west of the Vistula have begun to feel seriously the long distance of the impracticable country which separates their fighting front from their nearest base. The Autumn rains have been turning Poland behind them into a quagmire. Russian aviators, who have thoroughly reconnoitred the rear of the German lines, report that the roads are lined with dead horses and disabled motor vehicles. The Germans are already so short of transport that they are commandeering every sorry beast still left in this region.

Presumably, also, they have found it necessary to strengthen their guards along the lines of communication, for the peasantry over this enormous area of country are carrying on guerilla warfare with remorseless ferocity. They succeeded a couple of days ago in wrecking a German troop train half way between Cheustokholl and Petrokoff near Novoradomsk with great loss of life.

TRAPPED GERMANS ON RIVER.

Russian Commander's Ruse Successful Despite Air Scouts.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18.—Between Josefow and Ivangorod, in Poland, the battle has continued for nearly five days. Near Josefow the Russian commander, it is stated, learned that the Germans were preparing to cross the Vistula. He exposed some guns about seventeen miles from his bank of the river, with the purpose of leading the Germans to believe that the position was the Russian front.

During the night, still according to the official version, Russian infantry with four quick-firers hid in the dense bushes near the river, while some distance back sixteen field guns were concealed. A German aeroplane flew over the spot next morning, but the aviator perceived nothing, and the Germans began crossing the river on rafts.

The Russians allowed two battalions of Germans to land, preceded by a detachment of sappers to prepare a landing, which was within 400 yards of Russian telephone operators concealed in the bushes.

The Russians then opened a gun and rifle fire which, it is asserted, accounted for nearly every man across the river, the German losses being well over 2,000. The affair ended in a bayonet attack.

The Germans on the opposite side of the river could not fire without risk of killing their own men. Russian quick-firers mowed down the men packed on the rafts, and many of those who jumped into the river and tried to swim ashore were killed by rifle fire.

At an unmentioned place southward of Warsaw, the official report says, the Russians and Germans strove simultaneously to cross the river. The Russians succeeded under a terrible shrapnel fire, suffering heavy casualties, but eventually they silenced the German guns and repulsed the German division covering the crossing. Apparently, the report concludes, the Russian heavy field guns outranged those of the Germans.

LAUDS RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

Cheerful Under All Circumstances, British Observer Finds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is difficult to summarize the crowded events of the last few days, during which I have traveled about in the rear of the main Russo-German fighting line. The first stage of the gigantic battle that began last week is being fought out in Poland, and the German-Austrian advance has been met by the determined impact of a strong Russian force.

All that can be said for the present is that while this is regarded as the most serious moment of the campaign, the general outlook is most hopeful for the Russians. At several important points the Germans have been compelled to retire.

My chief impression formed is that of the extraordinarily fine quality of the Russian soldier. During the last few days I have seen thousands of soldiers and spoken to scores of them. I have seen them in various circumstances. I have seen Cossack patrols in warm, hooded overcoats cantering through the forests in the twilight or at early morning; Cossacks in camp, smoking around their bivouac fire, and have come across long military trains at wayside stations, where soldiers stretched their legs after almost interminable journeys and where they bought bread and cigarettes and asked for the latest news of the war.

One cannot help being struck by their fine physique and hearty, open manner. They are cheerful when marching through the streets of a town, when strolling along in charge of transports and munching turnips within sound of a cannonade, and even cheerful when suffering from wounds. Such magnificent soldiers as these deserve to win.

All is quiet at Warsaw. The Germans who were sixteen versts from Laville have been repulsed and driven back forty versts.

THEIR TONGUES CUT OUT.

Wounded Russian Soldiers Accuse Germans of Doing It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Two stories of atrocities were told today by wounded Russians who had just been allowed out of hospital. One, with his wife, who had come to Petrograd to fetch him, was leaving by train for the Province of Pskoff, and comrades were seeing the other off to the same province.

The first man had half his tongue cut away and a bullet in his knee. By signs and interpretations of his wife and comrades of the same regiment the following account was obtained:

"I was hit in the knee and fainted from pain. When I came to as the result of a kick in the ribs I found a German officer with a couple of men standing over me. When he ordered me to put my tongue out I thought he was a doctor. I did so, and one of the men caught it and cut it off."

The comrade of the man first interviewed had a wound in his arm and his tongue had been cut out by the root. Not only was he minus his tongue altogether, but all his front teeth had been knocked out and his lips mangled. I understood that this had been done by a rifle butt, because, seeing what had happened to others, he would not show his tongue. The blow made him unconscious, and when he came to his tongue was gone. These men say that seven wounded they personally knew of were so treated.

WOLVES OUT IN BIG PACKS.

Beasts and Birds Scared from Polish Forests by the War.

Special to The New York Times.

ODESSA, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The heavy fighting in Galicia has brought out all the beasts and birds of the Polish forests in wild alarm. Scenting the lakes of blood that cover the battlefields, wolves are out in great packs, and even pursue the victors, whose boots and clothes are crusted with blood after fighting, right to their camps.

Often at night a volley has to be fired into the packs to disperse the intruders.

AUSTRIANS TO AID TURKS.

800 Sailors and Workmen Reported to Have Reached Constantinople.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens says that 800 Austrian sailors and workmen have arrived in Constantinople.

They are to serve on Turkish warships and in the forts along the Turkish coast.

SERVIANS ROUT AUSTRIANS.

Inflict Heavy Losses in Battles on the Drina and Save Rivers.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Nish says:

"The Austrians again have been defeated in Servian territory near the Drina. They attacked the Servian right with infantry and artillery on Mount Goutchevo, but were met by a terrible fire and retired. They came back three times. Finally the Austrian infantry was in part annihilated and the remainder put to rout.

"A column of their infantry in the ravines of the Save River fell under a crossfire from the Servian artillery and perished. At the same time the Servians, taking the offensive to the north, threw the enemy back on the Drina. Many were drowned, and 600 were taken prisoners.

"Bridges thrown across the Drina by the Austrians were destroyed by the current of the stream, which had been swollen by recent rains, and the bodies of many soldiers and horses were carried down the river.

"On the night of Oct. 12 the Austrians attacked on the right bank of the Save, near its junction with the Danube, and were repulsed with enormous losses. The enemy retired toward Dejiania, leaving 300 dead and a great number of wounded on the field, while many surrendered to the Servian advance guard as it marched toward Dejiania."

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—Reuter's Nish (Servia) correspondent sends an official communication which announces Servian victories in battles against the Austrians as follows:

"Oct. 12-13—The Servians were victorious in vigorous skirmishes on our left wing in Bosnia.

"Oct. 12—The enemy was repulsed in an attack on the front of Svornik-Losnitza.

"Oct. 12—We repulsed an attack near Kouriatchitza on the Drina River.

"Oct. 12-13—The enemy was defeated with enormous casualties in an attack on the front of Ada-Zingaba on the Save, and at the confluence of the Save and the Danube. The enemy retired in disorder on Bejania, leaving a great number of dead, wounded and prisoners. Our advance guards are moving on Bejania.

"Oct. 14—Part of the enemy's force was annihilated in an attack on our right wing at Beputchevo. The remainder of the enemy's force fled in disorder with terrible losses.

"Oct. 14—We attacked the enemy's brigade near Kouriatchitza and drove him back on the Drina. Many of the Austrians were killed or drowned, and we took 600 prisoners. The heavy rains have swollen the Drina, the torrent carrying away many bridges and washing down many bodies of Austrians."

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The stiffening of the resistance of the Belgians along the Yser River in Belgium may be due to the adoption of this excellent defensive feature of the general lining up of the allied forces in this district to check the German campaign against this flank. The bulletins from Berlin indicate that the German plan was to make a rapid dash along the coast in the hope of getting in the rear of the British and Belgian armies. In the confusion that resulted the Germans hoped to deliver a telling blow. We cannot tell yet exactly what has happened, as the reports from allied sources mention only isolated successes.

It is definitely shown, however, that the Germans have not reached the border in this manoeuvre, and also that the Belgians have effected a junction with the British and French. Both of the latter have made strenuous efforts to rush additional troops to close the gap between their left flank and the North Sea. The attacks that they are making between Arras and Ypres will tend to relieve pressure on the extreme flank, and may have this as their principal object.

It seems hardly probable, however, that their relative strength opposite Lille is sufficient to give them hopes of breaking through the German resistance at this point. On learning of the large force that the Germans had concentrated at Antwerp, the British and French renewed their activities all along the line in the effort to take advantage of any consequent weakening of the Germans' strength at the front. At Arras and Soissons the Germans were forced back to new lines, with little result in the relative military positions.

The advance of the French to Aprémont and Pagny on the line due east of St. Mihiel shows an appreciable weakening of the German resistance in this district. The first effect of this manoeuvre promises to be the enforced abandonment by the Germans of their advanced position near St. Mihiel. The reports from Paris say that the German line has been pushed back on each side of St. Mihiel to Hatton-Chatel on the north and to Aprémont on the south. The intervening gap of seven miles is then the only line of escape for the German Army that has been holding a strong position in the hills on the east bank of the Meuse.

This advance of the French northward from Nancy toward Metz is part of the original plan of operations on which the strategical conduct of their campaign was based. Their general plan was to permit a German advance through Belgium while they cut in behind the German Army by sending a turning force via Metz and the Moselle Valley. This move was attempted in August by an army of six corps, but was repulsed with large losses. It may be that the French are again feeling their way forward in this district, with the idea of again using this line of advance if they find the route through Northern Belgium barred by the Germans in fortified positions that cannot be carried without undue losses.

An advance through German Lorraine will call for some stiff fighting and will be a relatively slow movement. From Diedenhofen to Metz and from there southeast toward Strassburg the Germans have a line of barrier forts similar to those that form the French defenses from Verdun to Belfort. No information has yet come out of the possession by the French of large calibre field mortars, such as would be required to give them hope of the rapid reduction of these forts.

It seems probable that the Germans have decided not to make a vigorous stand south of this fortified line, as they can accomplish equal results at less cost by falling back to the support of these fortifications. In such case it is very likely that both sides will come to a standstill in this district also, and that the field for open fighting will be moved still further to the south.

From Switzerland alone do we get news of the progress of the fighting in Alsace. The Germans have apparently been able to spare a large enough force to make a serious advance against Belfort. The French have here been driven back from Mülhausen to points inside of their border, while the Germans have advanced their heavy siege artillery to positions from which it can be used against the outer line of the Belfort fortifications. The operations in this district are largely in the nature of a demonstration or a diversion. Neither side has as yet sufficient force to extend its strongly occupied battle line so far to the south.

It seems unlikely that the Germans can be in sufficient force at this point to hope to penetrate into French territory far enough to have any appreciable influence on the fighting in the north. Also, while the Allies outnumber the Germans in the French theatre of operations, it is improbable that they are yet able to think of a turning move so extensive as would be required for an advance via Belfort and the Valley of the Rhine. They are too much occupied at present with the one thought of stopping the Germans in the north to be able to start such a diversion.

A safer strategical plan for them lies in making sure for the present of preventing further gains by the Germans. The resumption of the offensive on a grand scale by the Allies can well wait until they have got their troops better equipped for the campaign and until the British reinforcements become available.

In the campaign in Russia, as in that in France, the controlling motive of the conduct of operations by the Allies has seemed to be to keep from getting defeated by the Germans. If one may judge from all sources of news concerning the Allies' operations, they seem to have been so strongly impressed with the probability of German victories that they have reported every "successful retreat" with elation. It is an interesting comparison to note that the newspapers in the Confederate States in 1864, during the period of Confederate reverses, were full of comments on the masterly retreats of their forces and the outrages committed by their opponents. Such an attitude assumed by the press bureaus of the Allies would seem to be an acknowledgment of a discouraging position.

There is no question that the allied armies will continue for some months yet to increase their strength steadily, as the additional forces of Russia and the British Empire reach the front. This is probably the controlling fact that makes the Allies satisfied with breaking even in the fighting of these first few months. It is evident that this war is going to continue for many months. The full strength of the Allies will not be reached before the first months of 1915, and it seems certain that they will not consider peace until they have victories in the field to give force to the terms that they may demand in the final settlement.

PRINCE OSCAR OUT OF WAR.

Story Is Told of How Heart Attack Saved His Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—It is officially reported that the attack of heart disease of Prince Oscar of Prussia is more serious than had been supposed. The weakness of the muscles of the heart precludes any exhausting movements.

It is generally stated that the Prince owes his life to the heart attack. It appears that a party of Turcos who were firing from trees shot down all officers surrounding the Prince without exception. The sudden excitement led to a heart attack and the Prince fell unconscious and was supposed by the Turcos to be dead.

KAISER VERY CONFIDENT.

His Cheerful Words Quoted in Weimar Burgomaster's Letter.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The German newspapers print the following extract from a letter, written on Oct. 3 by the Burgomaster of Weimar, who is a reserve officer:

"The Emperor was with us yesterday and what he said had such a cheerful ring and made us so happy that I should like the impression to reach Weimar, too. He ended with the words, 'Well, boys, before the leaves fall from the trees here we shall all be back in our dear Fatherland.'

"The words are a sympton of the absolute confidence of our Emperor in the victory of the German arms.

"This afternoon, the Imperial Chancellor was also in our village to visit his son who is serving with a Breslau body of cuirassiers. I saw the Chancellor standing for a long time in the road. He was extremely cheerful and the hints he gave about the future shaping of Europe were based upon the assumption as a matter of course that Germany's victory would be complete."

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

President of the Reichsbank Tells the Showing She Has Made.

According to President Havenstein of the Reichsbank, whose views are presented in a Berlin letter to The Annalist, out today, Germany has made a remarkable financial showing since the outbreak of war. Mr. Havenstein, in addressing the Central Committee of the bank, stated that the financial mobilization of the country, carefully thought out and planned for years, had been carried out without a hitch. After having built up its gold stock for years, and after having received the addition of the two war chests to its supplies, after new sources of credit had been created in the so-called Loan Banks, (operated in connection with the Reichsbank under a law of Aug. 4,) the Reichsbank had been able to serve, without any difficulty, as the "war bank of the empire" for two full months. The Reichsbank during this time had not only not found it necessary to curtail its credit operations, but had been able to expand its credits to meet all reasonable requirements; and at the same time it had gained intrinsic strength from week to week.

The bank's discounts, which stood at $180,000,000 on July 23, had risen by Aug. 15 to $700,000,000. The Treasury bills and notes of the empire had risen from July 23 to Sept. 26 from $75,000,000 to $559,000,000. The total outlay of the bank (discounts, loans, Treasury paper) on July 23 amounted to $269,000,000, and on Aug. 31 had reached $1,195,000,000. On the same date the note circulation touched its maximum at $1,000,000,000.

Its discounts had reached the highest level on Aug. 15, but since then they had been contracted by something like $125,000,000, and stood on Sept. 26 at $584,000,000. This was only about $10,000,000 higher than the highest level ever touched before the war.

The money panic that began in all countries just before the war commenced reduced the Reichsbank's gold stock at the end of July to slightly less than $300,000,000; but by Aug. 7—the two war chests having meanwhile been turned over to the bank—it held $350,000,000. The press and the public authorities had since then done their part in supporting the Reichsbank and in enlightening the people as to its absolute security, and this propaganda had caused the hoarded gold to come from its cover, so that a further gain of about $50,000,000 had been scored by Sept. 26.

Mr. Havenstein drew attention to the fact that the German people subscribed within less than two weeks nearly the whole amount of the credits voted by the Reichstag, $1,200,000,000, whereas in 1871 it took France two and a half years, with liberal assistance from foreign countries, to raise the German war indemnity of $1,000,000,000.

DESKS at big discounts

Quartered Oak and Mahogany

ALL DERBY DESKS

4,000 Office Desks, Tables and Chairs in this Sale

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Main Store: 380 Broadway, Cor. White St.

BRANCH: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.

CITY'S WAR GIFTS ARE $838,364 NOW

Red Cross Magazine Tells of Work Done to Relieve Suffering in Europe.

CHINA HELPS WOUNDED

Sends Picked Men to Aid Germans and Japanese at Kiao-Chau — Work of Other Organizations.

The relief funds organized in New York for the wounded and sick soldiers and destitute non-combatants in Europe amount now to more than $800,000. Here are the figures compiled by the committees having the funds in charge:

Red Cross (New York Branch)	$257,413
Red Cross (Hudson River Branch)	5,000
Belgian fund	163,242
German fund	145,000
American Hospital in Paris	85,636
Prince of Wales fund	60,000
Swiss fund	60,000
For women and children of France	20,000
Austrian fund	20,000
Committee of Mercy	5,000
Silk Association	10,000
Artists' fund (French)	7,073
Total	$838,364

The fund of the Merchants' Association, which amounts to $4,500, is included in the contributions to the New York branch of the Red Cross, to which it has been turned over.

The European war number of The Red Cross Magazine, which was issued on Saturday, tells of the plans made by the international organization to meet the conditions abroad. In Russia the Municipal Council of Moscow voted $500,000 to the Red Cross, and the Czarina is supervising the work of the organization in her country.

Kaiser's Castles Now Hospitals.

In Germany the Kaiser turned over to the Red Cross his castles in Strassburg, Wiesbaden, Königsburg, and Coblentz for hospital purposes, and gave $100,000 to the Red Cross fund. The Kaiserin gave $2,400 to the fund, and the Grand Duchess Victoria Louise of Brunswick, the Kaiser's only daughter, gave her castle in Brunswick for a hospital. In Hungary the Countess Széchényi, who was formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt of New York, put her palace at the disposal of the Hungarian branch of the Red Cross.

In England the Queen Mother Alexandra made an appeal for Red Cross funds, and gave personal service to the British organization in its war preparations. Lady Paget, Lady Lowther, Lady Churchill, and Mrs. Harcourt, American women who married Englishmen, devoted themselves actively to assisting the British Red Cross. Richard Croker, the former politician of New York, gave his residence and grounds at Glencairn for the accommodation of wounded. Reports are that the British Red Cross had 60,000 offers for field service within a short time after the war began.

The aged former Empress Eugénie of France, who lives in England, gave $1,000 to the British Red Cross.

The Chinese Red Cross has gone to the assistance of the German and Japanese Red Cross organizations in the Orient. It has sent twenty-five trained men to serve among both combatants at Kiao-Chau. This is the first time that the Chinese organization has had an opportunity to aid foreigners. The Japanese Red Cross is one of the best organizations of the kind in the world. It has an endowment of $10,000,000.

It was announced yesterday that an art exposition and sale of paintings and sculpture for the benefit of the European war sufferers would be held in the studios at 630 Fifth Avenue from Oct. 28 to Nov. 10. The honorary committee in charge of the exposition consists of ex-President Taft, Mayor Mitchel, John Burroughs, Henry Clews, Jules S. Bache, John Wanamaker, John J. Phelps, Stephen H. Pell, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, and Miss Eva Booth.

Among the 300 painters and sculptors who have volunteered their services are Daniel Chester French, John W. Alexander, J. Carroll Beckwith, Edwin A. Blashfield, William M. Chase, Kenyon Cox, Bruce Crane, Miss Anna V. Hyatt, C. P. Appel, Eugene Higgins, Elliott Dangerfield, Ben Foster, Childe Hassam, Bolton Jones, Douglas Volk, Frances C. Jones, Thomas Moran, Robert Reid, Gardner Symons, Robert W. Vonnoh, J. Alden Weir, Solon Borglum, Ossip L. Linde, Glenn Newell, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, C. S. Pietro, Henry Mosler, E. E. Redfield, Anastasia Eberle, Christine Dossert, W. Granville-Smith, Victor Salvatore, Paul Cornoyer, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, F. Louis Mora, Louis Kronberg, and Daniel Garber.

Fund for Artists' Families.

The Harriman National Bank, which is receiving subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the families of destitute artists in France, has acknowledged these subscriptions:

W. W. Knowles	$5	Dr. L. Landes	$3
J. S. Saltus	100	C. P. Huntington	10
A. H. Thorp	5	Anonymous	10
John D. Hage	5	Anonymous	100
C. I. Berg	10	Anonymous	50
Mrs. L. Bry	10	Anonymous	20
W. A. J. Ennis	25	Anonymous	5
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	50	Anonymous	35
Robert Peabody	50	Anonymous	5
Anonymous	60	Anonymous	50
Anonymous	50	Anonymous	10
James M. Beck	10	Anonymous	5
W. H. Hart	15	George N. Miller	25
Anonymous	10	J. K. Duncan Post	10
Anonymous	50	Claude Bragdon	5
Anonymous	1	Andrews, Jackson & Rantoul	5
Anonymous	5	E. L. Stewardson	25
Anonymous	10	R. S. Murturn	5
Anonymous	25	Lloyd Warren	100
Dr. G. G. Davis	10	Society of Beaux Arts	1,800
Cass Gilbert	20	Society of Artists	500
Felix S. Gendrot	5	American Painters & Sculptors	3,245
Miss Edith Bangs	10		
Louise E. Loflin	100		
H. O. Milliken	5		

A club has been organized by the Association of American Women of German Descent to arrange a fair for the benefit of the German Red Cross. Delegates selected to attend the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs are: Miss E. A. Reiffert, Mrs. Hugo Neu, and Miss E. Berger, with Maria H. Reinhold, Mrs. Olga Hass, and Miss E. G. Berger as alternates. Women wishing to join the club can apply at the home of the President, Miss E. A. Reiffert, at 64 West Eighty-eighth Street, or Mrs. H. Neu, at 41 Convent Avenue.

Douglas J. Wood will produce "The Spur," a new play by Annie Nathan Meyer, for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund at the Cort Theatre on Monday afternoon, Oct. 26. Among those who have already taken boxes or seats are Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. Peter B. Olney, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Phelps, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Stephen Pell, Mrs. William Gulliver, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Houghtaling, and Mrs. Archibald Douglas.

The fund for the benefit of destitute families of actors in Europe, which was started by William Faversham, is growing rapidly. Donations of $100 each have been received from Charles Klein and Edgar Selwyn. All contributions for this fund should be sent to Mr. Faversham or Thomas A. Wise, at the Lambs Club. Donations of clothing of all kinds are requested. These can be sent to Mr. Faversham at the Shubert Theatre. This fund is strictly neutral, and will be distributed in all European countries where actors' families are in want.

The Dartmouth Dramatic Association has written to Mr. Faversham offering to give 10 per cent. of their receipts to this fund.

The Montclair Branch of the French Red Cross, of which Julius Lintz is the head, announces the receipt of $300 in cash for the relief of the sick and wounded of all nationalities on French soil. The money will be sent to Ambassador Jusserand, who will forward it to the society in France.

CHILDREN AID BELGIANS.

Make Sacrifices to Contribute to Relief Fund.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Belgian Minister, E. Havenith, has been deeply touched by the spontaneous aid given by the American people to stricken Belgians, driven from their homes by war. Funds are reaching the legation here from all directions.

"A little seven-year-old boy has written me a letter," said Minister Havenith today, "telling me he wanted to send the money he had earned himself to the Belgians. Inclosed were 15 copper cents and a substantial check from the child's father. A mother wrote, saying her little girl wanted to 'give up the movies for a week for the poor Belgians,' and inclosed a modest donation."

ATTACKS BY AIRSHIPS NOT GOVERNED BY LAW

Status of Warring Nations Under The Hague Conventions Explained by Peace Foundation.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Uncertainty having arisen as to the binding effect of The Hague conventions upon the belligerents in the European war, the World Peace Foundation issues the accompanying explanation to show the precise status of the engagements in regard to the respective parties to the conflict:

None of the belligerents except Great Britain has ratified the declaration of 1907 prohibiting the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons or "by other new methods of a similar nature." This declaration is therefore not operative. The declaration of 1899 expired by limitation in 1905, so that air attacks in the present war violate no law, however they may offend the world's sense of humanity.

Except for the convention relating to the pacific settlement of international disputes and the convention relating to the limitation of force for the recovery of contract debts, all The Hague conventions of 1907 relate to naval warfare with the exception of the one relative to laws and customs of war on land. This document has not been ratified by Montenegro and Servia in its 1907 revision, and the claim is valid that it is not binding in a legal sense upon the belligerents. The 1907 revision of the convention relative to laws and customs of war on land was, however, based on the document of the same name drawn up by the 1899 conference. It is essentially the same document, and this was signed and ratified without reference to time or without provision for denunciation except by States individually.

WON'T RISK ZEPPELINS.

English Engineer Says Germans Will Not Undertake London Attack.

Arthur R. Selincourt, an English civil engineer, who was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, said that he did not believe the Germans would risk sending their Zeppelins over the North Sea, a distance of 600 miles at least, to drop bombs on London. When the war commenced the Germans had about twenty of these airships ready for use and several more were under construction.

"I was informed on good authority," said Mr. Selincourt, "that the latest type of Zeppelins take from twelve to fifteen months to construct and cost about $400,000 each. The capacity of its ballonnets is 900,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas, and the engines are of a most delicate and complicated character. At an average speed of forty-two miles it would take over fourteen hours for a Zeppelin flying over the North Sea to reach London, during which time it would be continuously within gunshot range."

He went on to say that in his opinion there was more likelihood of the Germans using the Zeppelins to drop shells on the British warships in the North Sea than there was of their risking such costly machines in an aerial attack on London.

NOORDAM REACHES PORT.

Liner Hit by Mine Arrives at Rotterdam—Stearing Gear Wrecked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Holland-America Line steamer Noordam, which struck a mine in the North Sea, arrived at Rotterdam this afternoon, assisted by tugs.

It was said that if she had been hit amidships she would have been sunk. Fortunately, the mine exploded under her stern. Considerable damage was done, and the ship's steering gear was wrecked, but by skillful use of the engines the Captain brought the liner to the Hook under her own steam.

$375,000,000 PRUSSIAN CREDIT.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that German newspapers received there state that the Prussian Diet on Friday will accept an emergency bill asking for a credit of $375,000,000, of which $100,000,000 will be allotted to the provisional assistance of East Prussia.

Today and Tomorrow

Men's $5 Shoes very specially priced at $3.75

¶ All the new styles, including the new English last, with the low broad heels. The leathers are tan and mahogany Russia calf, black Russia calf and patent coltskin, in straight lace, blucher and button styles. There is also a limited lot of patent leather button shoes, with black cloth tops and plain toe.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

W. & J. SLOANE

COMFORTABLE FURNITURE IN LEATHER

HIGH-PILE CARPETS

FIFTH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET

FOOD FOR BELGIUM SOUGHT IN ENGLAND

Proposed to Ship $500,000 Worth of Grain as Soon as Germany Gives Consent.

FAMINE IS MORE ACUTE

Holland Urges the Exiles to Return, Anxious to be Relieved of Care of 1,500,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—E. Franqui and Baron Lambert, prominent Belgian bankers, have arrived in London, for the purpose of forwarding the movement to procure supplies for Belgium. They report the situation in Brussels is getting critical, the populace having only black bread, the supply of which is limited, while certain other towns are almost without any kind of food.

They say a national committee has now been formed, in which the American Minister, Mr. Whitlock, takes a part, for the purpose of looking after all Belgian relief. It is hoped that this committee will co-operate with the American committee, headed by Ambassador Page and Mr. Whitlock, which will shortly be formed if the American Government gives its official sanction.

There is reason to believe the German Government assents to the proposal to ship supplies through American diplomatic establishments, and when this formal assent comes agents of the Belgian committee will immediately purchase grain to the extent of $500,000 and ship it to Brussels.

Belgians Urged to Return Home.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Oct. 18, 4:20 P. M.—The Burgomasters in the leading Dutch towns have issued proclamations announcing that the German Government has granted permission for all Belgian refugees to return to their homes in Antwerp or other parts of Belgium. The only reservation is that men liable for military service will be considered prisoners of war if they return.

The Dutch Burgomasters urge the Dutch people to permit the Belgian refugees to return home as quickly as possible. Train service between Rosendaal and Antwerp has been resumed. Considerable satisfaction is expressed over the prospect that Holland will be relieved soon of the great burden of supporting 1,500,000 Belgians.

The German Legation at The Hague has sent a communication to the Dutch press saying in effect that Germany took measures in August to spare Belgium a famine by asking Holland to allow the transportation of foodstuffs into Belgium over the Maas, the understanding being that the foodstuffs were intended for Belgium only.

The Dutch Government, while sympathizing with the request on humane grounds, was unable to consider it, as the export of foodstuffs into Belgium was objected to by Great Britain and France on the ground that it was Germany's duty to see that the countries occupied by her army did not suffer from famine. If Holland helped in that respect, it would be an infringement of her neutrality.

BERLIN HEARS OF SEA LOSS.

Gives Numbers of the Destroyers Sunk by the Undaunted.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—It is officially announced from Berlin and transmitted to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam that on the afternoon of Oct. 17 the German torpedo boat destroyers S-115, S-117, S-118, and S-119 met the British cruiser Undaunted and four destroyers close by the Dutch coast.

According to British official news the German destroyers have been sunk and thirty-one of the crew have been landed in England.

This announcement is signed "Behnicke, Departmental Chief of the Naval Headquarters Staff."

CAPTURE DUTCH FREIGHTER.

French Seize the Koeningen Emma with Cargo for Hamburg.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The French destroyer Cassabianca has captured the Holland freighter Koeningen Emma, which was bound from Batavia, Dutch East Indies, with a cargo destined for Hamburg. The Koeningen Emma was captured off Marseilles and taken into that port.

This information is contained in a dispatch from the Marseilles correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A FEW QUESTIONS FOR BRITISH CABINET

Can't Journalists Replace the Present Censors and What About Zeppelins?

WHO'S SIGNALING THE FOE?

Isn't the Khaki of Poor Quality and Are Germans Serving Soldier Drinks?—Couriers to the Enemy.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Notice has been given that the following questions, among others, will be addressed to the Ministers on the reassembling of Parliament:

1. Whether the large number of military and naval officers employed in the Press Censor's Department cannot be replaced by trained journalists, thus enabling the officers to place their experience at the disposal of recruits?
2. How many months have elapsed since the Committee on Imperial Defense held a meeting, and whether, in view of the rumors of a possible invasion, a meeting is planned?
3. What authority had the Secretary of the Board of Trade for stating that Zeppelin dirigible balloons would attack London at the end of October, and whether he is aware that his statement caused an increase in insurance rates, adding greatly to the expenses of business men?
4. Whether the Secretary for Scotland is aware that Methil Harbor (Scotland, on the Firth of Forth,) is brilliantly lighted during the night, and that the local belief is that signaling takes place with the enemy?
5. Whether more than one member of the royal family having pecuniary interests in the British Treasury are serving in the ranks of the enemy, and what steps are proposed to be taken?
6. Whether the Foreign Secretary is aware that a regular courier service exists between London and the headquarters of the German Army, and whether he will instruct the passport department to exercise greater stringency?
7. Whether the Under Secretary for War is aware that soldiers are being overcharged in the canteens, in some cases 500 per cent., and what steps are being taken to halt this robbery?
8. Whether the Under Secretary for War is aware that an offer of 20,000 horses was made to the War Office and that the person making the offer was told to communicate with an address in Canada, and whether these horses subsequently were sold to Germany?
9. Whether the Under Secretary for War is aware that in a large depot near London the canteen department is in charge of two Germans?
10. Whether it is true that many of the men sent to Antwerp had been only a few weeks in training?
11. Whether the Under Secretary for War is aware that the khaki for uniforms is of an inferior quality, and also that the catering for the troops in many cases is inferior; whether the Under Secretary will order an inquiry into the prices paid for articles acquired by the War Office?
12. Whether any soldiers have died at Colchester as the result of vaccination?

A Saksological inference

¶ We are not absurd enough to assume that a good-looking suit of clothes is an open sesame to success.

¶ But we do believe that of two men who are mental equals, the better-dressed has the jump on his companion.

¶ And to wear Saks clothes is to be better dressed, smarter, cleaner cut, more distinctive, finished, impressive, and fitter by far.

¶ They are fluently cut and beautifully tailored, and chief of all, they fit you immaculately, with a fit that is easy and natural and successful to look at.

¶ *For don't forget that many a man cuts some ice with good clothes who would probably cut wood without them.*

Suits.....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

DE PINNA
FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Bond Street
on
Fifth Avenue

An unusual shipment of imported, English-made Suits and Overcoats for Boys has just been received by De Pinna.

Many New York families that ordinarily do a portion of their Fall and Winter shopping in London have been prevented from doing so this year by the present unfortunate conditions.

For their benefit De Pinna has brought Bond Street and Regent Street to New York—at least the boys' part of those famous thoroughfares.

These suits and overcoats are totally unlike anything else to be obtained in this country.

They were made in England, of a wide range of English materials, specially for this house.

No Increase in Price

It will be interesting to note that these imported suits and overcoats are being offered at prices no higher than most of the regular De Pinna models, made here.

The suits run in sizes from 7 to 15 years—the newest English Norfolks and English single-breasted jacket styles.

They range in price from $14 to $18.

The Balmacaans and belted-back overcoats range in size from 3 to 15 years, and in price from $18 to $22.

They are exactly the same things as are being offered today in the exclusive London shops.

While the shipment covers a wide range, the number of each style is limited—for which reason an immediate selection is recommended.

DE PINNA
English Haberdashery

As appropriate neckwear for these imported suits, this house is showing an exceptional assortment of English silk scarfs.

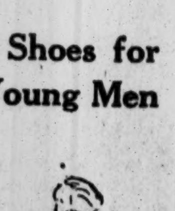
The stripes of the celebrated English and East India regiments now at the front.

Fall and Winter underwear, made according to our own ideas for boys and young men.

Shirts and fancy waistcoats of the newest fabrics.

"Anniped" Shoes for Boys and Young Men

Shoes for school and dress wear, designed to meet the requirements of boys and young men.



Sturdy shoes in mahogany brown and black, on the new English lasts.

"Anniped" afternoon and evening dress shoes—and the "Anniped" damp-proof shoe, the ideal shoe for all kinds of weather.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

BIGGEST GUNS YET MAKING AT KRUPPS'

Sixty Centimeter or 23½-Inch Weapons Said to be Under Construction at Essen.

THEY WILL WEIGH 35 TONS

Monsters Thought Possible, Now That 42-Centimeter Guns Have Proved Practicable.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 8.—To the rumors that the Krupp works at Essen are building 56-centimeter guns has now been added another—the claim that the same plant is turning out 60-centimeter pieces. While it is hard to believe this, it must be borne in mind that a siege piece of 42 centimeters, the existence of which was doubted before the war, has become a convincing reality, as has also the Austrian 30.5-centimeter piece, which even after the outbreak of the war was looked upon as a very interesting fable.

To be sure, a 30.5-centimeter (about 12-inch) gun was not in itself a novelty. But that the Austrians would be able to make such a piece mobile for field purposes was thought out of the question. The same process of reasoning was applied to the German 42-centimeter, or 16½-inch gun. A mathematical relation of cause and effect, in this instance the ability of steel to withstand the shock of the propelling explosion, and the weight which such a machine of destruction would have, led to the conclusion that a 16½-inch gun, while possible, could not be transported easily enough to permit its use in the field. Nevertheless, it was shown that, though the German 42-centimeter gun weighs about 26 tons, transportation difficulties had been overcome largely with the aid of motor traction and other devices.

Since the increase in weight of a 56-centimeter or 22-inch gun over a 42-centimeter gun would not be very great, and since the increase in a 60-centimeter or 23½-inch gun over a 22-incher would be an almost negligible quantity the existence of such pieces need not be doubted in this respect. If it is possible to move over ordinary roads and across soft fields a 26-ton piece, it is not unreasonable to expect that a gun weighing 35 tons would offer no new transportation problems. The case is one of increase in motive power instead of new aspects in transportation.

Not for Cross-Channel Firing.

No attention need be paid to popular rumors making the rounds in Germany that the new pieces are designed to bombard the English coast from the coast of France. The extreme flight of the 16½-inch shell has recently been given as about 12 kilometers for the "krumbahn," or high trajectory pieces, and 16 kilometers for those having a flatter course. Since the increase in calibre from 16½ to 23½ does not necessarily mean a proportionate lengthening of range, it is not at all likely that the English coast cities opposite Calais and other Channel points will make the acquaintance of the "Brummers," as the Germans have come to call their large siege pieces.

The 56-centimeter and 60-centimeter pieces, should they actually exist, would find their uses, and these, as more or less well-informed circles here assert, would consist of arming some naval base on the Channel which the Germans hope to establish during the course of this war. It is maintained that Calais has been decided upon as the best locality for such a base, and that the great activity in the Krupp works is in a measure due to this.

There is an authentic report that in this establishment over 46,000 men are busy day and night turning out war material. While a large percentage of this force must be employed in supplying current demands of ammunition for the field pieces and replacing losses in this arm, it is only reasonable to assume that this huge force should in part be employed in the making of new and larger "Brummers." That the works are turning out new additions to the 42-centimeter equipment is known, for only a few days ago six new pieces of this class were taken to the vicinity of Antwerp.

Compared with the French.

It is of some interest to know with what the French oppose these heavy pieces. According to an article in the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger of Sept. 28, the French use a 27-centimeter mortar, smaller than the Austrian mortar piece, and a 120-millimeter and 150-millimeter flat trajectory gun. In addition there is a 138-millimeter gun of older pattern. To facilitate comparison, the Austrian, French, and German equipments are given in a table of millimeters:
%cs

	Calibre. Millimeters.
Austrian motor-battery piece	305
German siege motars and howitzers	420
French mortar	270
French flat trajector piece, heavy	150
French flat trajectory piece, lighter	120
French fortress piece, old type	138
German piece said to be in course of manufacture	560
German piece said to be in course of manufacture	600

Between the French mortar of 27-centimeter calibre and the German 42-centimeter there is a difference of 15 centimeters, while between the much-heralded 56-centimeter gun and the original "Brummer" there is one of only 14 centimeters. It must be admitted that in view of these proportions even a 60-centimeter gun seems possible enough. But whether or not the Germans are actually building such a piece has for the time being no bearing on the fact that their heavy artillery has been a surprise to the armies of the Allies, and that a few additional calibre inches must be to the Krupp works merely a matter of mechanical detail, in view of what was achieved in the building of the 42-centimeter "Brummer."

WAR LOSSES AS TOLD HERE.

150,000 Russians Killed at "annenberf—Germany Never Invaded.

The German Information Service in the Hotel Astor issued a statement last night quoting the German Imperial Chancellor as having announced that 150,000 Russians were killed in the battle of Tannenberg. The Chancellor is also given as the authority for the statement that the prisoners of war in Germany, not including citizens of hostile nations taken into custody at the outbreak of war, number about 260,000.

The statement, says the Information Service, was issued by the German Chancellor to representatives of the neutral press in Germany ten days ago, but failed to get through by cable. It follows:

> In comparison with reports of the English and French press, I would state that at no time during the war was German territory in possession of either the French or the Russians. On the Alsace-Lorraine frontier the French have been driven back to the River Moselle. They now are on the upper Meuse, sheltered by their forts. All their attempts to advance were repulsed, with heavy loss to the French.
>
> Perfect order prevails in Belgium throughout. Von Sasono's army has disbanded and disappeared. Rennenkampff's army also suffered defeat and heavy losses. The remainder of his shattered army fled to get under cover of the forts of Olitz and Kowno.
>
> A preliminary count of the Russians killed after the battle of Tannenberg gave the figures as a round 150,000.
>
> A recent count of prisoners of war in Germany resulted in round numbers to 260,000. Among these were 5,000 officers. The total of all prisoners of war held in Germany is 300,000, of which one half are Russians, and over 2,000 guns have been captured by the Germans.

"This statement," says the Information Service, "was made, of course, before the fall of Antwerp, the heavy fighting around Verdun, and the recent operations around Warsaw, so that the actual number of prisoners is probably considerably greater by this time."

THE KAISER AIDS AMERICAN FATHER

Issues an Edict at Gerard's Request Removing Youth from His Army.

YALE STUDENT ENLISTED

Llewellyn, Who Had Gone to School in Germany, Pleaded to be Allowed to Fight.

Tho brief career of Karl Nickerson Llewellyn, the twenty-one-year-old son of William H. Llewellyn, Vice President of the Ice Properties Company of 50 Church Street, as a soldier in the German Army has been brought to a close through the efforts of the young man's father, Ambassador Gerard, and Kaiser Wilhelm, it was learned yesterday from Mr. Llewellyn. The adventures of the son since the beginning of the war were told by the father to John M. Bowers, the Chairman of Mr. Gerard's Campaign Committee. This is the story:

When war broke out Karl Llewellyn was a student in the University of Paris, having received a leave of absence of six months from Yale University, where he was an honor man. Most of his Continental friends were Germans, though, for he had studied at Schwerin College in Mecklenberg. Influenced by his sympathies, he left Paris with a party of German students, and, disguising his nationality, enlisted in the German Army at Osnabrouck.

After his enlistment the young man wrote joyfully to his father of it, and then Mr. Llewellyn started the international wheels going. He communicated with the State Department at Washington, and also sent a cable message to Ambassador Gerard.

"In my message I asked Mr. Gerard," Mr. Llewellyn said, "to find Karl, pluck him from the army, and send him home. Mrs. Llewellyn and I scarcely dared to believe that this could be accomplished, but the speed with which Ambassador Gerard obtained, through Kaiser Wilhelm himself, concrete results, are told in the records of the State Department at Washington."

According to these records, Mr. Gerard learned first that young Llewellyn was one of sixty picked men of the Seventy-eighth German Infantry, about to leave Osnabrouck for the front. The Ambassador then communicated with the Kaiser, the Kaiser issued a special imperial edict ordering that young Llewellyn be dismissed from the army because he was an American citizen, and the young man was called from the ranks by his adjutant. Karl was not willing to leave the army, and pleaded with Ambassador Gerard and his adjutant to let him stay a German soldier. When told, however, that President Wilson had issued a proclamation calling upon Americans to maintain neutrality, he accepted the inevitable and resigned.

Then, being far from home and without money, he obtained a position peeling potatoes and washing floors in a German boarding house. But Ambassador Gerard soon conveyed funds to him and succeeded in getting him passage on a Scandinavan ship bound for America. He is now crossing the Atlantic toward the United States. Mr. Llewellyn does not know what boat his son is on, but he has received positive assurance that he is on the water.

"Karl is an enthusiast," Mr. Llewellyn said, "and has always liked the Germans. He is Vice President of the German College Clubs of the United States. Besides, he is an accomplished linguist, and speaks German as well as English."

GERMANY CITES BELGIAN NOTE

As Saying Germany Did Make Special Efforts to Avoid Conflict.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador here, received today from Berlin the text of a communication dated July 30, before the war began, from B. de l'Escaille, Belgian Chargé at Petrograd, to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The letter went to the German dead letter office when mail was interrupted by the war and was opened by German officials. The outer cover bore the address of a man in Brussels, who was to forward the letter to the Minister.

Parts of the letter to which the Ambassador drew special attention say:

"Germany has made efforts here, as well as in Vienna, to find some means of avoiding a general conflict. This morning an official communication to the newspapers declares that 'the reserves have been called to the colors within a certain number of provinces.' However, whosoever knows of the reticence of Russian official communiqués can boldly assert that the mobilization is general. England commenced by making it understood that she would not let herself be drawn into a conflict. Today, however, everybody in St. Petersburg is quite convinced, one has actually received the assurance, that England will stand by France. This support is of enormous weight and has contributed largely toward keeping the war party above water."

DEAN DEFIES KAISER EVEN IF ABBEY FALLS

Westminster Preacher Sees Threat of Dark Ages and Warns England to Abate Pride.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Rev. Dr. W. R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, delivvered an impressive war sermon in Westminster Abbey today.

"We have read," he said, "our newspapers since the beginning of August and have seen nothing but triumphant and unpunished deviltry. We refresh our memories by reading that passage of Plato's Republic in which the Pagan philosopher 2300 years ago draws up his laws of civilized warfare—non-combatants to be spared, no houses to be burned, no farms to be devasted, the dead to be buried honorably, no trophies of war to be placed in the temples of the gods, and then we read of the exploits of the self-style apostles of culture who dare to claim the favor of a Christian God, or we think of these horrible words of their accredited spokesman on the ethics of war: 'Cause the greatest possible amount of suffering; leave to the non-combatants nothing but their eyes to weep with; the law of Christian charity has no bearing on the relations of one nation to another.'"

Dr. Inge then asserted that if retribution did not follow surely force alone was king.

"Force, perfidy and the iron discipline of the camp of Napoleon," he said, "is too strong for Christ. The Corsican and not the Galileean has conquered and for us who have not worshipped this Moloch, who have kept our armaments at the bare limit of safety, is it possible our reward may be to see this Abbey share the fate of Rheims and Oxford that of Louvain? We hope to win in this war, but if not, be it known unto thee, O Emperor, we will not serve thy gods nor worship the blood-stained image of iron thou hast set up.

"If we are allowed after this war to live in peace with our neighbors we shall be all the better Christians for having to abate our pride. Nothing has injured English Christianity so much as its apparent connection with vast colonial dominions and bloated trade returns. We shall have to be content with plainer living and I hope with higher thinking in the future.

"An unfortunate junction of forces might easily plunge us back into the Dark Ages. It may depend upon America, England, and France to maintain the ideals of liberty, justice, fair play, and gentleness until the tyranny of militarism is overthrown."

PULL TEETH OF HORSES.

Ruse to Make Them Exportable from Denmark to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The restriction that no horse under 5 years of age may be exported from Denmark has greatly limited the supply that Germany can draw from this country for military purposes.

German horse dealers in Denmark have been pulling the teeth of horses destined for export in order to make them appear older under the veterinary inspection which they are compelled to undergo before permission to export can be obtained. But the ruse has been discovered, and a good many horses intended for the war have been stopped at the frontier.

AUTO OVERTURNS; ONE DEAD

Five Men Pinned Under Machine, Dr. Braliier Being Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Oct. 18.—Overturning at the foot of a steep hill near here early today, an automobile pinned its 'ive occupants underneath, killing one and injuring the others. Dr. W. P. Braliier, 35 years old, of Alexandria, Penn., was killed. The injured were:

William H. Wolverton, 21, of 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York; bruised and cut; may be internally hurt.

H. J. McAteer, 76, of Alexandria, ex-State Senator; two ribs fractured, face lacerated.

Charles Rosborough, 50, Postmaster of Alexandria; bruised and cut.

R. B. Roper, 40, of Alexandria; bruised.

William H. Wolverton stops at 180 West Fifty-ninth Street when in this city, but his home is in Alexandria, Penn., according to information obtained at the Fifty-ninth Street address. His father is dead. Dr. Braliier was the family physician.

ONE MAN KILLED, TEN HURT IN AUTOS

Motorist Is Drowned When Car Plunges from Bridge Approach Into a River.

ONE CAR IN DOUBLE MISHAP

Knocks a Boy Down and in Trying to Dodge Him Hits Motor Carrying Wedding Party.

The pleasant weather of the last two days brought out throngs of automobilists and as a result, many accidents were reported in this city and its vicinity on Saturday night and yesterday. A toll of the mishaps showed that one man had been killed and ten persons had been injured.

The man who lost his life was drowned, and two others had a narrow escape from death at 9:30 o'clock on Saturday night, when the automobile in which they were riding plunged from the approach to a bridge over the South River, near New Brunswick, N. J. Joseph Stobudski of 205 West Seventeenth Street, New York, owner of the auto, was pinned beneath the motor under water, and he was dead when rescuers got to him. His nephew, whose name was Joseph Stobudski also, and his son, Victor Stobudski, were thrown clear of the car and crawled to the shore, having suffered bruises only.

Misled by Railroad Light.

The accident was due to the fact that Victor Stobudski, who was driving, was misled by the red light on the railroad track near by, and steered the auto over the embankment leading up to the bridge. Coroner Morgan of New Brunswick, who investigated the accident, criticised the authorities yesterday for not having guard rails at the approach to the bridge.

While riding his bicycle in Market Street in Paterson yesterday afternoon, Justus Oakley, son of the head of Oakley's Business College in that place, was run into by an automobile owned and driven by Alfred Nasson of Murray Hill, N. J. Oakley was knocked unconscious and was taken to the Miriam Barnet Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from concussion of the brain, a broken nose, a sprained left leg, and many bruises.

Miss Annie Kirwin of Norman Avenue and Leonard Street, Brooklyn, became confused at the Long Island City end of the Vernon Avenue Viaduct yesterday afternoon, and in trying to dodge a trolley car ran in front of an automobile, which knocked her down. She was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it is said that she had been injured seriously.

The automobile which ran into her was owned and driven by William Campbell of 120 Kent Street, Brooklyn. Two policemen on duty at the bridge, who saw the accident, said the driver of the automobile was not to blame, and he was not arrested.

Cyclist Hit by an Auto.

Allen Rock, a clerk of 8,603 Hunts Point Road, the Bronx, was injured slightly late yesterday afternoon at Broadway and Seventy-fifth Street when an automobile collided with the motor cycle on which he was riding. Rock was on the rear seat of the cycle, which Samuel Herbert of 805 Lexington Avenue was guiding.

Dr. George Ball of 510 Sutter Avenue, East New York, was driving through Glenmore Avenue in his automobile yesterday afternoon, when, near Junius Street, William Krumholz, 13 years old, of 254 Glenmore Avenue, ran into the road ahead of him. The physician tried to avoid running him down by veering off to the left. He did not quite succeed, however, and the lad was knocked down, suffering slight injuries. But the doctor's machine crashed into another that was coming in the opposite direction.

This motor belonged to Louis A. Levine of 109 Watkins Avenue, Brooklyn, and was being driven by Mr. Levine's chauffeur, Charles Werner. It contained members of a wedding party, which was returning from church. No one was injured in the collision.

Two other automobile accidents were reported yesterday from East New York. Mrs. Esther Azar of 244 East Seventy-seventh Street, Manhattan, was knocked down and suffered a sprained ankle and cuts on the shoulder and back, when an automobile backed up on the sidewalk and struck her. After the accident the chauffeur speeded away. The police say they have the number of the auto.

Esther Wisenkopp, 7 years old, of 67 Watkins Avenue, spent yesterday in bed recovering from slight injuries suffered late on Saturday night, when she was struck by an automobile which mounted the sidewalk near her home as the driver, Max Tenstone of 483 Park Place, Brooklyn, swerved to avoid a child in the street.

Warren Leslie, a lawyer with offices at 165 Broadway, Manhattan, and living at 110 West Sixty-ninth Street, Manhattan, his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Murray, also of Manhattan, narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon in an automobile accident.

Mr. Leslie, who was driving the auto, was on the way toward New York on the South Country Road, about a mile east of Sayville, L. I., when he struck a stretch of mud. The car skidded and shot across the road, crashing through a fence and down a six-foot embankment into a pond. The auto turned partly over, throwing all of the occupants out. Three of them went into the pond, but Mr. Leslie landed on the road. None of those in the auto was injured seriously, though all suffered cuts and bruises.

PRESIDENT PROUD OF 63D CONGRESS

Continued from Page 1.

than do the duties under the new. A still larger proportion of the revenue would have been cut off by the war had the old taxes stood, and a larger war tax would have been necessary as a consequence. No miscalculation, no lack of foresight, has created the necessity for the taxes, but only a great catastrophe world-wide in its operation and effects.

Bills to Kill Monopoly in the Seed.

With similar purpose and in a like temper the Congress has sought, in the Trade Commission bill and in the Clayton bill, to make men in a small way of business as free to succeed as men in a big way, and to kill monopoly in the seed. Before these bills were passed the law was already clear enough that monopolies once formed were illegal and could be dissolved by direct process of law and those who had created them punished as for crime. But there was no law to check the process by which monopoly was built up until the tree was full grown and its fruit developed, or, at any rate, until the full opportunity for monopoly had been created.

With this new legislation there is clear and sufficient law to check and destroy the noxious growth in its infancy. Monopolies are built up by unfair methods of competition, and the new Trade Commission has power to forbid and prevent unfair competition, whether upon a big scale or upon a little; whether just begun or grown old and formidable. Monopoly is created also by putting the same men in charge of a variety of business enterprises, whether apparently related or unrelated to one another, by means of interlocking directorates. That the Clayton bill now in large measure prevents. Each enterprise must depend upon its own initiative and effectiveness for success, and upon the intelligence and business energy of the men who officer it. And so all along the line: Monopoly is to be cut off at the roots.

Incidentally, justice has been done the laborer. His labor is no longer to be treated as if it were merely an inanimate object of commerce disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter. But that, great as it is, is hardly more than the natural and inevitable corollary of a law whose object is individual freedom and initiative as against any kind of private domination.

The accomplishment of this legislation seems to me a singularly significant thing. If our party were to be called upon to name the particular point of principle in which it differs from its opponents most sharply and in which it feels itself most definitely sustained by experience, we should no doubt say that it was this: That we would have no dealings with monopoly, but reject it altogether; while our opponents were ready to adopt it into the realm of law, and seek merely to regulate it and moderate it in its operation. It is our purpose to destroy monopoly and maintain competition as the only effectual instrument of business liberty.

We have seen the nature and the power of monopoly exhibited. We know that it is more apt to control government than to be controlled by it: for we have seen it control government, dictate legislation, and dominate Executives and courts. We feel that our people are safe only in the fields of free individual endeavor where American genius and initiative are not guided by a few men, as in recent years, but made rich by the activities of a multitude, as in days now almost forgotten. We will not consent that an ungovernable giant should be reared to full stature in the very household of the Government itself.

A Democracy of Credit.

In like manner by the Currency bill we have created a democracy of credit such as has never existed in this country before. For a generation or more we have known and admitted that we had the worst banking and currency system in the world, because the volume of our currency was wholly inelastic; that is, because there was more than enough at certain seasons to meet the demands of commerce and credit, and at other times far too little; that we could not lessen the volume when we needed less nor increase it when we needed more. Everybody talked about the absurd system, and its quite unnecessary embarrassments, sure to produce periodic panics; and everybody said that it ought to be changed and changed very radically; but nobody took effective steps to change it until the present Congress addressed itself to the task with genuine resolution and an intelligence which expressed itself in definite action. And now the thing is done.

Let bankers explain the technical features of the new system. Suffice it here to say that it provides a currency which expands as it is needed, and contracts when it is not needed; a currency which comes into existence in response to the call of every man who can show a going business and a concrete basis for extending credit to him, however obscure or prominent he may be, however big or little his business transactions.

More than that, the power to direct this system of credits is put into the hands of a public board of disinterested officers of the Government itself who can make no money out of anything they do in connection with it. No group of bankers anywhere can get control; no one part of the country can concentrate the advantages and conveniences of the system upon itself for its own selfish advantage. The board can oblige the banks of one region to go to the assistance of the banks of another. The whole resources of the country are mobilized, to be employed where they are most needed. I think we are justified in speaking of this as a democracy of credit. Credit is at the disposal of every man who can show energy and assets. Each region of the country is set to study its own needs and opportunities, and the whole country stands by to assist. It is self-government as well as democracy.

I understand why it was not possible at this session to mature legislation intended specially for the development of a system for handling rural, or rather, agricultural credits; but the Federal Reserve act itself facilitates and enlarges agricultural credit in an extraordinary degree. The farmer is as much a partner in the new democracy of credit as the merchant or manufacturer. Indeed, special and very liberal provision is made for his need, as will speedily appear when the system has been a little while in operation. His assets are as available as any other man's, and for credits of a longer term.

There have been many other measures passed of extraordinary importance, for the session has been singularly rich in thoughtful and constructive legislation; but I have mentioned the chief acts for which this Congress will be remembered as very notable, indeed. I did not mean when I began to write to make this letter so long, and even to mention the other legislation that is worthy of high praise would extend it to an inordinate length. My purpose in writing was merely to express my own great admiration for the industry and the leadership, as well as the wisdom and constructive skill, which has accomplished all these things.

I wish I could speak by name of the many men who have so honorably shared in these distinguished labors. I doubt if there has even been a finer exhibition of team work or of unhesitating devotion to the fulfillment of party pledges—and yet the best of it is that the great measures passed have shown, I venture to say, no partisan bias, but only a spirit of serious statesmanship. I am proud to have been associated with such men, working in such a spirit through so many months of unremitted labor at trying tasks of counsel. It has been a privilege to have a share in such labors. I wish I could express to every one of the members who have thus co-operated together my personal appreciation of what he has helped to do. This letter may, I hope, serve in some sort as a substitute for that.

Confident of November.

I look forward with confidence to the elections. The voters of the United States have never failed to reward real service. They have never failed to sustain a Congress and Administration that were seeking, as this Congress and, I believe, this Administration, have sought, to render them a permanent and disinterested benefit in the shape of reformed and rectified laws. They know that, extraordinary as the record is which I have recited, our task is not done; that a great work of constructive development remains to be accomplished in building up our merchant marine, for instance, and in the completion of a great programme for the conservation of our natural resources and the development of the water power of the country—a programme which has at this session already been carried several steps toward consummation.

They know, too, that without a Congress in close sympathy with the Administration a whole scheme of peace and honor and disinterested service to the world, of which they have approved, cannot be brought to its full realization. I would like to go into the district of every member of Congress who has sustained and advanced the plans of the party and speak out my advocacy of his claim for re-election. But, of course, I cannot do that; and with so clear a record no member, of Congress needs a spokesman. What he has done speaks for itself. If it be a mere question of political fortunes, I believe the immediate future of the party to be as certain as the past is secure.

The Democratic Party is now, in fact, the only instrument ready to the country's hand by which anything can be accomplished. It is united as the Republican Party is not; it is strong and full of the zest of sober achievement, and has been rendered confident by carrying out a great constructive programme such as no other party has attempted; it is absolutely free from entangling alliances which made the Republican Party, even before its rupture, utterly unserviceable as an instrument of reform; its thought, its ambition, its plans are of the vital present and the hopeful future. A practical nation is not likely to reject such a team, full of the spirit of public service, and substitute in the midst of great tasks either a party upon which a deep demoralization has fallen or a party which has not grown to the stature that would warrant its assuming the responsible burdens of State. Every thoughtful man sees that a change of parties made just now would set the clock back not forward. I have a very complete and very confident belief in the practical sagacity of the American people.

With sincere regard and admiration, faithfully, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

To this letter Mr. Underwood responded:

Mr. Underwood's Reply.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
Committee on Ways and Means.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1914.

My Dear Mr. President:

I write to thank you for your letter commending the work of my colleagues in this Congress. It is a great pleasure to us all to know that the hard work of the past eighteen months in carrying out the policy of your Administration meets with your cordial approval.

I am sure that I can say for my colleagues, as well as myself, that, although we have striven earnestly to keep our promises to the people and write on the statute books legislation in keeping with the progressive spirit of the times, we feel that it is largely due to your magnificent leadership that we have accomplished in one Congress more remedial legislation in the interest of the American people than has been accomplished by legislation in several decades before this Congress met.

We cannot expect that the reforms inaugurated by your Administration will immediately demonstrate their worth. After a law is on the statute books it takes months, and often years, before the sentiment of the country adjusts itself to the new conditions, but I feel sure that time will prove that the legislation which has been enacted at this Congress is the beginning of a new life for our nation. We have opened the way to fairer business conditions and established on a firm foundation individual liberty and business freedom for our people.

I believe we can now look forward to an era of peace with all foreign nations and prosperity for our people at home as the crowning success of your great administration of the Government of our country.

With kindest regards, I am, cordially and sincerely yours,

O. W. UNDERWOOD.

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

A Pleasing digression for men who yearn for a change from the conventional sack suit for business wear—this new idea Business Walking Suit.

Coats and waistcoats of plain brown, grey and black roughish cheviot; trousers of same cloth and shades, enlivened with a moderately bold white stripe.

Four button coat, close fitting, somewhat shorter than a regulation cutaway, finished with side pockets and raised seams.

Decidedly Different
Strikingly Practical
$32

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY —— SUBWAY AT DOOR

By Telegraph

We deliver flowers for any occasion in any city in the U. S. the same day the order is given us.

American Beauties, $5 Doz.
Orchids . . . . 50c. each

ROSES
Fleischman's
5th Ave. Cor. 42d St.
30 Church St. Hud. Term. Building

"SKOOKUM"

THIS IS A SIWASH INDIAN

He's eating a big, juicy Northwestern apple. He says "Skookum" because it means "Fine," "Great" or "Bully" in his language.

"SKOOKUM" apples are the bulliest product of the great Northwestern apple orchards.

They are specially selected for delicious flavor. They come from the finest orchards in the best districts of the Northwest.

Each apple in every box is just as good as all the rest.

This Totem Pole Brand on every wrap.
IF IT'S A SKOOKUM APPLE IT'S THE BEST IN THE WORLD
SKOOKUM BRAND
SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY NORTHWESTERN FRUIT EXCHANGE PORTLAND OREGON
Save the wraps. Silver Premiums.

Say "SKOOKUM" to your grocer. Buy them by the box. They are cheaper and fresher that way.

On sale at all grocers and fruiterers.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS TO THE TRADE
STEINHARDT & KELLY
NEW YORK

Send for illustrated booklet containing handsome color plates of apples.

ADDRESS
NORTHWESTERN FRUIT EXCHANGE
90 West Street, New York
Executive Offices: PORTLAND, OREGON
Branches in all important cities.

Tomorrow will be NATIONAL APPLE DAY.
Buy a box of "SKOOKUM" apples and celebrate.

Secretary of State
BRYAN says:

"There will be no postponement of the PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. It will open, according to the original plans, on February 20, 1915. The Goverment has received official notice from thirty-seven foreign governments of their intention to participate in the Exposition, and no foreign nation has given notice of its intention to withdraw on account of the war. In addition to the official acceptance, the Exposition received assurances from committees in four nations that the people of those nations would participate. Among these committees were two formed in Great Britain and Germany. Neither of those nations had given notice of Governmental participation.

"The Governments of France and Italy have given notice that they will proceed with their plans for participation, notwithstanding the disturbed conditions in Europe."

Southern Pacific
The Exposition Line 1915
New York, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco

"Sunset Limited"
Solid Pullman Train Every Day No Extra Fare

Ask for descriptive literature and full information

1158 Broadway Cor. 27th St.
366 Broadway Cor. Franklin St.
39 Broadway Near Rector St.
Phone Franklin, 3925

The Net Paid Circulation of The New York Times, both daily and Sunday, far exceeds 275,000 copies.
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE WORLD

VALUE RECEIVED

Whoever employs this organization gets one hundred cents of service for every dollar invested.

That is nothing more than it should be, but it is far more than one can be assured of in every building transaction.

And it is still more worthy of note, that the integrity of Thompson-Starrett service comes from the inside and is not a matter of prodding from the outside.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

TAFT HAPPY AS AN "EX."

Reflecting on World-Wide Plots to Keep People Off the Front Page.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—William Howard Taft, the former President, spent the greater part of today visiting his old-time haunts in Washington. This afternoon he "dropped in to" the National Press Club and told the newspapermen gathered here how it feels to be an "ex." He said the last fourteen or fifteen months of his life had been as happy as any other period in his life, and asserted that a man really didn't know very much until he had been "forced into the apple tree of observation."

"It is a real comfort," said Mr. Taft, "to go away and settle down to quiet, modest, silent life and then be catapulted once or twice or three times a year—as often as the monument commission can be induced to meet or for some other excuse—into this vortex of political feeling and ambition and struggling for the best there is in the country and find that whether it be one administration or another, human nature in politics is very much the same.

"One of the things that my life has given me an opportunity to study is the defects of newspapers. It is a most delightful study. The conspiracies that are entered into of world-wide character to keep people off the front page and relegate them back to the eighteenth page, present a tragedy that is most interesting to a man who has no place in any paper."

FOUR MEN ADRIFT RESCUED.

Fishermen in Launch Disabled Off Brighton Beach Hotel.

Thomas Mack of Sheepshead Bay, who had been out fishing yesterday in his launch Ruth with his brother, John Mack, Oscar Way, and Oscar Krowan, found his engine stalled at dusk, when they were a short distance from shore in front of the Brighton Beach Hotel.

The four men shouted, blew whistles, and waved coats until they attracted attention on shore. George Hayes, owner of the launch Shenandoah, carrying Policemen Dineen and Bree of the Sheepshead Bay Station and Commodore Arthur Ball of the Tamaqua Yacht Club, set out for the launch, which had drifted out of sight, found it, and towed it, with its party, to shore.

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Men's Shoe in Kangaroo

New Coward model, with Blucher upper, on comfortable Coward last, equipped with wide heel. Kangaroo leather has the ease of kid with the durability of calf.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

War makes imported oils dearer and poorer every day. There is no advance in the price of

WESSON OIL
For Salads and Cooking
Quarts, 30c.
Also 25c. and 50c. sizes
AT YOUR GROCER'S

Ask Your Dentist
PYRODENTO
LIQUID ANTISEPTIC

Destroys harmful germs, stops shrinking gums and keeps the mouth purely clean.

Address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md.," for free sample.

HOW THE SENATE ALTERED WAR TAX

Made 98 Amendments to House Bill, 30 Material and Mostly of "Popular" Kind.

TOBACCO CONCERNS HIT

Levy on Big Companies Raised from $24 to $2,496—Tax Put on Small Luxuries.

BILL RAISES $105,000,000

But Treasury Fears $15,000,000 Deficit if Beer and Liquor Continue Their Present Slump.

The Two War Revenue Bills

Here are some of the most striking differences between the War Tax bill as passed by the Senate and the House:

Subject.	House.	Senate.
Liquors.		
Beer, ale, porter, (bbl.)	$1.50	$1.75
Rectified spirits, (gal.)	..	.05
Theatres.		
300 seats	100.00	25.00
600 seats	100.00	50.00
1,000 seats	100.00	75.00
Over 1,000 seats	100.00	100.00
Tobacco Manufacturers.		
5,000,000 lbs. a year	24.00	300.00
10,000,000 lbs. a year	24.00	600.00
20,000,000 lbs. a year	24.00	1,200.00
Over 20,000,000 lbs.	24.00	2,496.00
Cigar Manufacturers.		
5,000,000 cigars a year	24.00	150.00
20,000,000 cigars a year	24.00	600.00
Over 40,000,000 a year	24.00	2,496.00
Cigarette Manufacturers.		
50,000,000 a year	24.00	600.00
100,000,000 a year	24.00	1,200.00
Over 100,000,000 a year	24.00	2,496.00
Telegraph and Telephone.		
Cos., message over 15c.	.01	..
Senders, mess. over 15c.	..	.01
Mortgages.		
$1,000 to $1,500 value	.25	..
Each $500 value over $1,500	.25	..

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The War Tax bill, carrying the ninety-eight amendments inserted by the Senate, will return to the House tomorrow for submission to conference. While some thirty of the Senate amendments make real changes in rates and many of them are of sweeping importance, the impression here is that the Senate amendments generally will prevail, only minor concessions being made to the House, to satisfy the spirit of compromise. A striking feature of the Senate amendments is that the more important changes are regarded as going further than the House bill in the direction of popular legislation.

Perhaps the most drastic change made by the Senate was in grading the tax on tobacco, cigar, and cigarette manufacturers so as to impose on the largest manufacturers annual levies of $2,496 as against the maximum $24 of the House bill. The Senate exempted from the bill life and other personal insurance, and exempted mortgages. The House may resent the Senate's reduction of the bank tax from $2 to $1 on each $1,000 of stock, but this will be more than offset by the Senate's tax on luxuries, like cosmetics, perfumeries, champagnes, and carbonated wines.

Consideration of the bill in the House when it comes back from conference may be delayed by Representative Henry of Texas, and the other Southerners fighting for legislation for the relief of the cotton situation. Mr. Henry gave notice Friday that if the War Tax bill were finally agreed to it must be while a quorum was present in the House. It is believed he will carry out this threat, even though the cotton legislation was decisively defeated by a vote of the Senate, and there is considered to be not the slightest chance that the Senate would change its mind on the subject.

Speaker Champ Clark expects that the Senate rates of the bill will be agreed to largely by the House conferees and that the bill will go before the two houses of Congress immediately for final acceptance. He said tonight that Congress ought to be able to adjourn by Wednesday night. Should Mr. Henry carry out his determination to demand the presence of a quorum, the Speaker said it might require twenty-four hours to obtain the required number of members to answer their names on a roll call. Many of the House members left Washington Friday after the House had repealed the resolution calling for the docking of their salaries for each day's absence from the chamber.

Beer and Liquor Shrinkage.

The latest estimate from the Treasury Department as to the revenues that may be expected from the War Tax bill as amended by the Senate is $107,000,000. Since that estimate was made the Senate dropped out the proposed tax on proprietary medicines, which was expected to net $2,000,000. This reduced the estimate to $105,000,000, which is identical with the estimate for the revenues from the bill as it passed the House.

The Treasury Department, however, explained that if the manufacture of beer and liquors generally continued to decline as it had in the last two months, the revenues would not much exceed $90,000,000. This would be $15,000,000 short of the estimate for the House bill, and $10,000,000 short of the emergency levy asked for by the President.

All the rates in the bill are set forth in the following table, though where a number of items are grouped together only enough of them are mentioned by name to indicate the class of articles referred to. In many cases the Senate changed the House rates by a more detailed system of graduation. In the tax on tobacco manufacturers, for instance, the Senate lightened the burden on the small producers and increased more than a thousand per cent. on the largest maufacturers. On the other hand, in the tax on theatres, the Senate lightened the general burden of the House paragraph by retaining the House flat rate of $100 as a maximum and grading the tax down to $25 for theatres with less than 300 seats. The table follows:

House and Senate Bills Compared.

Subject.	House.	Senate.
Beer, ale, porter, (gall.)	$1.50	$1.75
Rectified spirits, (gall.)	..	.05
Sweet wines, (gall.)	.20	.08
Dry wines, (gall.)	.12	.08
Wine spirits, (gall.)	..	.55

Senate added graduation taxing still wines in small containers on the basis of 1 cent a pint and taxing champagne wines at 7 cents a half-pint or less, 13 cents a pint, one quart 25 cents, and larger containers at 25 cents a quart; and carbonated wines at 2½ cents a half pint, 5 cents a pint, and 10 cents a quart, in bottles or bulk. By a similar grading the Senate taxed liqueurs and cordials at 1½ cents a half-pint, or 24 cents a gallon.

Subject.	House. Per $1,000	Senate. Capital.
Bankers	$2	$1
Brokers	50	..
Pawnbrokers	20	50
Commercial brokers	20	20
Custom House brokers	10	10
Theatres, 300 seats	100	25
Theatres, 600 seats	100	50
Theatres, 1,000 seats	100	75
Theatres over 1,000 seats	100	100
Circus	100	100
Shows, other sorts	10	10

Senate amendment exempted from this tax Chautauquas, lecture lyceums, and agricultural and industrial fairs, &c.

Subject.	House.	Senate.
Bowling alleys, per alley	$5.00	$5.00
Billiard rooms, a table	5.00	5.00
Commission merchants	....	20.00
Tobacco dealers, 50,000 lbs. annually	6.00	6.00
Tobacco dealers, 100,000 lbs. annually	12.00	12.00
Tobacco dealers over 100,000 lbs. annually	24.00	24.00
Other tobacco dealers, $600 a year a shop	4.80	..
Other tobacco dealers over $600 a year a shop	4.80	4.80
Tobacco manufacturers, 50,000 lbs. a year	6.00	6.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 100,000 lbs. a year	12.00	6.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 200,000 lbs. a year	24.00	12.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 400,000 pounds a year	24.00	24.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 1,000,000 lbs. a year	24.00	60.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 5,000,000 lbs. a year	24.00	300.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 10,000,000 lbs. a year	24.00	600.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 20,000,000 pounds a year	24.00	1,200.00
Tobacco manufacturers, over 20,000,000 pounds a year	24.00	2,496.00
Cigar manufacturers, 100,000 cigars a year	6.00	3.00
Cigar manufacturers, 200,000 cigars a year	12.00	12.00
Cigar manufacturers, 1,000,000 cigars a year	24.00	30.00
Cigar manufacturers, 5,000,000 cigars a year	24.00	150.00
Cigar manufacturers, 20,000,000 cigars a year	24.00	600.00
Cigar manufacturers, 40,000,000 cigars a year	24.00	1,200.00
Cigar manufacturers, over 40,000,000 cigars a year	24.00	2,496.00
Cigarette manufacturers, 1,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	12.00
Cigarette manufacturers, 2,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	24.00
Cigarette manufacturers, 5,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	60.00
Cigarette manufacturers, 10,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	120.00
Cigarette manufacturers, 50,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	600.00
Cigarette manufacturers, 100,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	1,200.00
Cigarette manufacturers, over 100,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	2,496.00
Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness by any association, company, or corporation, (new issues,) each $100 par value	.05	.05
Sales or agreements to sell stock, each $100 par value	.02	.02

Senate amendment exempts renewals of call loans.

Subject.	House.	Senate.
Agreement of sale of products or merchandise on exchanges, each $100	$ .01	$ .01
Promissory notes, except bank notes for circulation and renewals, each $100	.02	.02
Bundles shipped freight and express	.01	.01
Telegraph and telephone companies, each message over 15c.	.01	..
Senders of telephone or telegraph messages, on each message over 15c	..	.01
Certificates of profits of corporations, &c., and transfers thereof, face value each $100	.02	.02
Damage certificates, &c.	.25	.25
Other certificates required by law	.10	.10
Broker's note or memorandum of sale	.10	.10
Deeds or realty transfers valued between $100 and $500	.50	.50
Deeds do, each additional $500	.50	.50
Entry of goods at Customs House, $100 value	.25	.25
Do, not exceeding $500 value	.50	.50
Do, exceeding $500 value	1.00	1.00
Entry for withdrawal goods from customs bond'd w'rehouse	.50	.50
Insurance, (life,) new policies, each $100	.08	..
Insurance of property, new or renewed policies, each $1	½c	½c
Policies of insurance or bond of nature of indemnity for loss, &c., each $1	.01	.01

Senate amendment removed life, accident, personal, and health insurance, &c., from the operation of the above paragraph.

Subject.	House.	Senate.
Mortgages, &c., between $1,000 and $1,500 value	$0.25	......
Do., each $500 value over $1,500	0.25	......
Passenger tickets by sea to foreign ports, costing less than $10	1.00	......
Do., not exceeding $30	1.00	1.00
Do., not exceeding $60	3.00	3.00
Do., exceeding $60	5.00	5.00
Perfumery, cosmetics, &c., vaseline, hair dyes, toothwashes, graded in values of 5 cents up to 15 cents, each 5-cent of value	......	.00⅛
Do., valued from 15 to 25 cents	......	.00⅛
Do., each additional 25 cents retail	......	.00⅛
Chewing gum, &c., valued less than $1 a unit	......	.04
Do., each additional $1	......	.04
Sparkling wines, not otherwise taxed in this bill, pint or less	......	.01
Do., each bottle more than a pint	......	.02
Appropriation to make bill effective	130,000	492,000

TRADE LOOKS UP IN WEST.

Chicago Packing Houses Forced to Run Night and Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Merchants, manufacturers, packers, and men in many other lines of trade report a significant upturn in business conditions in and around this city, and in the Middle West generally. Some of the improvement is attributed to conditions arising from the war, but a much larger proportion is attributed to increasing American prosperity—a more insistent demand among Americans for agriculture products.

At no time in the history of the Chicago Stock Yards has business been so brisk. In fact all the big packing establishments have orders enough to keep them working night and day until Jan. 1. While the war is a contributing factor, it by no means accounts for the general activity in all lines of manufacturing.

"Irrespective of the war," said Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co. today, "we find ourselves at a busy season of the year. This is the end of the grass season, and cattle raisers who graze their stock during the Summer months now are rushing them to market. Receipts are heavy and naturally the packing houses must run at full capacity to handle the incoming cattle. This condition will continue for some time. Large foreign orders for provisions as well as for war munitions have speeded up a number of Chicago factories. Wagon factories in Chicago and its vicinity are working night and day to fill orders. Blankets, shoes, and other wearing apparel have been ordered here in large quantities by the Allies."

Automobile factories report large shipments into the farming section of the United States, where big wheat crops were harvested.

HOSPITAL HONORS WOMAN.

General Memorial Makes Mrs. A. M. Lawson Superintendent Emeritus.

For the first time in hospital history the title of Superintendent Emeritus has been conferred upon a woman, Mrs. A. M. Lawson, who retired last week after twenty-five years as Superintendent of the General Memorial Hospital at 106th Street and Central Park West. Mrs. Lawson's resignation, announced in the Spring to take place in July, was deferred until her successor, Mr. Holmes of the New York Hospital, could relieve her. She will still be identified with the work of the hospital.

AGUILAR TERRORIZES VERA CRUZ PEOPLE

Americans Returning Say Carranza Agents Planned to Levy Heavy Tribute There.

CORONA REPORTED SHOT

Seized on Ward Liner, His Wife Hears — Lawless Raids by Chiefs in Mexico City.

Since President Wilson issued his order several weeks ago announcing that Vera Cruz would be evacuated by the American regulars and marines under Gen. Funston that port, the most important and the richest in all Mexico, has been in a panicky state, so far as those of its population not affiliated with the Carranza cause are concerned. That these fears are justified is the contention of a number of Americans of high standing and character who have arrived in New York from Vera Cruz within the last few days.

These said that Gen. Aguilar, now on the outskirts of Vera Cruz, who was reported to have issued threatening proclamations against the Americans, is prepared to wreak vengeance on a great many Mexicans, most of them of the deposed Diaz and Huerta cliques, the minute the American troops are aboard the transports and actually on their way to the States.

Within less than twenty-four hours after the news of the proposed withdrawal of American troops was received Vera Cruz was swamped with Carranza secret service agents. These men made a census of the people against whom the Constitutionalists harbored grudges. They made a list of the Vera Cruzans who had accepted positions under the Americans, particularly the native police, and it was rumored that these men were to be arrested, tried, and sentenced heavily, for working under the administrations of Admiral Fletcher and Gen. Funston. Under the Mexican law the police could get as high as eighteen years in San Juan Ulloa for having accepted employment from the Americans.

The agents also listed the wealthy Mexican refugees then in Vera Cruz as well as all of the better class of Vera Cruz citizens, a great majority of whom were said to be at heart anti-Carranza. Incidentally they found out that there was considerably more than $1,000,000 in customs duties in the hands of the Americans. This, with the reputed hoardings of the citizens and native refugees, made the money that the Constitutionalists figured on getting between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

A few days after all this became known in Vera Cruz Gen. Funston sent his now famous cablegram to the Secretary of War advising that the evacuation of the city be postponed. This was done and as yet no new date has been set for the withdrawal. Meantime Aguilar, the Carranza chief, whose men are camped just beyond the American outposts, has lost his temper on several occasions and is said to have openly threatened to attack the American troops unless the Government at Washington sets a new date, and that an early one, for the withdrawal of the troops. So far all he has done is to threaten, and persons who know the kind of troops that Funston has under him are certain that neither Aguilar nor any other Mexican will attack Vera Cruz so long as those troops are camped in the sand hills beyond the city.

It was also learned yesterday that Gen. Ramon Corona, who was Gen. Huerta's Chief of Staff and admittedly one of the ablest officers in the Mexican service, recently was taken from a Ward liner by a detachment of Carranzistas near the port of Progreso. According to information given to Mme. Corona, wife of the missing General, her husband has been executed. It was Gen. Corona who escorted Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé in Mexico City, and the Embassy staff to Vera Cruz following the occupation of the city by the sailors and marines under Admiral Fletcher.

In Mexico City conditions it is said are rapidly approaching a crisis. Carranza does not appear to hold his men well in hand, and on numerous occasions the lesser chieftains have been guilty of downright thefts. For instance when the Constitutionalists took charge of the city one of the houses that was entered by some of the minor officers was that of Señor Casus, one of the wealthiest men in the capital. Among Señor Casus's possessions were some wonderful tapestries, which were practically priceless. The looters took these tapestries, cut them up, and used them for saddle blankets, according to the story told in Vera Cruz.

Recently four minor chiefs are reported to have entered Sylvian's, the largest and most fashionable restaurant in Mexico City. They locked the doors and ordered the guests to deposit all their money and valuables on two tables in the centre of the room. While the guests were complying with the demand the owner got out of the place by a rear door and telephoned Carranza's headquarters. A detachment of soldiers was sent to the place. When the officers sent to quell the disturbance and arrest the highwaymen saw the money on the tables they told the four original bandits to get out of the place and then, as they tell the story in Vera Cruz, appropriated the money and jewelry themselves.

The Jockey Club, the most prominent club in Mexico City, was taken over immediately by some of Carranza's men. They appropriated everything in it, and then announced that the clubhouse would be used as a newsboys' home. Subsequently they changed their mind, and they now announce that they are going to use it as a convalescent home for incapacitated Carranzista officers.

In Puebla recently the rector of a Catholic church fell into the disfavor of the Carranzistas. To show their dislike for the priest one of the mounted soldiers was told to ride into the church and lasso the statue of a saint. He did so and dragged the statue out into the street with his lariat.

One of the returned Americans was asked last night what he thought the end of it all would be.

"No one knows," he said. "Maybe the President can sweat them into submission to law and order, but if he does he will accomplish a miracle."

WOUNDED MEXICANS IN NACO.

300 Brought Across on Washington's Permission After Long Suffering.

Special to The New York Times.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 18.—This town is an asylum for the wounded of both the Carranza and Villa troops. An order granting permission from the Washington Government was received today and more than 300 Yaquis, Mayos, and Mexicans were carried and wheeled across the border and placed in the old opera house, which was cleared and converted into a general field hospital.

The wounded are in a pitiable condition, as many of them have badly infected wounds. They have been in the open desert for three days or more and many are too weak to recover.

A truce was declared long enough to allow the Mexicans to be brought across the line. The two sides then resumed the fight with shrapnel, guns and small arms.

One of the bullets from the Villa side struck the home of Louis Humphreys on the American side. It exploded a lamp and set fire to the house. The accident occurred early this morning and the occupants had a narrow escape. Two other buildings on the American side were burned by the fire. A number of citizens have been wounded, the total being more than twenty at the present time.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Oct. 18.—Gen. Villa telegraphed today that he was on his way to Aguascalientes to make a personal appeal to his friends, including Eduardo Hay, to bring about some kind of a peace agreement without longer delay. Villa was en route to Durango City to support the garrison there when he decided to continue south to the scene of the conference.

Secret service agents of Villa here have reported a well organized American filibustering expedition existing in El Paso, with the intention of crossing to the Mexican side and looting the churches and stores in the north. They are said to be financed by the Carranza faction.

This Carranza party in the north is charged with planning a revolt in the Juarez garrison, and it was for the purpose of suppressing this revolt that Gen. Tomas Ornales came from Aguascalientes to take command of his troops in Juarez. A number of executions are reported to have occurred at the border following his visit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Mexican Constitutionalist Convention at Aguascalientes, which has declared itself to be the sovereign power in Mexico, has decided to make a thorough investigation into the causes underlying the fighting around Naco.

A dispatch received from Aguascalientes by the State Department stated that the convention had appointed a commission to proceed to Naco to investigate the fighting there. It is understood that the members of this commission will ask Gov. Maytorena and Gen. Benjamin Hill to stop fighting and help along the efforts of the convention toward peace.

BAN ON CATHOLIC RELIGION.

Mexican Governor of Chiapas Announces a Severe Programme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18.—The new Constitutional Governor of Chiapas, in Southern Mexico, has put into force a programme of religious rule, the chief features of which are the following:

Confession is absolutely forbidden.

Priests must wear ordinary civilian attire, without any distinctive badge of any kind.

Priests may solemnize only one mass a week, and that on Sunday.

Convents must be closed and religious symbols on the exterior of houses must be removed.

First Chief Carranza, accompanied by his aids, rode on horseback this morning through the streets of this city.

J. B. HARRIMAN RECOVERS.

Former Financier, Who Was Thought Dying, to Leave Bed Today

It was said last night that J. Borden Harriman, who ten days ago was reported dying at his country home at Mount Kisco, was making a most astonishing recovery and had progressed so far on the road to complete health that he would be able to get up today.

Mr. Harriman's illness was a digestive trouble of many years' standing which had increased in virulence of late to such an extent that early in 1913 he was compelled to resign from the firm of Harriman & Co., bankers and brokers, in which he was in partnership with his brother Oliver. Mr. Harriman remained at home under medical treatment for some time, and last Summer decided to go to Europe to try the cures at various watering places. The sudden outbreak of war broke up his plans, and he was compelled to return hastily to New York via Paris.

In spite of the care of Mrs. Harriman, who was with him during the entire trip, he naturally suffered much from the hardships and privations incidental to travel during the period of mobilization, and was very weak when he landed in New York, late in August.

It was thought at the time that rest at his country estate might improve his condition, so with Mrs. Harriman he went straight to Mount Kisco. For a time his condition seemed better, but about two weeks ago he took a sudden turn for the worse, and on Oct. 7 was in such a critical state that the family gave up hope, and it was said that he could not possibly live more than two or three days longer.

The case has been in the care of Drs. Charles F. Chapman of Mt. Kisco and Harold Barclay of 68 East Fifty-sixth Street. For several days Mr. Harriman was at the point of death, but the physicians kept at work, with the result that a few days ago there began to appear a marked improvement, which has continued ever since.

During the banker's illness there was a constant stream of visitors at the residence—friends seeking for news and healers of various sorts who wanted to try their hand where they thought the doctors had given up. Among the latter, it is said, was a man who had worked on the yacht of Mrs. Harriman's father, F. W. J. Hurst, more than twenty years ago, who came to the house and told the family that he was a mental healer and would like to see what he could do for Mr. Harriman. But the physicians had not yet lost confidence in being able to do something, and while the old sailor was allowed to make a brief visit to the sickroom, it is said that he came in only as an old henchman of the family, and not as the medium of a spiritual cure.

RAILROAD OFFERS REWARD.

$10,000 for the Arrest of Wreckers Who Derailed Manhattan Flier.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A reward of $10,000 has been offered by the Lackawanna Railroad for the arrest of the train wreckers who ditched the Manhattan flier near Fulton last night, killing the fireman and fatally injuring three other members of the crew, and cutting and bruising fifteen passengers. There has been a series of crimes committed by the Black Hand in Fulton during the past month, and District Attorney Culkin is inclined to believe that the spiking of the switch which caused the wreck was some of their work.

Last week a gang of fifteen Black Handers were arrested by the local police, and are now interned at the Oswego Jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. They were arrested after they had shot another foreigner who refused to comply with their request to leave a sum of money under a crosswalk. Most of the foreigners have been employed by the railroad at some time, and are familiar with railroad signals and roadbed.

The District Attorney has heard that there was some trouble early this year between the railroad and a section gang in regard to the wage scale, and it is said that it was not settled satisfactorily to the men. Some were discharged, it is said, and this is believed to be the motive for the crime.

The local police are now looking for a former employe of the railroad who, they believe, knows something about the wreck.

WOMAN AFIRE IN BOAT.

Mrs. Markert's Dress Ignited by Stove Explosion—Likely to Die.

Mrs. Maria Markert was cruising on Long Island Sound yesterday afternoon with her husband, George Markert of 175 East Seventy-fifth Street, in their motor boat, when the explosion of a gasoline stove, on which she was preparing a meal, set her dress on fire. Her husband was at the engine at the time, and he promptly stopped the boat and came to her aid. His attempts to put out the fire were fruitless, so he threw her overboard and, holding to one of her hands, kept her in the water until the flames were extinguished. Then he drew her into the launch and started down the Sound toward help.

On the way he rubbed her burns with machine oil, all he had, and so managed to lessen the pain somewhat. On reaching Classon's Point, in the Bronx, he took her out of the boat, and neighbors applied first-aid remedies while an ambulance came from Fordham Hospital. At the hospital, it was said, that she was hardly likely to recover, as she seemed to have inhaled the flames.

WATTERSON CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE

Editor's Meeting with President Follows Talk with McCombs in Paris Months Ago.

REGRETTED HARSH WORDS

Told National Committee Chairman He Was Sorry for Statements He Made About Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Col. Henry Watterson, the editor of The Louisville Courier Journal, called at the White House today in response to an invitation from President Wilson. The President greeted him cordially. It was the first time the two men had met since early in 1912, when Mr. Wilson was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

Following the visit of Col. Watterson it became known in Washington that his meeting with the President was brought about indirectly through a talk which the editor had with William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in Paris some months ago. During his interview with Mr. McCombs Col. Watterson expressed regret for the harsh words he used in statements he issued about Mr. Wilson while the latter was a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

It is believed here that upon his return to this country McCombs told the President of his interview with Col. Watterson, with the result that letters were soon exchanged between the two. Following a short period of correspondence Col. George Harvey received a communication from the President, which was followed by an invitation to call at the White House. This meeting occurred only two weeks ago.

Whatever differences resulted from Col. Watterson's resentment over the reported statement to Col. George Harvey that his advocacy of Mr. Wilson's candidacy in Harper's Weekly was hurting Mr. Wilson's chances were wiped out in the interview between the President and the veteran editor today.

According to some of those in a position to know the circumstances connected with the White House meeting, there was no burying of the hatchet by Mr. Wilson and Col. Watterson, for the reason that there was no hatchet to bury. It was asserted that the President and the Colonel had been on good terms since they engaged in correspondence. This served, it was said, to remove any ill-feeling that may have been entertained as a result of the incident in which Col. Harvey figured.

Col. Watterson arrived at the White House at noon. He was escorted there by Joseph Tumulty, the secretary to the President, who called for the Colonel at his hotel in one of the White House motor cars. After their greetings were over the President led the Colonel to the library, where they sat down and talked for nearly two hours.

The President and the editor are related by marriage, and their talk was said to have been largely personal. Recently Mr. Watterson has been supporting the President in his editorials, and an exchange of friendly letters, following Mrs. Wilson's death, was said today by friends of both men to have made the meeting free from embarrassment.

Mr. Watterson expected to leave for New York tonight, but received an invitation to lunch tomorrow with ex-President Taft, and decided to stay over.

Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was another caller at the White House today. He came to Washington to tell President Wilson about his campaign.

Mr. Palmer expressed confidence that he would win the Senatorship over the Republican candidate, Senator Boies Penrose. He denied to the President reports that he would retire from the contest in favor of Gifford Pinchot, the Senatorial candidate of the Progressive Party.

Tomorrow is the last day in Pennsylvania on which a nomination for political office may be withdrawn, and Mr. Palmer said that he certainly would not decide to be a quitter between the time of his call at the White House and tomorrow night.

PAISH TO SEE PRESIDENT.

British Financial Adviser Will Call on Wilson Today.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Sir George Paish, financial adviser of the British Government, who is here to discuss the adjustment of exchange between England and the United States, will call on President Wilson tomorrow or Tuesday. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, was in communication with the White House today regarding the visit.

The President is taking a personal interest in the financial situation, particularly as it relates to cotton and the adjustment of credits between the United States and England.

DARING HOLD-UP IN BRONX.

Many Persons Near-by When Victim Is Robbed by Four Men.

Louis Manfriddi, a manufacturing tailor of 566 East 187th Street, the Bronx, went out of the Fordham Station of the New York Central Railroad just before midnight last night and started east on Fordham Road for his home. He had not gone a block when four men, who approached from the opposite direction, seized him and pushed him against the fence, while one of them drew a revolver and threatened to shoot him if he made any outcry. One of the men snatched a $300 diamond ring from his finger and all ran east and around the corner of Bathgate Avenue.

The robbers had no time to go through Manfriddi's clothes, as there were many persons about. The spot where the hold-up was committed was opposite the grounds of Fordham University, and less than a block from Fordham Square, the most populous spot in that part of the borough.

The police of the Bronx Park Station searched the neighborhood, but could not find the assailants. Beyond saying all four were Italians, Manfriddi could give only a meagre description of the men.

GUARANTEED
First Mortgage Certificates
5%

Each loan secured by improved New York City real estate worth at least 50% more than amount loaned.

Every mortgage is payable in installment, thereby regularly increasing the margin of security.

In addition, we guarantee principal and interest.

Issued in any amount from $100 up.

Write for Circular.

New York Mortgage & Security Co
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000.
135 Broadway, New York | 203 Montague St. Brooklyn

HOTEL MAJESTIC

THE Majestic has three magnificent ballrooms, each of which has witnessed some of the most exclusive functions ever held in this city. The elegance of their appointments, the extremely convenient location of the hotel and the unusual size of the rooms make The Majestic ideal for Wedding Parties, Balls, Receptions and Entertainments.

The management will be pleased to furnish particulars.

J. CHARLTON RIVERS, Managing Director.
72nd Street & Central Park West

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Overcoats

A new section (devoted exclusively to Overcoats) has been opened in connection with the Men's Furnishing Department. Here may be found the designs approved for Men's Autumn and Winter wear, a feature being made of styles that will appeal especially to the wants of the well-dressed young man who keeps pace with the dictates of fashion.

A comprehensive assortment is shown of Overcoats for dress, street and sports use, some English models being made of the soft fabrics that give warmth without undue weight; others of Montagnacs, meltons, kerseys, friezes and fancy cheviots.

The prices range from $18.00 to 95.00

Men's Imported Raincoats
of rainproof gabardines, tweeds and fancy cheviots, from $18.00 to 35.00

Men's Hats and Shoes
in smart styles.

The Men's Department is easily accessible from the Fifth Avenue and the Thirty-fourth Street Entrances.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

TEACHER:	Who can tell me the meaning of the phrase, "Your Watch Is Your Timetable?"
PUPIL:	I can.
TEACHER:	Well, Henry, what does it mean?
PUPIL:	Why, if you want to go to Philadelphia, you look at your watch, and if it says twenty-five minutes past ten, you know that you can take a train at eleven o'clock over the New Jersey Central.
TEACHER:	How do we know that?
PUPIL:	Because the New Jersey Central Trains leave for Philadelphia Every Hour on the Hour.

Add to Henry's explanation that the EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR departure is from the foot of Liberty St.; also that the leaving time from West 23rd St. Terminal is ten minutes of the hour (7 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days; 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays, and at midnight with sleepers, daily). Remember also that there are dining cars at dining hours as well as parlor cars on all trains.

OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
America's Finest Rye
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

$50 INVESTMENTS

There are but few opportunities to invest sums of from $50 to $1,000. Our guaranteed Mortgage Certificates fill the gap.

Safe as the best bonds, they pay 5% interest.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

160 B'way, N.Y. 188 Montague St., Bkn.
383 E. 149 St., N.Y. 1354 B'y, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
120 Main St., White Plains N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Beneficial Influence of Cash Transactions

Although the condition of our Country's natural resources is favorable, and our National business outlook promising, the European War has inconvenienced many business organizations. The results are quite natural retrenchments in many activities, and a pronounced tendency on the part of the people toward conservative spending of money.

R. H. Macy & Co., the Store of "Cash" Transactions, should strongly appeal to everybody — especially NOW.

WE BUY FOR CASH, as do very few of our competitors. With money conditions good or bad, R. H. Macy & Co. have always paid Cash for their purchases, no matter how large. We have often been praised for the beneficial influence of our cash purchases upon the New York markets.

WE SELL FOR CASH. In troubled times most people prefer, or ought to prefer, to pay cash for their needs; it is so much safer and prevents unpleasant surprises on the first of the month.

OUR CASH PURCHASES make it possible for us to **buy** goods cheaper, as we obtained special cash discounts.

OUR CASH SALES make it possible for us to **sell** goods cheaper, as we save expensive bookkeeping and avoid losses.

BE SAFE—and purchase for "Cash" only. BE ECONOMICAL—and purchase where you find best goods at "Lowest - in - the - City" Prices.

The Ideal Store for SAFETY FIRST and ECONOMY at all times, is
R. H. MACY & CO.

"A cheery, cherishable booklet to delight young and old."
St. Louis Globe-Democrat

HOW IT HAPPENED

By

Kate Langley Bosher

Bright as "MARY CARY" and just as sweet

$1.00 Net

HARPER & BROTHERS

ATTACKS MITCHEL FOR BACKING GLYNN

"You Cannot Hand Over Your Supporters Blindfold," Tanner Writes.

ASKS MAYOR ABOUT BENSEL

Says He Has Abandoned Anti-Tammany Fight and Asks If He Will Vote for "Wm. H. Sohmer."

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, sent to Mayor Mitchel yesterday an open letter charging him with having abandoned his fight against Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall, and asking him if he intended to support John A. Bensel for State Engineer and William Sohmer for Controller, and John F. Ahearn and Louis Haffen for delegates to the Constitutional Convention on the Glynn ticket.

Mr. Tanner also included a "bill of particulars" to show that Gov. Glynn is dominated by Tammany Hall and Mr. Murphy. He pointed out that the Mayor supported John A. Hennessy in the primaries, as against Gov. Glynn, and he quoted the open letter the Mayor wrote to Mr. Hennessy pledging his support.

"Mr. Glynn," wrote Mr. Tanner, "was the candidate of Charles F. Murphy and the only candidate opposed to Mr. Hennessy, and you described the situation when you said you were opposed to 'continued domination by Charles F. Murphy.' If Mr. Glynn was not dominated by Murphy, what was your reason for opposing him? If his record was good, he was the logical candidate in the primaries, and there was no reason for your supporting a man like Hennessy, without experience in public service."

Chairman Tanner's "bill of particulars" said:

"In general, the whole character of the State ticket, from Glynn as Governor to John F. Ahearn, who was driven from office as Borough President of Manhattan as the result of your report as Commissioner of Accounts, dated April 16, 1907, bears the Tammany brand."

Mr. Tanner Is Sarcastic.

In his letter Chairman Tanner said:

"You now say that after a private interview with Gov. Glynn, he has given you certain assurances which cause you to support him. His pledges must have been most specific to convince you that the Glynn of 1915 would be a different man from the Glynn of 1913 and 1914, whom in the primaries you repudiated in the interests of good government.

"The very fact that you thought it necessary to get pledges from Gov. Glynn, who has been in public office for many years, showed that you had grave suspicions of his qualifications for the Governorship. There are hundreds of thousands of citizens throughout the State who have not had the privilege of private conference with Mr. Glynn.

"I challenge your right to reverse your entire anti-Tammany record and your antagonism to Glynn himself, and to throw the great weight of your nonpartisan office in favor of Glynn because of a 'private conference.' You have assumed to say in effect to the anti-Tammany voters of all parties who elected you. 'This man is all right. He has assured me privately that he will protect the city's interest against Tammany.' It is not enough; you cannot hand over your supporters blindfolded.

"In your speech at the Young Republican Club in Brooklyn on Oct. 1, 1913 you said in substance that Mr. Sulzer was being punished, and Mr. Glynn elevated to the Governorship by 'the Tammany directorate who never dreamed of honest labor.' The private directorate sat at Delmonico's last year to punish Sulzer and elevate Glynn to the Governorship. You sat in a private conference ten blocks north this year, to send the same Glynn back to Albany, though within the month you had characterized him as dominated by Murphy.

"Nor is there any propriety in this private assurance from the standpoint of Gov. Glynn. When he was asked recently by a taxation and real estate association to pledge himself to sign the bill providing a referendum on the proposal for a tax rate on buildings he declined to give a pledge, and this position was commended by his partisans. If it is vicious to make a bargain for votes in the open, it is doubly vicious to make a bargain for support, in a private conference.

Asks How the Mayor Will Vote.

"Inasmuch as you have undertaken to guide the municipal conscience in respect to the head of the ticket, it is proper that the public should know your opinion of Gov. Glynn's fellow candidates. I therefore ask you:

"1. Are you going to vote for Mr. Bensel as State Engineer and Surveyor, who refused to testify before a Grand Jury as to his conduct of public office, unless immunity was granted him?

"2. Are you going to vote for William Sohmer, ex-Treasurer of Tammany Hall and chief financial officer of the State, under whose administration the wholesale graft was carried on, revealed by the Osborne report, for Controller?

"3. Do you recommend that Democrats, in choosing delegates to the Constitutional Convention to frame a new State Constitution, vote for Louis Haffen and John F. Ahearn, both of whom were removed from office by Gov. Hughes?"

Mr. Tanner asked the Mayor also, if he intended to support these candidates, to state what facts in their public careers or what conferences give him the assurance that they will properly perform their duties.

In the typewritten copies of his letter given to the newspapers, Mr. Tanner said Gov. Glynn had added 3,000 names to the State payroll. Mr. Whitman, in his campaign speeches, has given the number as 4,000. Mr. Tanner also calls the State Controller, William H. Sohmer, which might give the Mayor an opportunity to reply to question No. 2 in the negative without revealing his election day intentions.

SULZER GOING UP-STATE.

Says Glynn Will Lose by 200,000 and Davenport Doesn't Count.

William Sulzer will leave this morning for an up-State campaign trip that will last a week. Last night he said:

"There are only three candidates for Governor in the race. I do not count Davenport. He is only a joke, a stalking horse for Glynn, and has become a negligible quantity. His campaign has been subordinated to the Colonel's exploitation. Glynn is beaten by 200,000. The fight is between Whitman and myself, and Whitman's campaign so far has been spiritless. He has nothing to say except that if he should be elected he will try to do what I did while I was Governor."

BEAUCHAMP BOLTS WHITMAN

Has Republican and Bull Moose Nominations for Delegate.

Amie Beauchamp, Republican and Progressive candidate for Constitutional Convention delegate in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, announced yesterday that he would support Gov. Glynn because the Governor put the Workmen's Compensation act on the statute books.

Mr. Beauchamp is President of the National Progressive Club of the Twenty-second Assembly District and a member of the Progressive County Committee.

Another Yacht Stolen from Club.

The motor yacht of Frederick Wayman of Stapleton, valued at $700, was stolen yesterday from the anchorage of the Staten Island Yacht Club, at Stapleton, by thieves who went to the anchorage in a rowboat. Two other members of the club recently lost boats.

REGISTRATION IS 659,858.

Revised Figures for City—Politicians Express Satisfaction.

Revised figures of Saturday's registration make the total of those who registered on the four days this year in the entire city 659,858. This includes the returns from the several election districts in Queens which were not tabulated late Saturday night.

The total registration by boroughs, as compared with 1910, 1912, and 1913, follows:

	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Manhattan	260,751	286,552	265,119	254,822
Bronx	65,412	83,580	83,812	84,881
Brooklyn	229,195	259,655	242,144	242,507
Queens	47,032	58,787	60,340	61,651
Richmond	15,407	16,712	16,708	15,997
Total	617,797	705,286	667,623	659,858

Both Republican and Democratic organization men professed yesterday to be satisfied with the result. Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the Republican County Committee said he was pleased because the figures showed a falling off in the strong Tammany districts in Manhattan. Nearly all the Republican districts, he said, were up to the record of previous years. In those districts where there was a slump he attributed it to lack of interest in the campaign and the absorbing interest in the war. Asked if his reports showed a falling off or increase in fraudulent registration, Chairman Koenig said:

"There is no more or less that I can see, but there is a large number of cases which the County Committee, together with the Honest Ballot Association, is going to investigate.

"The Republican registration in the entire city, particularly in Brooklyn, indicates that Judge Whitman will have a much larger vote than his friends hoped for. Whitman will carry Brooklyn by a very large plurality, and it is simply a question of how great a plurality the State will give him down to the Bronx River."

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, said the decrease in registration in Manhattan was due to the fact that numbers of people had moved to other boroughs. The tearing down of large tenement houses in the lower part of Manhattan, particularly in the Fifth and Seventh Districts, to make room for loft and business buildings, he said, had a big effect on the change of population. In the Twenty-third District, a Republican stronghold, the Democrats had come out strong, Secretary Smith said.

Mr. Smith said he thought the total vote in the State would be about 1,300,000, of which Gov. Glynn would get half, leaving the balance to be divided among the other candidates for Governor.

GLYNN STUMPS UP STATE.

Martin W. Littleton on Train Will Talk for Gerard.

Gov. Glynn will leave Albany at noon today on a special train for a campaign trip through the northern and western sections of the State. He will be accompanied by Martin W. Littleton, who will devote most of his time to making speeches in behalf of Ambassador James W. Gerard, candidate for United States Senator.

Statements from De Lancey Nicoll and Everett P. Wheeler, who are supporting Gov. Glynn's candidacy were given out at the Governor's headquarters here yesterday.

"A year ago," said Mr. Nicoll, "the Democratic Party in New York was in a state of demoralization. Today—only a year later—the situation is so far changed that we are able to make an aggressive and confident campaign, and to ask for a continuance in office, by pointing to a record of real and great achievements. In addition to that the party is united and harmonious."

Mr. Wheeler said:

"It seems to me that Gov. Glynn is entitled to the support of all good Democrats. The expenses of administering the State Government has been steadily increasing and a large part of the moneys appropriated for State highways had been wasted. Gov. Glynn has steadily reduced expenses and prevented waste."

GIBBONEY DINNER ROW.

Anti-Murphy Gathering in Democratic Club Protested.

Tammany members of the National Democratic Club demanded of the club's Board of Governors yesterday an immediate investigation into what they term the misuse of the club on last Thursday night, when a number of Hennessy Democrats gave a private dinner to Stuart G. Gibboney and organized to keep up a fight on Charles F. Murphy's leadership of Tammany Hall. The demand was contained in a letter sent to the Board of Governors by Maurice B. Blumenthal, a former Deputy Attorney General.

Mr. Blumenthal said the club's bylaws were violated, and he termed the proceedings a "disgraceful and unwarranted misuse of the clubhouse, an impudent invasion upon the rights of our members, and a malicious misrepresentation to the public as to the attitude, mission, and purposes of our club as a factor in Democratic politics."

After setting forth the incidents of the dinner, Mr. Blumenthal continued:

"If you require a formal petition on this subject signed by members you shall have it, but crediting you with that interest in the club's welfare which its Governing Board may be expected to entertain, I am satisfied that the shameful abuses to which this communication calls attention will be forthwith considered by you and properly dealt with."

Hospital Appeals for Aid.

The war business conditions are responsible for an appeal for contributions made today by the New York Ophthalmic Hospital at Third Avenue and Twenty-first Street, to help it carry on its work of assisting backward pupils in the public schools. The cost of taking care of the average pupil is $2.50 a day, and the appeal says: "We hope the public, which is so generously contributing to relief funds for the foreign sufferers, will help us." All contributions are to be sent to E. C. Benedict, Treasurer of the hospital.

POSTUM.

HUMAN SYSTEM INJURED BY ONE CUP OF COFFEE

Its Constant Use Tends to Increase Fatigue Products Says Kansas City Physician.

The constant use of coffee and tea tends to increase fatigue products in the human system, says Dr. G. Wilse Robinson, of the University Medical College, Kansas City, Mo.

"Caffeine is used in coffee and tea as a beverage for its stimulating effects. Even in small doses, one cup of coffee or tea per day, the general results of the action of caffeine upon the nervous system are to increase the irritability of the brain.

"In order to respond to the stimulation of regular doses of caffeine, nerve and muscle tissue must draw upon their reserve energy, and they must do their work in the presence of an excessive quantity of toxic fatigue products, and both of these conditions tend to exhaustion and perversion of function.

"Caffeine is not a food to nerve or muscle tissue. It does not increase the elimination of fatigue products, but does increase their production."

NOTE.—Too much cannot be said in favor of the value of an invigorating morning drink, especially during colder weather—but the drink must not be harmful. The food-drink, INSTANT POSTUM, while resembling the better grades of Java in flavor and appearance, is pure, wholesome and wholly free from the coffee drugs "caffeine" and "tannin" and is rapidly taking the place of coffee as a table beverage for reasons of health.

CHARGES FURNITURE IS SOLD BY LOTTERY

District Attorney Has Six Arrested and Seizes the Books of Two Firms.

RECEIPTS OF $400 A DAY

"Clubs" of Women Who Pay 25 Cents a Week Organized in the Poorer Districts.

Six representatives of two furniture companies have been held for examination before Magistrate Barlow on Nov. 10 as the result of an inquiry into a scheme of selling furniture, which the District Attorney asserts violates the lottery laws. The men under arrest are Samuel Lobel, Abraham Cohen, and Jacob Horwitz, who are connected with the Grand Rapids Distributing Company of 120 West Eighteenth Street, and Frederick Miller, Joseph Bloom, and Alfred Benedict of the Empire Home Furnishing Company of 241 West Twenty-third Street. In connection with the arrests, the books of the corporations were seized by Detectives Thomas and Trojan. In the last three months more than 200 complaints have been received by Assistant District Attorney Aaron J. Colnon, in charge of the Complaint Bureau. Mr. Colnon has been assisted in his investigation by Assistant District Attorneys Heilborn and Loening. Mr. Loening has examined the books of the two companies, and says that they show the daily receipts of one company averaged $400 a day, with 9,000 outstanding contracts. The examination has established, according to Mr. Loening, that the proprietors of the corporations are interested in other corporations doing similar business under different names.

This is Mr. Colnon's explanation of the companies' operations, which extend into cities and towns in the vicinity of New York:

"The Grand Rapids Distributing Company sends an agent or solicitor into the poorer section of the town, and through him lays before women in the neighborhood a plan whereby a furniture club or society is to be organized, each member to pay in the sum of 25 cents a week for a period not to exceed seventy weeks, the entire membership of the club not to exceed seventy persons, and the one member of the club to be selected each week to receive an article of furniture of the value of $17.50.

"The contract signed by the credulous purchaser reads: 'In order to advertise our business on a broader principle we will distribute among our patrons each week several pieces of furniture, and persons who are selected to receive the furniture as an advertising medium will not be required to make any further payments, and will then be entitled to receive their furniture at once.'

"The members of the club each week importune the collector of the company in order to determine whether they are the ones fortunately selected to receive their furniture without further payments. The actual operation of the so-called club consists in the selection by the officers of the company of three or four women influential in the neighborhood and the giving to them of valuable pieces of furniture upon the payment of only 25 or 50 cents. The names of these women are thereupon given by the collector to others in the neighborhood, whom the collector induces to join the club.

"These women, upon calling on the prize winners and seeing the handsome pieces of furniture obtained upon the payment of such small sums of money, not only join the club for themselves, but in order to obtain a larger number of chances at receiving prizes buy contracts or tickets for every member of their family, and, in addition, spread the scheme among all their friends in the neighborhood. The business is so successfully spread that innumerable credulous women have become members of these clubs, and have paid their full club membership without winning the promised prize.

"When they have completed making the payments on their contracts and visit the furniture company in order to select the article of furniture of the agreed value of $17.50, they are offered some articles of furniture of insignificant value, or are requested to pay additional money in order to obtain more valuable articles of furniture. It is then that they visit the District Attorney's office, because they not only do not receive a prize, but they do not receive even their money's worth."

QUAKE DAMAGED ATHENS.

All Houses in Thebes Ruined and Two Near-by Villages Destroyed.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens says that great damage was done by the earthquake yesterday. The villages of Kaparelli and Pyri, near Thebes, were destroyed. At Thebes the shocks were accompanied by subterranean rumblings. The Grecian Province of Boeotia suffered most. Twenty distinct shocks were felt there. The number of casualties is not known. Provisions and tents are being hurried for those who have lost their homes.

In Athens the movements were felt for twenty seconds. Several houses were wrecked and the foundations of many were shaken.

Another dispatch from Athens says that all the houses in Thebes were ruined. The railway stations on the Larisca line suffered much, and a good deal of damage was done at the Piraeus. Atalanti and Chelkis experienced severe property losses, while the villages of Kaparelli and Pyri were destroyed. Shocks were felt in the Peloponessus, Cyclades, Euboea, and the Ionian Islands.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens says that hundreds of persons were buried under the ruins at Thebes, where the greater portion of the houses were destroyed by the earthquake. Other dispatches show that serious damage resulted from the disturbance at Calcide, Odos, Ermu, Piraeus, Atalanta, and through Boeotia.

ROCKEFELLER BEGS BREAD.

Gets Half a Loaf and in Gratitude Pays Price of the Whole.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Oct. 18.—John D. Rockefeller last night drove up to the tea room of Miss Anna Bussing, who has Mr. Rockefeller as a regular customer for home-made bread. The chauffeur went inside and came back with news that the bread was all sold out. Mr. Rockefeller expressed great disappointment and the chauffeur returned and said:

"Mr. Rockefeller says he must have a little bread. Can't you let him have just one loaf to last him over Sunday?"

"I haven't a loaf left for sale," said Miss Bussing, "but I have half a loaf left from our own lunch, and I will be glad to share that with him."

The chauffeur took it to Mr. Rockefeller, who sent him back with thanks and the money to pay for a whole loaf.

ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.

Entertains Surgeons Who Attended Him After Milwaukee Shooting.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt tonight entertained at dinner the surgeons who attended him two years ago, after he had been shot in the breast at Milwaukee.

The Colonel also conferred with Paul Goode, Professor of Geography at the University of Chicago. Prof. Goode is preparing a new map of South America showing the discoveries Col. Roosevelt reported after his return from that continent.

ROOSEVELT BACKS RIO TEODORO QUEST

Leo E. Miller, His Companion on Discovery Trip, to Revisit the River.

TO TRAVEL 60,000 MILES

Explorers to Start This Week and Collect Specimens and Data for Museum of Natural History.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt has put up $5,000 to finance a South American expedition headed by Leo E. Miller of the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, who was with the Colonel in his own recent expedition. Mr. Miller will sail this week for Porto Colombia, and after arriving at this port the explorers will proceed up the Magdalena River, and will continue on to Porto Berrio, passing about a week upon the river.

From this point the travelers will go overland to the central range of the Andes Mountains, where a camp will be formed. In this region the members of the party will explore the mountains from their base to the lofty peaks, and it is expected that this work will last for about five months.

Following their exploration in the Andes, the party will proceed to Panama, where they will remain for a month on the western coast. From Panama they will voyage down the Pacific Coast of South America to Antofagasta, Chile. The explorers propose to invade the interior of Bolivia as far as Sucre, where they will make headquarters for a time. From Sucre they plan to take a trip to Titicaca, which is said to be the highest lake in Peru and also in the world.

If all plans are fulfilled, about a year will be spent in the interior of Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, and exploration will be conducted in the peaks of the Andes Mountains, with occasional trips down the eastern slopes in search of tropical fauna in Paraguay and the Chapadon region of Brazil. After exploring the Andes it is proposed to voyage down one of the rivers flowing into the Amazon, either the Beni or the Pilcomayo. If successful the voyagers will continue down the river until they reach the mouth of the Amazon.

"Our object," said Mr. Miller, in speaking of the proposed expedition, "is to make zoological studies and gather collections for the Museum, and to take observations and acquire data in the regions explored. The finances for the expedition have been contributed by Col. Roosevelt. We intended to go to the Duida Mountains on the Upper Orinoco, but these plans were abandoned owing to causes connected with the war, which interfered with steamship connections. As we make our voyage down the Amazon, if health permits, we plan to spend considerable time making collections of specimens on the new River Teodoro, which was explored by Col. Roosevelt.

"On looking over the collections obtained on our former expedition with Col. Roosevelt, I have found many specimens not only new to the Museum but to science, and including four monkeys, the spider and the 'Saki.' One of the spider monkeys measured six feet in length from tip to tip, and is, I believe, the largest one known in the world."

On his last expedition to South America Mr. Miller traveled more than 60,000 miles, he said. He expects to reach this record on his present trip and may exceed it.

B. Altman & Co.

The Great Autumn Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

(of guaranteed qualities)

will continue throughout the current month

The Sale is being held in the greatly enlarged Rug Department (occupying practically all of the Fifth Floor), and far surpasses in magnitude and interest any previous event of similar character.

Every Rug in this Sale, which includes Rugs of every desirable type and size, was separately selected by B. Altman & Co.'s New York buyers in their expedition through the Orient. All are marked at prices representing about one-half the real values.

B. Altman & Co.

are prepared to make to order

Fashionable Gowns and Suits of Black Chiffon Velvet

(all-silk)

in original, distinctive models, at these interesting prices:

Two-piece Suits	at $110.00
Afternoon and Evening Gowns	at 110.00
Three-piece Suits	at 165.00

Patrons desiring to reach the Store from the Grand Central Station or the Subway will find the new Entrance on Madison Avenue most accessible.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Pastor Russell's Syndicated Sermons appear weekly in approximately fifteen hundred newspapers in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia and Scandinavia, in four languages. As New York is not controlled by the Syndicate, we have contracted for the publication of these instructive sermons in the leading newspapers of this metropolis, paying therefor advertising rates.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.

Heaven and Earth Are Being Shaken

The Ecclesiastical Heavens Shaking—The Social Earth Quaking—Thus Begin the Terrible Experiences of the "Day of Jehovah"—"Who Shall Be Able to Stand!"—Only the Unshakable Things Will Remain—These Will Be Incorporated in Messiah's Kingdom—Knowledge Gives Strength and Protection—Ignorance of God's Truth Disastrous—"My People Perish for Lack of Knowledge"—The Millennial Morning Dawns for the Blessing of All.

PASTOR RUSSELL

Boston, Mass., Oct. 18.—Pastor Russell, speaking to a grand audience today, the immense Boston Theatre being packed to capacity, (3,500,) and over 2,000 turned away, took for his text, "Yet once more [finally] I shake not the earth only, but also heaven." (Hebrews 12:26). In conjunction he read from Luke 21:11 and from Joel 2:30; 3:16. He declared that all of these Scriptures are applicable to the momentous ending of the present Age and the inauguration of the New Epoch of Messiah's Kingdom. The Pastor declared that these symbolisms are already beginning to have fulfillment. The heavens that are being shaken refer not to the Divine residence and Throne, but symbolically represent the ecclesiastical system of the present time. The stars, or bright ones, have been falling for some time. There is a great shaking or confusion—now operating in ecclesiastical circles. It will progress until, as St. Peter figuratively declares, "the heavens shall take fire"—shall be consumed, shall cease to be, leaving the way clear for the "new heavens," the ecclesiastical system of the Millennium, which will be the glorified Church, invisible to men, but clothed with Divine power for the blessing of mankind, for their release from ignorance and superstition and their uplift for a thousand years to return them to the image and likeness of God, lost in Eden, redeemed at Calvary.

The shaking of earth referred to by the Apostle, and symbolically by Jesus as earthquakes, signifies revolutions that are expected to immediately follow the present European War. And if the Pastor understands the Bible teaching correctly on this matter, this great symbolical earthquake, which will eventuate in anarchy, will reach its culmination first in Italy. However, this will not be merely a sectional shaking; the whole earth, the entire social fabric, will be shaken, and everything in it that is not of a permanent character—not in harmony with Divine Justice, Mercy, and Truth—will be shaken loose, or, in the symbolical language of St. Peter, the earth, society, also shall take fire, and will pass away with a great noise, a great commotion, a great disturbance, in the fire of anarchy.

Joel's prophecy, referring to this time, points specifically to the "blood, the fire, and the pillars of smoke," which we see already beginning in Europe. More than a million men of the flower of Europe, in the bloom of life, have shed their blood, although the war is only beginning. The explosion of tons of powder and the burning of cities and villages is surely a fire in the earth, the like of which never occurred before in the same space of time, and everywhere the pillars of smoke are rising, not only from the battlefield, but also from the burning villages and the funeral pyres whereon the dead, too numerous to bury, are burned. Whether or not there shall be other fulfillments of these signs, we surely see this much shaking and this much fulfillment already commenced. How much more of the blood and fire and pillars of smoke before the terrible ordeal is passed, we can only surmise.

The Pastor had courage to speak of these terrible things only because of his full confidence that behind this dark cloud, hidden from human sight, is the glad sunrise of the New Day—the Day of Messiah. With such a glorious hope beyond it—the hope of the Church's glorification in the First Resurrection power, and the hope of the world's Millennial blessing—God's true people everywhere can lift up their heads and rejoice through their tears, even as their great Teacher, eighteen centuries ago, prophesied that they would do.—Luke 21:28.

"My People Perish for Lack of Knowledge."—Hosea 4:6.

Many of God's true people have been in ignorance of His real character and Plan because stupefied by the false doctrines of the Dark Ages. They have not studied their Bibles aright. On the contrary, many of them have been "overcharged by the cares of this life" and the "deceitfulness of riches," and have been unfruitful in respect to their character-development and knowledge of God. The deceitfulness of riches does not signify that merely the rich are thus deceived. The great mass of humanity are under the lure of riches, spending their earthly attainments, time and strength of mind and body, searching for earthly wealth but getting little. Some of these in the distressing times impending, though late, will see their mistake and wish that they had been more alert in the laying up of Heavenly treasures—knowledge of the Bible, of God, and character-development in His likeness. To such the old familiar hymn will have a new meaning in its words—

"When all around my soul gives way,
He then is all my Hope and Stay."

Our Adventist friends are not the only ones who have made the mistake of thinking of the fire and shaking of the earth and heavens as merely literal. Practically all the creeds of "Orthodoxy" give this misinterpretation, but now, at least, it is time that our eyes of understanding should open. Now that the shaking and the fire have begun it is high time that we should see that "the earth abideth forever." There is no reason why it should be destroyed; neither is there reason why humanity should be destroyed from off the earth. God's purposes have not yet been accomplished. Yea, the Divine Plan is only in its infancy. Humanity as yet has learned only its first lesson—"the exceeding sinfulness of sin" and the bitterness of its results. The second lesson will be given by Messiah during the thousand years of His glorious Reign of Righteousness. All shall be brought from the tomb, from ignorance, superstition, darkness, to fullest opportunity, knowledge and blessed uplifting. Only the wilful enemies of God and of righteousness shall be destroyed. The race thus purged from sin and sinners, and again in the Divine image and likeness, will usher into its glorious inheritance—an eternity of God's favor on earth, even as the Heavenly hosts, sinless, enjoy the same favor, and life everlasting.

The Pastor suggested that there might be also literal earthquakes and great physical changes at this time, intended to bring the earth into alignment with Millennial blessings, but he is not so sure respecting these physical changes. They may or may not play a part in the trouble of this Great Day.

The Shaking of Mt. Sinai Typical.

In our context the Apostle compares the inauguration of Messiah's Kingdom, with its New Law Covenant mediated by the Redeemer, with the typical Law Covenant given to Natural Israel at Mount Sinai at the hands of the typical mediator Moses. There, the voice, the cloud, the darkness, the lightning, the thunders, the earthquakes, were literal. Here, now beginning, we have the antitypes of these in the inauguration of the Antitypical Covenant, which, at the hands of The Christ, is to bring the wonderful blessings foretold, to all mankind.

St. Paul declares that the Word of the Lord upon this subject implies the removing of all things that can be shaken, so that only the unshakable things will remain; and these unshakable things he associates with God's Kingdom of righteousness. When with the eyes of our understanding open we look about us, we see very many things that evidently are not permanent, not right, not satisfactory to God and to all who love righteousness and hate iniquity; and when we reflect that the shaking will be such as to loosen and destroy all the imperfect things of the present time, we can better imagine than describe the severity of that shaking.

In the Revelation this same thought is expressed under the figure of a mighty earthquake, the like of which there had not been before and would never be thereafter. (Revelation 16:18.) Throughout the Apocalypse the term earthquake is used to symbolically represent revolution. We are to expect, then, a great revolution, a great earthquake, which will overthrow everything that is not of the Lord's establishment and approval. From this standpoint a certain class can read the signs of the times intelligently and with confidence; and this class the Scriptures call the Lord's "little flock," (Luke 12:32,) counted foolish by the world, but counted of the Lord as "the wise" who are to "understand"—Daniel 12:10.

The Lord's consecrated people, possessed of His Spirit, cannot in any sense rejoice at tribulations coming upon others. Their rejoicing can be only in respect to the glorious things which they hope to experience and know to be near by these outward signs. They rejoice not merely on their own behalf, but also on behalf of the whole world; for they have the assurance of the Scriptures that behind this Time of Trouble, which looms up as a dark cloud to cover the entire social world, there is a silver lining; and that shortly the glorious Sun of Righteousness will blaze forth, dispel every cloud and all the shadows of ignorance and superstition, and bring to mankind the rich blessings of Divine favor secured through the precious blood of Christ.

Great Changes Now Due.

Evidently wonderful changes will be effected, some to be brought about gradually. We all know of the gradual change of the temperate zone—its extension further and further toward the poles. We notice also the increasing moderation nearer to the equator. Those who recognize the Power of God can have full confidence that He is able to perform all the glorious promises of His word respecting the paradisaical conditions of this earth for the use of mankind during the Millennial Age and the ages to follow.

As already intimated, social upheavals are pictured in the Word of God under the symbolism of earthquakes, "mountains carried into the sea," etc. These uprisings in anarchy are pictured as tidal waves engulfing the "mountains,"—governments. This is one of the most forceful pictures used, in the Psalms, in Revelation and in our Lord's symbolical reference to the great Time of Trouble near at hand.

Let us not be understood as advocating anarchy or revolution of any kind. On the contrary, we are giving heed to the Master's injunction that all His true followers seek peace and pursue it; that they like Himself resist not evil with evil, force with force, but commit their way unto the Lord, walk in His paths, relying upon him for the results that will be to their profit and His glory. We hold and teach that even the meanest and poorest government is superior to anarchy; and in full sympathy and kindness we counsel those tending toward Socialism that they are unsuspectingly "hatching cockatrice eggs"; for under present conditions Socialism is absolutely impossible. The rich will not give up their advantages without a struggle to the death; and this, as soon as Socialism shall have gained the power it is seeking, will spell anarchy for the world; for those now entertaining Socialistic hopes will find those hopes vain, and will become angered, embittered, mad, with the deceptions of their theories and the impossibility of carrying them out, as they intended, along the lines of benevolence. Then they will be drawn to the desperate methods of the anarchist.

We urge all who are the Lord's to seek to more and more understand His wonderful Plan of Salvation, to glorify Him in their bodies and spirits, which are His, and to wait for His time and manner of bringing in the blessings which all see are so much needed by the poor "groaning creation." Meantime, all such should cultivate the graces of the Holy Spirit, should "put on Christ," His character, His meekness, patience, long suffering; brotherly-kindness, love, against which there is no law. "If ye do these things ye shall never fall; for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."—2 Peter 1:10, 11.

Trusting that you have been profited by the reading of the above sermon, we mention Pastor Russell's widely read book, "THE DIVINE PLAN," also known as "MILLENNIAL DAWN," published in nineteen languages, with a circulation exceeding 4,500,000. Its comprehensive chart of the Ages gives the mental eye a sweeping, historical view of humanity's progress—past, present and a thousand years into the future—from the Bible standpoint. A 50c. souvenir edition (440 pages), containing an illustrated chapter on the Great Pyramid of Egypt and its historical, religio-scientific relationship to the Divine Program, will be mailed you promptly upon receipt of 25c. with this notice. Can you afford to miss this literary treat? Address International Bible Students Association, 17 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOOTBALL TEAMS PREPARE FOR HARD GAMES---ATHLETICS---TROTTING---BOXING---GOLF

YALE TEACHES WEST DEFENSIVE LESSON

Elis Halted Notre Dame's Heralded Attack—Eastern Football to the Front.

Western football received a severe rebuke when Notre Dame went against the formidable Yale defense at New Haven on Saturday. Frank Hinkey's Blue team had a defense which was more than the Westerners had ever combatted, and as a result the free, open play that Notre Dame had counted upon was stopped short.

This Yale team will bear watching. Saturday it showed a variety of open play which surprised everybody, and, true to Yale traditions, it is very likely that the team did not show all the football at its command.

The generalship and running of the invading eleven were extremely crude, and with the exception of several finely executed forward passes Notre Dame showed nothing new or startling. Opening with the fatal mistake of uncovering an offensive attack on their own five-yard line, the eleven quickly shot its bolt, and aside from the closing minutes in each half never seriously threatened the Blue goal line.

Individually the team played fine football, but poor judgment in the selection of plays at critical moments nullified all chance of defeating Yale. Eichenlaub and Bergman played a dashing game for the Westerners, but it was the old story of a well-balanced machine crushing individual brilliancy.

Harvard, with a second string team on the field, found Tufts a formidable foe, and had to fight desperately for every yard gained. The Crimson combination appeared stronger on offense than defense, scoring two touchdowns by hard and consistent rushing. The defense was ragged, but was able to meet Tufts' attempt at forward passing more successfully than the line plunging and end running attacks.

Pennsylvania sprang the real surprise of the day by defeating the Navy eleven in a game in which open play and kicking predominated. A forward pass opened the way for the Middies' initial and only score, and Pennsylvania, by intercepting another in the closing period, won after previously tying the score with two field goals. From the spectators' standpoint, it was one of the most interesting games of the day, abounding in open and sensational play.

The Army's clean cut victory over the strong Colgate team did not add to the Navy's joys. The West Point players showed a strong defensive game, coupled with keenness in following the ball. Repeated advantage was taken of Colgate's fumbles, and this and ability to intercept forward passes at critical points in the game were the factors that gave the Army its third consecutive victory of the season.

Both Cornell and Pittsburgh played up to the form which has marked their game during the past two weeks, defeating Bucknell and Carlisle in impressive fashion. The Ithaca eleven scored rapidly from the opening of the game, and the result was never in doubt. The Indians, however, put up a harder battle, and Pittsburgh had to fight for every point made against the Redmen, who scored once on a field goal.

Princeton by a clever ruse of open and close play scored a decisive victory over Lafayette, counting two touchdowns and a field goal by a series of plays in which line plunges, end runs, forward passes, and skillful kicking were all used to advantage.

Brown University football coaches were among the spectators at Ithaca on Saturday when Cornell ran up a 48 to 0 score against Bucknell. Returning to New York yesterday, members of the Brown University Club who saw both games last week in which the teams scheduled to play at the Polo Grounds next Saturday figured declared that two more advanced exponents of speed and variety in attack than Brown and Cornell could not have been chosen for Manhattan's only big college game of the season. The meeting between Brown and Cornell on Saturday will be the first in nineteen years.

Important developments are expected in the status of the Army and Navy game in a few days. This clash is so important to the alumni of the two service schools that it is very likely that the differences between the two institutions will be settled to the satisfaction of both.

It is understood that the Army, through Secretary Garrison, has submitted a new plan to the Navy which will undoubtedly be approved.

TO OPEN TIGERS' STADIUM.

Princeton's New $300,000 Athletic Field Ready for Football.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Princeton's new $300,000 athletic field, the Palmer Stadium, will be opened next Saturday, when Dartmouth and Princeton meet in the annual football game. Work on the structure has been rushed for the last fortnight, and it is certain that the stadium will be completed before Friday. It was feared at first that it would be impossible to get the turf in condition for a big football game, but the groundkeeper, who has been at work on the field since mid-Summer, announced last week that it would be in shape for playing.

The erection of the great concrete horseshoe has almost established a record. Excavation was started last Spring, and it was thought then the contractors would have difficulty in completing their work before the Yale game. The construction has gone ahead so rapidly, however, that only a few details remain before the field is ready for actual playing. The stadium will seat 41,000 people. It will be used exclusively for football, University Field being kept for baseball and track athletics.

An unusual feature of the gift by Mr. Palmer is the fact that the Athletic Association, according to the terms of the agreement, will pay over to the university $10,000 a year. This sum represents the annual expenditure which was formerly necessary for the construction of the great wooden stands at University Field for the Yale and Harvard games. Mr. Palmer's gift was with two purposes—to provide the university with a permanent football amphitheatre and to contribute to the support of the college itself.

Secret Practice for Ithacans.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Secret practice at Cornell was started unusually early this year. Head Coach Sharpe and his assistants received evidence that a number of persons not members of the university community and not residents of Ithaca had been on hand for practice for several days and that these persons were seen to make copious references in note books that they carried with them. The inference is that an attempt was being made to get hold of Cornell's signals and describe the formations used. The team emerged from the Bucknell game in good shape, not a man suffering a serious injury, though Collyer sustained a shoulder bruise. The entire squad will be in good shape for the Brown game, while the three 'Varsity men unable to play yesterday, Capt. O'Hearn, Munsick, and Philippi, will be ready for practice tomorrow.

Results of Soccer Games.

At Newark—Brooklyn, 8; Scottish American, 1.

At Jersey City—Jersey City, 4; West Hudson, 2.

At Marquette Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 4; Columbia Oval, 1.

At Astoria—St. George, 4; White Rose, 2.

At Mount Vernon—Visitation, 3; Mount Vernon, 0.

At Hedley Oval—Subway, 5; Hudson United, 0.

At Huber's Oval—I. R. T. Strollers, 2; Hudson United, 2.

At Manhattan Field—Continental, 2; Rangers, 1.

At Woodside, L. I.—Fulton A. C., 3; Longfellow, 1.

At Newark—Bronx United, 2; Newark, 0.

At Columbia Oval—Camerons, 2; Clan McDuff, 0.

At Chelsea Park—Chelsea, 3; I. R. T., 0.

MARQUARD BLANKS GIANTS.

White Giants Defeat Colored Namesakes, 3 to 0, in Exhibition Game.

The Lincoln Giants, all colored players, gave the New York Giants a hard battle in an exhibition game at Olympic Field, Fifth Avenue and 136th Street, yesterday. The Giants finally won out by the score of 3 to 0. "Rube" Marquard found a worthy opponent in Cyclone Joe Williams, the pitcher for the colored Giants. Hits by Doyle and "Moose" McCormick, the former Giant pinch hitter, who played in the outfield, finally gave the National League team a victory.

The Giants used practically the same team that played through the championship season. The battery was Marquard and McLean. Wiltse was on first base, Doyle on second, Beatty at shortstop, and Eddie Grant at third base. In the outfield were Murray, McCormick, and Plez. The colored players found Marquard's curves difficult to locate, and the National Leaguers were never in much danger.

A crowd of more than 3,000 persons saw yesterday's game. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
N. Y. Giants	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
Lincoln Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Marquard and McLean; Williams and Wiley.

GOWDY IN THE BOX.

Bostonian Hero of World's Series Does Good Work at Lenox Oval.

Fame has come to Hank Gowdy of the Braves in many ways. He is a hero, but never has he been asked to shake so many hands as he was asked to shake at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon.

It was this way. Hank Gowdy, amalgamated with several of the World's Champion Braves, broke into open view in a game against the collection of players employed by Squire Ebbets of Flatbush; namely the Newarks of the International League.

Hank Gowdy played right field for six innings, and then he went in to pitch and, let it be known by all men, Hank showed that he can pitch. From the sixth to the ninth inning, the Newark remnants did not get a run.

The Braves in the game were Charley Deal, Josh Devore, Crutcher, and Joe Connolly. They won the game 4 to 1, mainly through the fine work of Gowdy on the pitching mound after the sixth inning. The National Commission may ask these Braves why they were barnstorming. The battery for Newark was Schaick and Mahoney. The Braves' catcher was Mr. Tee of Jersey City. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	1
Braves	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	8	2

Batteries—Crutcher, Gowdy, and Tee; Schaick and Mahoney.

All-Americans Take First Game.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—Joe Bush beat Bill James in the first game between the touring All-Americans and All-Nationals here today, the Americans winning, 6 to 3. Both pitchers were hit freely, though James fanned 11 and Bush 9. Hoblitzell with three doubles and Murphy with a home run and a single led the Americans in batting, while Snodgrass made two singles and a double for the Nationals. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Americans	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	6	13	1
Nationals	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	10	4

Batteries—Bush and Henry; James and Killifer.

Giants Return Pitcher O'Toole.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18.— Marty O'Toole, pitcher, who was purchased by the New York National League Club Aug. 31, has been returned to the Pittsburgh Nationals, from whom he was bought. It is announced New York declined to pay the balance of the purchase price. O'Toole has signed a 1915 contract with the Pirates.

Bedient Signs with Buffalo Feds.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Hugh Bedient, who, it was announced, had been released to the Providence International League team from the Boston Red Sox, owing to poor form during the past season, stated here tonight that he had signed with the Buffalo Federal League team for the next two seasons.

"METS" DEFEAT BOHEMIANS

Win Eight-Oared Race at Regatta on Harlem River.

The annual regatta of the First Bohemian Boat Club was held on the Harlem River yesterday, and resulted in some excellent competition. In the principal event, the eight-oared shell race between the Metropolitan and Bohemian Clubs, the "Mets" were the winners over the half-mile course by a single length. A third crew, the "Octopedes," made up of Metropolitan oarsmen, took part in the race and finished third. Until near the end the "Mets" and the Bohemians were on even terms, but the Metropolitans had more reserve strength than their opponents and pulled away at the finish.

One of the interesting events on the programme was the race between eight-oared ladies' barges. The one stroked by Alois Zoha defeated the crew stroked by V. Balajka after a close race. The winning crew had less than a length advantage over the losers at the finish line. The summary:

Double Gig Race.—Won by Jerry Jaros and Frank Hanacik, Harlem Boat Club; Alois Zoha and Albert Kalbac, Metropolitan Boat Club, second; V. Balajka and Joseph Jellinek, Nassau Boat Club, third.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Bohemian 1, (V. Balajka, Frank Hanacik, Vine Woytisek, Jr., Joseph Jelinek, Edward Kallina;) Bohemian 2, (Alois Zoha, Frank Zitek, J. Opitz, Al Kalbac, Joseph Polak,) second; Harlem, (Jerry Jaros, Frank Suransky, M. Sahyna, Otto Kondelka, B. Novotny,) third.

Centipede Race.—Won by Bohemian Boat Club, (V. Balajka, Frank Hanacik, B. Novotny, Joseph Polak;) Nassau Boat Club, (Alois Zoha, M. Sahyna, Joseph Jelinek, Ant. Stern,) second; Bohemian Boat Club, (V. Balajka, Frank Hanacik, B. Novotny, J. Polak,) third.

Eight-Oared Shell.—Won by Metropolitan Boat Club; Bohemian Boat Club, second; Octopedes, third. Metropolitan—No. 1, John Schultz; No. 2, H. Indelhofer; No. 3, H. Heller; No. 4, J. T. P. Callaghan; No. 5, A. Gauss; No. 6, W. H. Hart; No. 7, L. A. Jauss; No. 8, George Froehlich; coxswain, Arthur Johnson. Bohemian—No. 1, M. Sahyna; No. 2, T. Zitek; No. 3, F. Hanacik; No. 4, J. Opitz; No. 5, V. W. Woytisek; No. 6, V. Balajka; No. 7, Charles Vorisek; No. 8, Alois Zoha; coxswain, B. Novotny.

Ladies' Barge Race.—Won by Friendship Crew, (Alois Zoha, F. Suransky, F. Hunacik, M. Sahyna, V. W. Woytisek, Charles Havranek, Albert Kalbac, V. Chrastil, Edward Kallina;) Bohemian Crew, (V. Balajka, J. Jaros, J. Opitz, F. Zitek, J. Jellinek, B. Novotny, Otto Kondelka, A. Jursik, A. Polak,) second.

Swimming Race.—Won by M. Sahyna; J. Jaros, second; Joseph Pihera, third.

Pores Makes Fast Time.

Twelve seconds were cut off the record for the West Harlem A. C.'s cross country course yesterday, when Charley Pores, of the College Point Y. M. C. A., annexed the weekly run of the organization in the fast time of 21 minutes 58 seconds. Pores was more than a minute in advance of Shabus, of the Bronxdale A. C., the second man. Pores went in front at the crack of the gun and remained there throughout. G. Richards, a former Harvard cross country runner, went over the course to impart some of his knowledge to the youngsters, and came in ninth out of a field of forty. The first ten to finish: C. Pores, College Point Y. M. C. A., 21.58; I. Shabus, Bronxdale A. C., 23.07; L. Metzer, unattached, 23.22; W. Schippel, unattached, 23.41; L. Heydet, West Harlem A. C., 24.11; P. Egan, Bronxdale A. C., 24.22; H. Reynolds, Gamam A. A., 24.28; F. Keiser, unattached, 24.35; G. Richards, X. H. A. A., 24.38; A. Shapiro, Y. M. H. A., 24.41.

Long Trip for Walkers.

Twenty-one members of the Walkers' Club of America took part in the weekly Sunday trip yesterday. The route was from Van Cortlandt Park, up Sawmill River Road to Uniontown; thence to Hastings, returning by way of Warburton Avenue and Broadway to starting point, a distance of seventeen miles. Those who walked were Sam Schwartz, Mike Schwartz, Leckemacher, Hocking, Heath, Heffernan, Trefry, Sr., Trefry, Jr., Hill, Way, Abbihl, J. Anthony, P. Anthony, Hueber, Gage, McFadden, Friedman, Haisser, Streitch, Hasson, and Schiess. Next Sunday's walk will be from Long Island City Plaza to Springfield, starting at 9 A. M.

CRIMSON CRIPPLES BACK IN PRACTICE

Many Injured Players Expected to be in Condition for the Michigan Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—Beginning tomorrow, when many of the cripples will return to Soldiers' Field, the Harvard football team will get together again for the work ahead before the game with Michigan a week from Saturday. The team came out of the Tufts game without any serious injury, Trumbull being roughly handled, but not hurt enough to need more than a day or two rest. Pennock also will be on the line again, and this will mean that the forwards will be stronger than in the game with Tufts.

Logan and Hardwick, the backfield men, are in trim again to take up their work with Bradlee, who, however, worked so hard Saturday that it is not likely that he will do any scrimmaging before the middle of the week. Eddie Mahan, who now stands not only as the Crimson's best punter, but the one reliable drop-kicker, probably will get into the signal drill, but it is a great question whether the coaches will take any chances of his being hurt again, and thereby incapacitated for the Michigan game.

The match with Penn State this week will find Harvard in better trim than since the Springfield game, and with the substitutes knowing a lot more football than then. For the Pennsylvanians Harvard will make little special preparation, but will continue getting ready for Princeton on Nov. 7. This work will be set aside the first of next week, and the time here dvoted to making ready for the invasion of the Wolverines from Ann Arbor.

The rushline problem continues to bother the coaches. Parson looks as if he might come through at guard, but the tackles are altogether unsatisfactory considering the calibre of the players they will have to face later on in the campaign. Wallace, who played a rattling game as centre against Tufts, may help the line side of the team. This week, Francke, who is not the team's most powerful man for behind the line, will be worked into the combination, and possibly he will be the player to finish out the season with Logan, Hardwick, and Bradlee as the regular set of backs.

YALE EXPECTS HARD GAME.

Coaches Make Special Plans to Have Players Ready for W. and J.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Facing for its next game an eleven which came within one point of tying Harvard, Yale will make preparations to meet Washington and Jefferson next Saturday by aiming to get its team back into physical condition. There are no injuries severe enough to bench any player, but Notre Dame yesterday played the Eli team almost to a physical standstill. Work for the Yale backs will be limited to the scrimmage of a single day or two this week. Wiley, Capt. Talbott, and Conroy stuck to their posts in the rush line from start to finish, and will also get an easy programme this week.

Changes of any description in the Yale team will be rare at present. Wiley drove an additional nail into his clinch on the snapback position, and Higginbotham and Wilson showed improvement as ends, although these positions are still played below standard. The incessant end runs of the Notre Dame backs from kick formation completely fooled the Yale frontiersmen, and these places are played as unsatisfactorily as any on the Yale team at present. Sheldon's inexperience in the tackle position was in evidence throughout yesterday's game, and Wiedeman and Betts have a fair chance at winning the place.

Oakes and Sheldon will return to the play this week, and a battle royal is expected between them and Conroy and Walden, who were used yesterday. The development and close competition of these two pairs of guards promise ultimate excellent results.

The reappearance of Red Brann at end for a brief period has launched him as a prominent candidate for end, and Nick Carter will return to the team in another week and be available for the big games in that position.

Calac Succeeds Busch at Carlisle.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 18.—The members of the Carlisle eleven have elected Peter Calac as Captain to succeed ex-Capt. Elmer Busch, whose resignation was forced last week. Calac is a mission Indian and like Busch, a Californian. He is 20 years old and has played two years in the back field. Carlisle played her best game of the year against Pittsburgh yesterday, and in the opinion of her officials with a strong man as leader will enter upon a streak of better football work.

Soukup Makes Record in Road Run.

The Holy Cross Lyceum, in West Forty-third Street, renewed its activities in cross-country running yesterday, when it held an invitation contest over a 3¼-mile course, which attracted a big field of harriers. J. W. Soukup of the College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum established a new record for the route when he finished a winner in 20 minutes and 25 seconds, beating by 25 yards G. Becker of the Holy Family Lyceum. A. Rosteng of the same organization was third man across the line. Of the twenty-five men who faced the starter seventeen finished in the following order: J. W. Soukup, College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum, 20:25; B. Becker, Holy Family Lyceum, 20:30; A. Rosteng, Holy Family Lyceum, 20:37; A. W. Faber, Hungarian-American A. C., 20:47; G. Andrews, Holy Family Lyceum, 21:12; S. Devine, Ozanam A. A., 21:37; G. F. Guidio, College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum, 21:39; M. Fexel, Holy Family Lyceum, 21:47; J. Erb, Holy Family Lyceum, 22:02; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 22:05; E. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 22:50; T. Fagio, Hoboken Turn Verein, 23:00; P. Morange, Holy Family Lyceum, 23:07; J. Kirwain, Ozanam A. A., 23:11; C. Jordan, New York Evening High School, 23:19; P. Borovszky, Hungarian-American A. C., 23:50; L. Garry, Federal A. C., 24:05.

Knollwood Golfers Qualify.

The golf championship of the Knollwood Country Club of White Plains, N. Y., at thirty-six holes, sixteen to qualify, was played yesterday with E. T. Wilson in the lead. He turned in a card of 157. S. N. Wilson was second with 159 and R. Carroll third with 163. The first and second rounds of match play will be played next Sunday. The following qualified:

E. T. Wilson, 157; S. N. Wilson, 159; R. Carroll, 163; W. C. Breed, 166; R. W. Henderson, 169; J. M. Breed, 171; S. T. Fadlier, 172; W. McCord, 176; G. T. Donnell, 176; S. P. West, 177; W. B. Brown, 180; B. Skinner, 181; G. B. McClain, 183; G. T. Fox, 189; J. B. Blane, 192, and M. P. Ballou, 193.

Notes for the Golfers.

Because of the weather conditions last week play in the second round for the President's cup at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club was not decided until yesterday. Included among the eight winners was Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the Metropolitan Golf Association. There was also an approaching and putting competition which O. C. Macy won with a score of 9.

Max R. Marston won the championship of the Cranford Golf Club yesterday, defeating E. M. Wild in the final round. Conditions called for thirty-six holes and early in the match Wild took such a lead that his friends thought he again had the title "in his pocket." With only nine holes to play in the afternoon Wild stood 5 up and then Marston began to play like a Vardon, coming home in 34. Par for the inward nine is 36. Thanks to that uncanny finish Marston won the match on the home green by 1 up, much to the delight of Miss Edith Hillier and other friends in the gallery.

Johnston to Lead Brown.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 18.—George F. Johnston, shortstop, was elected Captain of the Brown 'Varsity baseball team yesterday. Johnston is a junior, and prepared for college at Chattle High School, Long Branch.

Flynn and Morris Matched.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18.—Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, and Carl Morris, the Oklahoma heavyweight, have been matched for a ten-round bout here Oct. 29.

FAST SPEEDWAY BRUSHING.

Thirty-two Heats Decided at Weekly Matinee Races.

Quantity and quality combined resulted in one of the best Sunday matinées seen on the Harlem Speedway in several months when thirty-two heats were necessary yesterday to decide the programme of eleven events. Close finishes and split heats featured the performances and the follower of light harness racing found much to interest him.

The racing palm of the afternoon was landed by I. V. Hunt, who was behind his brown mare, Clover Patch, in the Class A pace. After losing the opening heat in a spirited finish to Herbert Clarke's black gelding, Dick Mason, the Huntmare retrieved her laurels and won the event, taking the two succeeding heats.

Wanless, driven by H. Crossman, made the running in the opening heat until past the quarter post, with Clover Patch and Dick Mason in close attendance, but in the last quarter the latter pair went out for the honors. It was nip and tuck, with Dick Mason getting the decision by a neck. In the last two heats Clover Patch got away to a good lead and showed the best staying powers.

The Class A trot went to Nathan Straus's Fair Maiden, driven by Tim Sullivan, in split heats over Oakland Boy, with James Murphy driving. The summary:

Class C—Trotting.				
Little Ella A., blk. m., (W. Horn)	3	1	1	
Acoro, b. g., (E. O. Binzen)	1	2	2	
Billy Barlow, ch. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	3	3	
Time—1:12; 1:10½; 1:11¾.				
Class D—Trotting.				
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	1	2	1	
Tommy Baron, br. g., (E. Carpenter)	2	1	3	
Lee Wilson, b. g., (R. Jacob)	3	3	2	
Emerald Chimes, b. g., (F. Harrington)	4	5	4	
Frances Milroi, b. m., (A. Mullady)	5	4	5	
Time—1:09; 1:08½; 1:09.				
Class B—Pacing.				
Huertha, b. m., (W. O'Neil)	1	1		
Star Patch, b. g., (J. Lawrence)	2	2		
Bright Direct, br. g., (C. Hiawatsch)	3	3		
Time—1:05; 1:07¾.				
Class D—Pacing.				
Royal McKinney, gr. s., (W. Gartrell)	1	1		
Onward Patch, blk. s., (T. J. Conners)	2	2		
Della Patch, br. m., (J. O'Shea)	3	3		
Lemonade, ch. m., (C. Dattory)	4	4		
Ballinasloe, b. g., (E. Cahill)	5	5		
Time—1:09¼; 1:12¼.				
Class A—Pacing.				
Clover Patch, br. m., (I. V. Hunt)	2	1	1	
Dick Mason, blk. g., (H. B. Clarke)	1	3	2	
Wanless, b. m., (H. Crossman)	3	2	3	
O'Brien Boy, br. g., (E. Shoemaker)	4	ro		
Time—1:04; 1:08¾; 1:04.				
Class F—Trotting.				
Georgie Olcott, br. m., (A. Young)	1	1		
Royal Spring, b. c., (R. L. Davis)	2	2		
Time—1:23; 1:22½.				
Class C—Pacing.				
Flaget, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)	1	1		
The Aristocrat, blk. g., (A. Mullady)	2	2		
Kings Idylle, rn. m., (G. Oliver)	3	3		
Time—1:08¾; 1:11; 1:10.				
Class E—Pacing.				
Happy Bill, blk. g., (M. Kearns)	1	1		
Frances C., b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	3	2		
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. s., (P. Conroy)	2	3		
Time—1:18½; 1:12½.				
Class E—Trotting.				
Ruby Chimes, br. m., (R. L. Davis)	1	3	2	1
G. E. M., ch. m., (Dr. C. Martin)	3	2	1	2
Jessachester, b. m., (W. Witzell)	4	1	3	3
Zada Oakland, blk. m., (C. Fendt)	2	5	5	ro.
Estelle Cord, b. m., (A. Oipp)	5	4	4	ro.
Time—1:14; 1:13½; 1:12¼; 1:12.				
Class B—Trotting.				
Vermont Belleni, ch. g., (H. Crossman)	1	1		
H. O. McKinney, ch. g., (T. Sullivan)	2	2		
Kinney McGregor, b. g., (W. Wilson)	3	4		
Castle Dome, b. g., (Dr. J. Ferster)	4	3		
Time—1:06; 1:06¾.				
Class A—Trotting.				
Fair Maiden, b. m., (T. Sullivan)	2	1	1	
Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. Murphy)	1	2	2	
Time—1:06½; 1:05; 1:08¾.				

WELSH TO BOX WOLGAST.

Lightweight Champion to Open Boxing at the Garden.

Boxing promoters have provided the fans with interesting cards for the week, and there will be plenty of good sport to keep the followers of boxing busy. The failure of the Stadium A. C. to stage its final show, owing to the illness of one of the principals in the wind-up last week, was regretted by many, but with the Empire A. C. again in operation and the opening of the Show Association Club at Madison Square Garden Nov. 2 there will be enough big clubs to arrange contests between the best men now before the public.

The feature bout this week will be between Jim Flynn, tht fighting fireman of Pueblo, and Battling Levinsky, who are scheduled for ten rounds tomorrow night at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn. Flynn is disappointed over the fact that Al Reich did not meet him at the Stadium A. C. last week, and he felt confident that he would have scored a quick knockout.

Manager Jimmy Johnston announces the first championship contest that has been held in this city since the Ritchie-Cross battle in the Garden almost a year ago for the opening of the 1914-15 season of the Garden on Nov. 2. Johnston has booked Freddie Welsh, lightweight title holder, to defend the championship against Ad Wolgast of Cadillac, Mich. The men will meet at 135 pounds at 3 o'clock, the recognized lightweight stipulation, and will fight for the best purse offered here. Both men will receive a $10,000 guarantee, with a privilege of accepting a percentage of the receipts.

Two boxers who have not been seen in New York in some time will make their reappearance at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem tonight. In one of the star bouts the Zulu Kid of Brooklyn, who has just returned from a successful tour of Europe, will face George Ashe, the crack Philadelphia middleweight. In the other bout of ten rounds Teddy Murphy of Boston, claimant of the flyweight championship, will tackle Pinkey Burns of New York. The usual preliminaries will be staged.

After considerable wrangling among the local promoters of boxing to land Willie Beecher for their respective clubs, Billy McDonald of the New Polo A. A. in Harlem finally signed Beecher for a ten-round bout with Andy Williams, the rugged Yorkville lightweight, tomorrow night.

The Dexter Park Athletic Club, Jamaica and Drew Avenues, Cypress Hills, will open its doors for the Fall and Winter season on Friday evening, featuring two ten-round star bouts and the usual number of preliminaries. Al McCoy will box Fred Kiebler in the first ten, and in the other ten Battling Lahn engages "Chicken" Roskin of Boston.

The last opportunity for the amateurs to enter the amateur boxing tournament of the New York Athletic Club, which will be held in the club's gymnasium on Oct. 22 and 24, will be today, when the entries close. The weights to be contested for are 110, 120, 130, and 140 pound classes, and the prizes are diamond ring to the winner, gold watch to second, and silver medal to the loser in the semi-final bout of each class. The trophy put up at the last tournament will be awarded at the finals of the above tournament, and the club with the largest number of points will receive this trophy. First place will score five points and second three points. Entries will be received by M. P. Halpin, Chairman Athletic Committee, New York A. C., Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue.

The Union Settlement A. C. will hold an amateur boxing tournament at its club house, 231 East 104th Street, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, Oct. 27 and 29, when the following classes will form the programme: 110, 113, 125, and 175 pounds. Entries close with J. V. Hoole at the club house, or B. Irvine, 21 Warren Street, Monday, Oct. 26. A special bout will be arranged between William Spencier, Metropolitan heavyweight champion, and another good amateur.

Tug-o'-War Championships Decided

The individual tug-of-war championships of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League were decided Saturday night at the Harlem Arcade under the auspices of the Neptune Athletic Club of Jersey City. The competition was for two classes—middle and heavy weight—and aroused considerable interest among the spectators. Twenty-three participants were engaged during the evening, and by process of elimination this number was finally reduced to two competitors in each class. In the middleweight class A. Johnson of the Neptune A. C. won premier honors by defeating J. O. Johnson, a clubmate. Mels Danielson, another Neptune entrant, was victorious in the heavyweight division, gaining the honors over Henry Baker of the Swedish-American Athletic Club. Quite a number of spectators witnessed the matches, which were keenly contested.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Cornell-Brown Football, Polo Grounds, Saturday, Oct. 24. Ticket sale all week, N. Y. Base Ball Club, 229 Fifth Ave.

BEST LEADS FIELD IN MOHAWK CHASE

Big Handicap Helps Winner in Members' Annual 4¼-Mile Road Race.

Starting with an allowance of three minutes and a half, J. Best yesterday won the annual members' handicap road run of the Mohawk Athletic Club. After trailing H. James, also a 3:30 man, over half the four-and-a-quarter-mile distance, Best went to the front and was five seconds ahead at the tape.

Arthur Roth, two years ago the junior metropolitan cross-country champion, captured the fast-time prize, traveling the route from scratch in 21:32. He was the tenth runner to cross the finish line. Frank Travelana, who started from the back mark with Roth, took eight seconds more than the latter to negotiate the distance. The course led from the Mohawk Clubhouse, 163d Street and Walton Avenue; thence to Burnside Avenue by way of the Concourse, and return over the same thoroughfares. The order of finish:

J. Best, (3:30,) 23:30; H. James, (3:30,) 23:35; J. Lembech, (3:00,) 23:25; B. Masterson, (2:15,) 22:48; F. Lux, (2:15,) 22:56; F. Vergano, (2:30,) 23:24; J. Crino, (3:15,) 24:14; S. Weiss, (2:30,) 23:39; P. McAndrews, (3:15,) 24:43; A. Roth, (scratch,) 21:32; J. Dolan, (2:15,) 23:51; F. Travelena, (scratch,) 21:40; C. Erikson, (2:30,) 24:13; T. McCullough, (0:45,) 22:35; H. Nye, (0:30,) 22:22; P. McLoughlin, (3:45,) 25:53; J. Baumiller, (3:15,) 25:41; C. Surber, (4:00,) 26:48; W. Franz, (3:15,) 26:03; J. Hotz, (4:00,) 26:49; J. Johansen, (3:15,) 27:49; C. Gutman, (3:15,) 27:50; H. Biddle, (0:45,) no time taken.

Easy Victory for Masterson.

With almost 200 yards to spare, Frank Masterson of the New York Athletic Club yesterday showed the way to a small field of distance runners in a five-and-a-half-mile invitation run, held under the auspices of the Pastime A. C. Masterson lead throughout, and his lead was never threatened. His time of 29 minutes was fifty seconds better than that of J. Costello of the Bronx Church House, who was second. Jim O'Connor of the Pastimes was third. The first ten to finish: Frank Masterson, New York A. C., 29:00; J. Costello, Bronx Church House, 29:50; J. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., 30:00; Billy Jordan, Pastime A. C., 30:15; H. Crosby, Bronx Church House, 31:00; J. Sheriden, New York Evening High School, 32:15; R. Ferguson, Pastime A. C., 32:00; H. Kleinert, Pastime A. C., 33:01; J. McCabe, Glencoe A. C., 33:15, and S. Lichtenstein, Pastime A. C., 34:00.

Cross-Country for Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Princeton is promoting a cross-country revival this Fall in the endeavor to put that sport on a more substantial basis. The runners started their training table on Oct. 7 with the following men: Capt. Morrison, Hayes, MacKenzie, Doty, Dowell, Glover, Hunter, Dougherty, and Cooper. The last two are sophomores; of the others all but MacKenzie were members of the 1913 team, which defeated Yale and Columbia. The team's schedule includes three meets, with Yale at New Haven on Oct. 31, with Columbia at Princeton on Nov. 5, and the intercollegiate run at New Haven on Nov. 21.

CYCLE HONORS FOR LOCK.

Century Road Club Rider Easily Wins Club Championship.

William Lock, star rider of the New York division of the Century Road Club of America, made a runaway of the club championship races held over the Pelham Boulevard yesterday. Lock captured the honors in the half-mile scratch race, two-mile handicap, and the one-mile scratch event, and finished second in the three-mile handicap and in the five-mile handicap. Ted Heisiz was Lock's nearest rival. The summary:

Half-Mile Race, Scratch.—Won by Lock; Kudile, second; Schmidt, third; Fraysse, fourth. Time—1:12 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Lock, (scratch;) Schmidt, (10 seconds,) second; Heisig, (scratch,) third; Kudile, (20 seconds,) fourth. Time—5:38 2-5.

Mile Scratch Race.—Won by Lock; Kudile, second; Eisenberg, third; Schmidt, fourth. Time—2:32.

Three-Mile Handicap.—Won by Kudile, (45 seconds;) Lock, (scratch,) second; Heisig, (scratch,) third; Schmidt, (20 seconds,) fourth. Time—8:23 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by Hintze, (3 minutes;) Lock, (scratch,) second; Heisig, (scratch,) third; Keep, (1 minute,) fourth. Time—15:10.

Cyclists Ride to Bridgeport.

In honor of the two hundred and twentieth century (100 miles in 14 hours) ridden by Sylvain Segal and of the one hundredth century by J. M. Mitchell, members of the Century Road Club Association yesterday took a trip to Bridgeport, Conn., and return, a total distance of about 110 miles. The start was made at 7:45 A. M. from 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, and it was 6 P. M. before the last man returned. The route lay up Seventh Avenue to the Concourse, through Larchmont; thence over the many hills and down steep grades, but mainly over the excellent roads to Bridgeport. No serious trouble handicapped the pleasure seekers. On the return trip Ben Boyes was unfortunate enough to break the rear stay of his bicycle, and he finished the trip from Norwalk by train. Those on the ride were Sylvain Segal, William Winquidt, Max Naphital, George Steppelle, A. R. Jacobson, Robert Wolfson, J. M. Mitchell, Harry Naphtal, and Fred Aickelin of the Century Road Club Association, L. C. Papesca and James Papesca of the New England Wheelmen, Harry Aron of the Glunz Wheelmen; Ben Boyes of the New England Wheelmen, and William Garbad of the Oakland Wheelmen. R. W. Zarr, Century Road Club Association, and A. S. Thomson went only as far as Larchmont.

Spill Loses Race for Taub.

The weekly point race of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association was held yesterday over the Pelham Parkway course, the distance being five miles. The winner was Jack Welton, who rode from the one-minute mark, his time being 13:15. Second place went to E. Jensen with 1 minute allowance, and third place to L. Zemo, also off 1 minute. J. Naphtal, the scratch man, had to be content with fourth place. His time was 13:00. A spill in the last quarter mile put I. Taub out of the running when his chance of winning looked bright, but he was not badly hurt. The summary: J. Welton, (1 minute,) 13:15; E. Jensen, (1 minute,) 13:15 3-5; L. Zemo, (1 minute,) 13:16; J. Naphtal, (scratch,) 13:00.

Collins Not Hard Pressed.

M. Collins of the Union Settlement A. C. proved best in a field of thirteen in the first weekly practice road run of the Dominican Lyceum yesterday over a four-mile journey. Collins stepped the route in 27 minutes and 20 seconds, beating by 15 seconds M. Nicastro of the Ozanam A. A., who would have been a certain winner had he not run four blocks off the course. Third honors went to S. Meyerson, also of the Union Settlement A. C. The order of finish follows: M. Collins, Union Settlement A. C., 27:20; M. Nicastro, Ozanam A. A., 27:35; S. Meyerson, Union Settlement A. C., 27:39; F. O'Brien, St. Vincent Ferrer A. A., 27:43; A. Rolle, Ozanam A. A., 27:55; J. Hill, Dominican Lyceum, 28:02; George Nelson, unattached, 28:10; J. Dapolitio, St. Peter's A. A., 28:34; Max Friedberg, unattached, 28:56; J. Murphy, Dominican Lyceum, 29:03; Edward Quinn, Smart Set A. C., 29:13; H. Gaffney, Morningside A. C., 29:16; P. Deignan, Irish-American A. C., 29:19.

Roberts Leads Harlem Runners.

J. Roberts of Bronx Church Houses led a big field of harriers at the finish of the weekly road race of the Morningside Athletic Club. Roberts won in the fast time of 20 minutes 45 seconds and was closely followed by O. Nelson of the home club with T. Halpin, also of the Morningside A. C., third. The Harlem distance runners are on edge for The Home News marathon, which will be held next Sunday. The order of finish: J. Roberts, Bronx Church House, 20:45; C. Nelson, Morningside A. C., 21:00; T. Halpin, Morningside A. C., 22:00; R. Decker, unattached, 22:30; C. Simmins, Morningside A. C., 22:40; A. Maier, Arvon A. C., 22:43; A. Edwardser, Morningside A. C., 22:45; C. Rossi, Morningside A. C., 22:47; C. Woods, Morningside A. C., 22:50; T. Ross, Morningside A. C., 23:00.

Strong Finish Wins for Koop.

A strong finish in the last half mile gave Chester Koop of the Presentation Athletic Club a victory in the three-and-a-half-mile road run held by the Atlas Athletic Club through the streets of East New York yesterday. Koop accepted pace from W. Wallace of the Knights of St. Anthony until the final half-mile mark was reached, when he went to the front, to win by twenty-five seconds. His time for the three and a half miles was twenty minutes and twenty seconds. W. Lintfore of the Kaleva A. C. did not get started until a mile from home, and then he was so far out of the race that the best he could get was third. Fifteen men faced the starter.

Ozanam Championship Games.

The Ozanam Association held its championship games yesterday at De Witt Clinton Park. David Burke, who won the small club championship hop, step, and jump with 48 feet 8 inches, was the star performer. Burke is the most sensational find of the athletic season. In the 60-yard sprint he won a heat easily, and owing to poor work by the starter he was shut out in the final. In the hop, step, and jump he cleared 44 feet 9 inches, and the running broad jump was won by him with 21 feet 2 inches. J. G. Behnken, the winner of the 440-yard, also made a creditable showing, as did Pracht in the running high jump and shot put. The summary:

60-Yard Dash.—Won by O. Bach; P. K. Walter, second; J. Doyle, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. G. Behnken; E. Rank, second; P. K. Walter, third. Time—0:54 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by S. Devine; A. G. Raitz, second; J. Murphy, third.

12-Pound Shot Put.—Won by C. Pracht, with 38 feet 1½ inches; J. P. Hynes, with 37 feet 11½ inches, second; F. Schurr, with 35 feet 6 inches, third.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by Dave Burke, with 44 feet 9 inches; P. J. Quinn, with 36 feet 4 inches, second; J. Doyle, with 35 feet, third.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Dave Burke, with 21 feet 2 inches; C. Pracht, with 20 feet 3 inches, second; P. J. Quinn, with 17 feet 11 inches, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by C. Pracht, with 5 feet 8 inches; D. Burke, with 5 feet 6 inches, second; J. Doyle, with 5 feet 2 inches, third.

Newark Bicycle Races Postponed.

Bicycle races scheduled to take place at the Newark Velodrome yesterday were postponed to next Sunday because of the wet track. Rain fell while the riders were warming up, and, although the weather cleared later, Manager McFarland decided to call the meet off rather than run the risk of any of the riders being hurt in spills on the slippery boards. Next Sunday's meet probably will wind up the season's racing.

RACE HORSES WAR PRIZES.

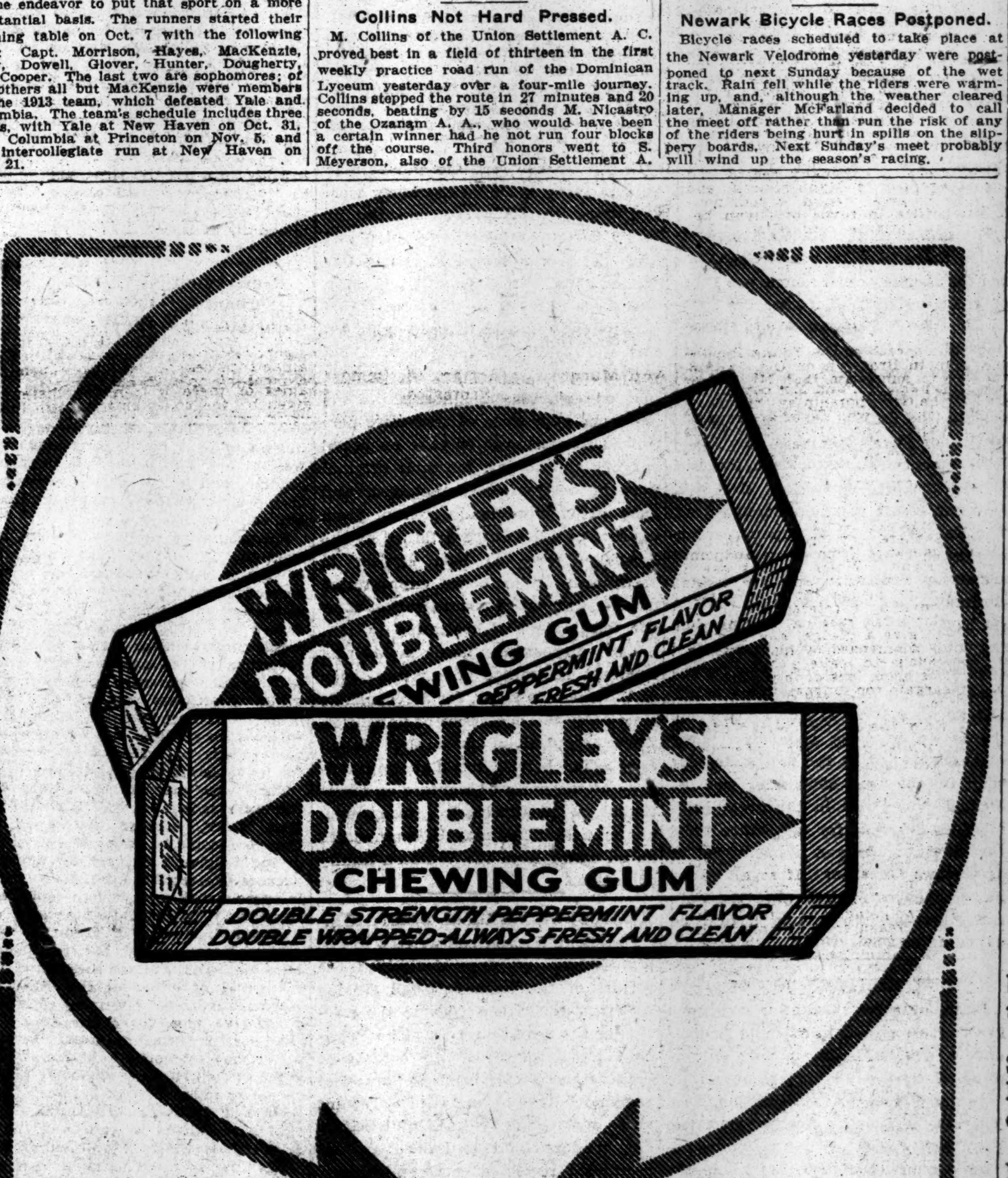
British Government Seize German and Austrian Horses Worth $500,000

Next to the German ships seized by the British Government since the outbreak of the war probably the most valuable prizes of war are the racing stables in England formerly belonging to Germans and Austrians but now the property of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Shortly after the war broke out a London paper published a list of horses owned by Germans and Austrians and racing under their colors on English tracks. Acting on this hint and profiting by an old act which allows private informers to claim a share of the sale proceeds, a number of citizens brought actions and horses valued at $500,000 were seized.

Among the horses seized were the stable belonging to Baron Springer and managed by the veteran trainer Butters at Newmarket. In this stable are Adular and Aides, bred by the Hungarian Government stud and lent to Baron Springer for racing purposes only. Adular, valued at $100,000, has not yet been advertised for sale, but Aides and Bolond, another member of the same stable, will soon be sold at auction at Newmarket.

Rich Prizes on Australian Turf.

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 18.—Figures compiled by the Sydney Mail show that the money won in stakes during the recent turf season amounted to $3,589,250. Ten thousand races were held; the winning horses numbered 4,492.



Here's a New Joy—
Peppy-Peppermint!

A new WRIGLEY chewing gum with DOUBLE strength Peppermint flavor—

DOUBLE wrapped and sealed to keep it good.

It is delightful and the delight is l-o-n-g l-a-s-t-i-n-g—

It's like a Peppermint Lozenge that you can *chew and CHEW!*

It has lots of "Pep"—you can't lose the flavor.

And with each 5c package you get a United PROFIT SHARING Coupon good toward many valuable presents.

UNITED PSC

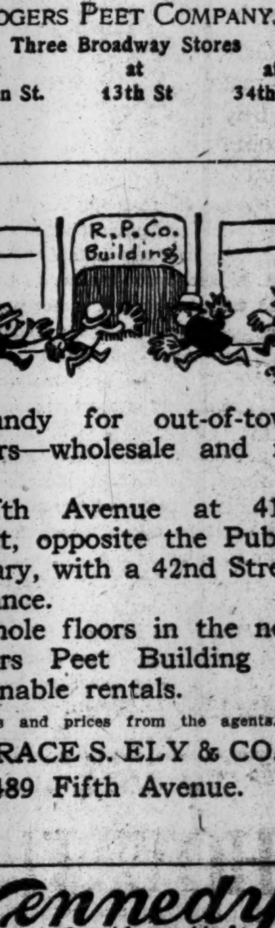
Try this new joy today!

Made by the manufacturers of the famous

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT SPICY MINT LEAF JUICE

United Profit-Sharing Coupons now with both.

10



Look back only as far as yesterday.

How many cutaways did you see?

Now for all formal day functions the cutaway holds sway, Sundays as well as weekdays.

Braided, if you would be up to the minute.

Coat of black or oxford grey with vest of the same material; striped trousers, of course.

One and two-button models in all sizes from 34 to 50 stout.

Shoes with contrasting uppers.

Grey gloves with black stitching.

Rich silk "puffs," or four-in-hands.

Our own "Shire" linen collars to add a final touch of elegance.

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. | at 13th St | at 34th St.

R. P. Co. Building

Handy for out-of-town buyers—wholesale and retail.

Fifth Avenue at 41st Street, opposite the Public Library, with a 42nd Street entrance.

Whole floors in the new Rogers Peet Building at reasonable rentals.

Plans and prices from the agents.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 Fifth Avenue.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
The Always Busy Shoe Store
There's a Reason—Read!

$6.00 Cloth Top Shoes, $3.85
with fawn or grey top.
Russet & Gun Metal Newest Lasts

New Calf Russets
Dark Mahogany
2.97, 3.98, 4.85

Flat English Lasts
Worth $6 and $7
Broad Flat Heels

Cordovan Shoes (Horsehide)
Russet. $4.85; Black, $3.98
A Smooth, Flexible, Durable Leather Sold by Custom Bootmakers at $8.00.

Cold Weather, A1 Auto Bodies,
NEW AND EQUAL TO NEW.
500 Limousines & Landaulets,
BEST MAKES, SUCH AS
Brewsters, Demarests, Rothschilds, Packards, Pierces, Peerlesses, Vandenplass, Coupes, Inside Drives, Sedans, Collapsible Landaulets, Runabouts.
GREAT ASSORTMENT "AT YOUR PRICE."
As Low as $25 up to $1,200,
Put On Your Chassis—Whole Job Complete.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
BODY DEPARTMENT,
303 West 59th St., Entire Building, near Broadway.
NOTICE OUR NEW ADDRESSES:
1763 Broadway..1764 Broadway..303 W. 59th
Autos. Tires, etc. Bodies.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office	Times Square
Times Annex	43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown	15 Beekman Street
Wall Street	2 Rector Street
Harlem	263 West 125th Street
Bronx	149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island	Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City	538 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City	363 Jackson Avenue
Hoboken	61 Second Street
Paterson	13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth	90 Broad Street
WASHINGTON	Post Building
PHILADELPHIA	Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO	1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS	409 Globe-Democrat Building
SAN FRANCISCO	613 Call Building
DETROIT	826 Ford Building
LONDON	2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
PARIS	32 Rue Louis le Grand
BERLIN	60 Friedrichstrasse

ONE CENT Greater New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates—by mail. Postage Paid.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	$0.17
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
DAILY, per Week	0.12
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00

To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $2.00 per month; Daily, $1.30 per month.

SUNDAY, with Picture Section and Review of Books, per Year	2.50
To Canada, per Year	5.00
To Foreign Addresses, per Year	8.20
THE ANNALIST, per Year	4.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year, (to Canada $1.50)	1.00

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Paper Cover, per Copy, $1.50; per Year, $6.00; Full Cloth, per Copy, $2.00; per Year, $8.00.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA, (issued Thursdays,) per Year, $5.00; to Canada, $6.00; to Foreign Address, $6.50; Six Months, $2.50; Three Months, $1.25; Single Copies, 10c.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1914.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

These are critical days for everybody, but especially for the railways. Their fate is not in their own hands, but depends upon the decision of those so completely detached in their sentiments that they seem to have no feelings at all for the victims of their vivisection. Today, for the third time, the plea of the railroads for permission to earn their living is to be argued, their previous applications having cost not less than $5,000,000 in the preparation and presentation of schedules which the Commission refused to consider at all unless in complete detail. The money loss is nothing compared to the loss of time while their affairs were going from bad to worse despite the optimistic prophecies of the Commissioners.

Now the net earnings of 486 roads for 1914 have fallen $110,914,046 below those for 1913, the comparison being for the fiscal years ended with June. Meanwhile the community has come to see that the Commission has misjudged the situation, and the Commission is much of the same opinion, unless signs are misleading. The fact that the Commission is willing to hear argument contrary to two decisions is one sign of a tendency toward reconsideration. Another sign is that last week the Commission forbade the railways to put into force one of the reforms which it had recommended as an alternative to the raising of rates to make good a declining income. The courts ruled that the "free" services were not rebates, the shippers refused to pay the increased charges, and several State Commissions refused to allow the railways to make the charges. That way there is no relief, however admirable the recommendations were.

Rates will not be increased forthwith because the Commission and the community have come to see the errors of the Commission's procedure. That is not the Commission's way. It takes the Commission ninety days to make an ordinary decision after the preliminaries are ended. The preliminaries are by no means to be dispensed with because it is not possible to say anything more against the raising of rates, while there is much to be added to the previously sufficient arguments for the increase. The railways must be heard, although they have been twice heard, and have won their case on the merits. The shippers must be heard in reply. Evidence must be taken, briefs must be filed, and reply briefs. These things must be so because they always have been so, and nobody can control the Commission's procedure. Six months would be a short time for action, years having been occupied in cases of less importance which are not settled yet. That is not what the country expected when the Commission was established. The thought was that the Commission would give a business-like attention to a matter of business, rather than undertake to make final decisions never to be disturbed. No business not controlled by the Commission could survive the doing of business in the Commission's manner. Whether or not the railways can survive is the crisis before the country and the Commission.

There is a manner in which the red tape might be cut. The powers of the Commission are the powers of Congress, which can itself regulate rates, or give directions as to how they shall be regulated. Representative LEWIS has presented a resolution upon the subject which looks toward a settlement in this manner. There need be no question of overruling the Commission. It might be praised for the admirable attention it has given to the business, with an indication of the desire of Congress, the creator and controller of the Commission. The reason for the action of Congress is that the question is one of policy, not one of right. The Commission is so entangled with its notions of its functions as a court and its moral responsibilities that it has lost sight of the broader questions of policy. Neither the Commission nor Congress could alter questions of right by a vote. But policies may be altered in that manner, and the Commission might be very glad of assistance in reversing itself without the least reproach to its consistency or authority.

NASSAU'S MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of a woman for murder in the first degree which will begin this morning in the Court House at Mineola may not long be remembered in legal history as clearly as the Cunningham case and the trial of CARLYLE HARRIS, but since the commission of the crime last July the public interest manifested in it far from the Merrick Road and the little villages of Nassau County has been greater than that aroused by any crime of recent years. The Becker case was, of course, of larger public importance, but it made no such appeal to the sympathies of the people.

All the persons connected with the Freeport shooting have been of good repute and law abiding. The mystery surrounding it seemed at first impenetrable. The trial will prove whether or not it has been penetrated, and it may make the lasting fame of more than one lawyer. Events of vastly greater moment have crowded the developments of the Carman case into more or less obscure corners of the daily press of late, but for a short time it will be prominent again in the news and the talk of the hour. The trial may be the last chapter of a real "detective story" of uncommon interest, or it may turn out to be only the beginning of new mysteries.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The sample ballot which registered voters have this year been invited to take with them from the Boards of Registry is relatively small and fairly simple, but any one who will examine it carefully will see how far, despite certain improvements in it, it falls short of being as simple and as short as it might be made. It contains spaces for the names of candidates for a round dozen of offices, ten State and two national. Of these twelve offices, seven are executive, four are legislative, and one is judicial. The legislative offices are those of Senator and Representative for the United States and of Senator and member of Assembly for the State. The judicial office is that of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Granting that the choice of legislators should be by direct vote of the electorate, there remain eight executive offices and one judicial which, under the Federal Government, are, all but two, filled by appointment with excellent results and to the satisfaction of the people.

The offices in the State corresponding to those filled by appointment under the Federal Government are those of the Secretary of State, the Controller, the Treasurer, the Attorney General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Appeals Judge. No one will for a moment contend that the powers, the duties, and the responsibilities of these offices in the State Government are greater than those of like offices in Washington; they are, as a matter of fact, notoriously less. The Federal system of appointment is marked by relatively great care and certainty. That of the State is clumsy, confusing, and very insecure. For the six State offices referred to this year the voter will choose from four or five candidates for each, or twenty-eight candidates in all. He will be aided, and as a rule he will be decided, by the seven emblems and seven party names attached to the candidates for each office. His deliberate, well-informed choice will in the great body of cases be made for one office only, that of Governor, and possibly that of Lieutenant Governor. It would be far more sensible if these were the only executive places that he should be called on to fill.

OUR MILITARY NEEDS.

Representative GARDNER's speech in Congress on our military unpreparedness sounds again a note distinguished repeatedly of late in public utterances and private conversation. There is a growing feeling that the European war is getting nearer to us. The reason, of course, is the recent success of the German forces and a widespread belief that if Germany wins in the present conflict our cherished Monroe Doctrine may be in peril. But quite apart from any convictions or prejudices individual Americans may entertain touching our relations with the various countries now at war, there is no doubt that the actuality of the war, its tremendous proportions, and its meaning have been more strongly impressed upon the national mind in the last few weeks.

Neutral we are and neutral we must remain, but it is impossible for us to deceive ourselves with the delusion that a devastating conflict which now threatens the stability of all Europe can fail to affect us seriously in many ways. Our need of adequate means of defense, therefore, is not questioned by anybody, and it is not likely that any political opponent of Mr. GARDNER can protest honestly that our present defenses are adequate. The testimony of the heads of our army and navy should no longer be ignored. The deficiency of the army in field artillery and in ammunition generally is a matter of common knowledge. The falling off in our navy is due to the mistaken policies of the majority in Congress, but the recent tendency of the Democrats to go slowly with military and naval appropriations is measurably explained, if not justified, by the extravagance and mismanagement of funds designed for these purposes under Republican rule. Our soldiers and sailors have been and are too strongly subjected to political influence. The army and navy should be out of politics.

There is no present demand for a larger standing army, but our regiments should be filled, and the supply of the munitions of war should be sufficient for all purposes of defense. There should be no more political squabbling over the upbuilding of the navy, and whether dreadnoughts, torpedo boats, or submarines are chiefly needed, the need should be supplied as quickly as possible. It is well enough to hope that we shall never be compelled to go to war again, that a long peace will follow the calamitous war now waging, but there is no security in merely feeling at peace with all mankind. Events have proved clearly the need of being prepared.

JAPAN'S RULES OF WAR AT SEA.

TALLEYRAND once reminded NAPOLEON that war was the business of professional soldiers and ought not to be carried on against unarmed men, and publicists in all modern times have, unfortunately without full persuasive effect, urged the observance of the principle that war should be made as little of a nuisance as possible to neutral powers, and that its interference with peaceful commerce should be confined within the narrowest possible limits. It was in that spirit that Japan, prior to her declaration of war with Germany on Aug. 23, drew up and issued the imperial regulations describing the conditions of exemption from capture of German merchant vessels, which we reprint in another column.

It will be observed that these regulations very closely follow the "Convention Relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities," concluded at the Second Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907. The Japanese exemptions, indeed, are somewhat broader than those of The Hague agreement. The Japanese Government seems to have been guided not merely by the articles of the convention, but by its spirit, which was embodied in the preamble where the desire was expressed

> to insure the security of international commerce against the surprises of war and wishing in accordance with modern practice to protect, as far as possible, operations undertaken in good faith and in process of being carried out before the outbreak of hostilities.

Under these regulations German vessels lying in Japanese ports were permitted to discharge or take on board cargoes other than contraband until Sept. 5, a period of nearly two weeks after the declaration of war, and were allowed to complete transactions entered into in good faith before the opening of hostilities. Also, German vessels leaving their last port of departure in ignorance of the existence of a state of war were permitted to discharge or take on board cargoes and to sail for their original port of destination unmolested, and such ships were made exempt from capture at sea. Ships detained by the Japanese were so held subject to restitution or to being expropriated on the payment of compensation after the termination of hostilities.

The disposition here is to let innocent commerce go its way, even in the enemy's ships, for a reasonable time after the beginning of hostilities. These regulations show that Japan adopts for herself the highest standards of the rules of warfare as formulated by the Powers in international conference. They may be commended as an example to the Western family of nations.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

President WILSON has written to Mr. UNDERWOOD an appreciation of the results of the unprecedented session of Congress, with a view to the election of the next Congress. The President looks forward with confidence because the people, in their "practical sagacity," have never failed to reward such service as his Administration has rendered. It is indeed an unparalleled record of accomplishment. The tariff alone was a giant's task and is first on the President's list. The merit of the Democratic reform of the tariff is that it corrected the abuses whereby the Republican tariff became the "mother of trusts." In the President's view monopoly is rendered difficult by the new tariff and impossible by the enactment of the Trade Commission and the Clayton Omnibus bills. Hereafter there can be no interlocking combinations whereby undue profits can be made and competition stifled. "Incidentally" justice has been done the laborer. His labor is no longer to be treated as if it were an inanimate object of commerce disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being. That is an admirable sentiment, but it remains to be seen how far it will alter the relations of labor and capital or the conduct of either. With applause for the counsel of perfection, it may be doubted whether any act of Congress can alter human nature, at least not before the campaign is over.

Next on the list the President puts the enactment of the Federal Reserve system. In his view its merit is that it "creates a democracy of credit." "Credit is at the disposal of "every man who can show energy and "assets." There is to be no alternation of congestion and deficiency of currency. There is to be no surplus of credit in one section and a deficiency in another. "The Board "can oblige the banks of one region "to go to the assistance of the banks "of another." The President regrets that he can mention only the chief accomplishments and cannot name individual Congressmen in connection with them. He applauds them all, and he proposes further service to the country at an early opportunity.

It is an admirable summary and a just appeal for the suffrages of his countrymen. It is no time to swap parties. The tariff and the trust legislation and the new banking system conceivably may need perfecting, or even defense, and it can better be supplied by their friends than their enemies. The country ought not to turn its back upon the full execution of the mandate which it gave, and which has been begun as well as the President says.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Analyzing a Humorous Anecdote.

As one of the few "humors" of the war there comes a story about the German commander of a little steamer plying the waters of Lake Nyassa. Away off there in Central Africa he had heard nothing of the great conflict. His English neighbors, however, were better informed and they sent an armed boat to capture his vessel. They approached cautiously, expecting resistance, and opened fire, but it was not until the fourth shot of their evidently unskillful gunner had done the first damage by carrying away the German's gangway that her Captain rushed on deck, called his assailants "fools"—emphasizing the epithet after the too customary manner of fresh water as well as of salt water sailormen—and told them that if they kept up their reckless shooting they would hit his ship!

This is not merely the amusing anecdote it seems at first thought. The angry astonishment of the German Captain, and his assumption that his life and property had been endangered unintentionally, but in criminal carelessness, were exactly the emotion that would inevitably be caused by, and exactly the judgment that would be passed on, practically every act of war by any sane and civilized person who happened to see it without previous information that a dispute was in course of settlement by force instead of by reason. The Captain naturally enough thought that nobody except fools deserving of his vehement condemnation would thus subject him to serious risk while he was quietly and peacefully attending to his innocent business.

Presumably he changed his mind when the situation was explained to him, but there was little or no logical necessity for him to do so, for, war or no war, the intrinsic quality of the conduct that angered him remained about the same. From this deeper view, the acts of war that pass as legitimate do not differ essentially from those which are characterized as "atrocities." The effects in both cases are the same, and no more in the one case than in the other is there any relevancy to the questions nominally at issue.

Remarks on "Chants of Hatred."

With something of compunction and reluctance, we printed on this page last week and on consecutive days poems that were accurately described as "chants of hate." Expressing, as they did, a feeling the most often reprehensible and the least often, if ever, justifiable, of any to which the human mind is prone, they made what was, or ought to have been, unpleasant reading, and in ordinary circumstances they would not have been admitted to our columns.

For presenting the first of them, however—the translation from the German of ERNST LISSAUER—there were what seemed sufficient reasons, as explained in the accompanying letter. The verses served a useful purpose as being a frank confession, or rather a vehement assertion, of the object of the war as seen by an apparently considerable and evidently efficient part of the German people. At any rate, an unrepudiated witness so testified, and his evidence was a part of "the case" necessary for its understanding over here.

Then with astonishing celerity came the well-made and vigorous verses of Miss BARRY, warning the haters that they, too, could be hated, and eloquently giving Belgium's excuses for doing it—excuses the terrible adequacy of which is proclaimed everywhere outside of Germany. To print that seemed only a decent balancing of accounts. Only a day later arrived the rejoinder of Miss MOYNAHAN, in versification at least the equal of either of the other two. Accompanying her poem was the always persuasive plea for "fair play," and that carried them into print. Probably no other plea would have done so, for Miss MOYNAHAN very obviously ignored recent changes in the relations of England and Ireland and sang a hatred that has outlived its causes in the few Irish minds where it still burns hotly.

But three of these "chants" are quite enough. We do not want any more, preferring that space in the southeastern corner of this page should be given to the expression of gentler emotions—emotions worthier of the twentieth century.

A Scientist Commends Baseball.

In the current issue of The New York Medical Journal there is taken up anew and discussed from the physician's standpoint the always interesting question of athletics in general and of baseball in particular.

Like most authorities of its class, The Journal is a cool and dubitative friend of "exercise," taken for its own sake, and apparently inclines to the opinion often expressed in this column that for whatever anybody has to do in the way of business or pleasure, the doing, in most if not all cases, supplies enough of muscular exertion to maintain "fitness" for those activities. If they were oftener conducted in the open air, or if ventilation indoors were good, instead of bad, as it usually is, there would probably be no denial of this contention, and none, either, of the other, that muscular development carried beyond the needs of habitual vocations and avocations is a source of danger, not of benefit.

But The Medical Journal, in discussing baseball, does not join in the familiar assertion that the thousands who watch the game would be more profitably employed in playing it themselves. It declares that if the spectators and the professionals could change places—as they cannot in large cities—there would not be the expected great alterations in their physical condition. The spectators, that is, would not profit as much, or the present players lose as much, as is commonly assumed. For athletes are mostly born, not made, and training or "exercise" chiefly brings out inherited capacities, without creating any. The spectators at the ball games, moreover, do get a large amount of exercise for both body and mind, and of a kind that is good for both, besides being in the open air.

The article gives more approval to the devotees of the national sport than they are wont to receive from scientific critics. Perhaps The Journal has an editor who is a "fan."

Difficulties Due to Dialects.

England is evidently still a land, at least as regards the classes called lower, of dialects almost sufficiently different to be considered separate and distinct languages.

Over here we enrage our cousins by talking about their "English accent," calmly ignoring the fact that their speech is standard, and we have the "accent," not they. But one of the war correspondents laments that the English troops in France and Belgium often cannot make themselves understood even to the foreigners who speak the English of the schools, for such instruction as is there received does not qualify the student for intelligent converse with soldiers who talk in "Welsh, Scotch, Yorkshire or Whitechapel." The results are sometimes serious, especially when dealing with native guides, and the demand is for interpreters competent to translate the speech of British soldiers, not into French or German, but into an English comprehensible to a Frenchman or German who speaks—English.

That is curious. Our own differentiations of speech into Eastern and Southern and Western have almost disappeared under the influence of constant and quick comminglings, and they never were very far apart.

REPLIES TO MRS. W. ASTOR.

The Other Side of Such Stories of Barbarism from a German Source.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the fine spirit displayed by the American press for "fair play" you gave a prominent position on your front page recently to a letter from Mrs. W. Astor telling of "Charges of cruelty made by British soldiers" against the Germans. Mrs. W. Astor also says: "I know that the Germans are doing what they can in America to deny these things, &c." Allow me to supplement Mrs. W. Astor's stories by extracts from a letter by a professor in Berlin, which speaks of the shooting of a girl by order of a German officer for the cutting of throats of the wounded and the gouging out of their eyes, each item being vouched for by the name of the eyewitness. This letter also tells some details of the morale of these barbarous Germans.

It is a long letter, full of intense interest to sympathizers with Germany, but I give only a few short sentences bearing on above points:

> Berlin, Steglitz, Sept. 13, 1914.
>
> * * * My friend Gerhardt, whenever he found cover between the different attacks made against the French, wrote a Latin ode—it is perfect; and for his pupils here he worked out an exercise to be translated into Latin, describing the battle itself. Withal he slept nine nights out of eleven on the damp field under the open sky, and on the day of the battle he had nothing but one cup of coffee all day long. Wonderful fellows! The influence of these educated oficers on the men is imposing. In Berlin there are so many ofifcers and soldiers running about, one can't understand what they all are doing; and, besides, thousands of reservists and Landwehr (militia?) have been sent home. Volunteers for the war are no longer taken. * * * Horrible is the manner in which our wounded are treated. Lieut. von Frankenberg, the brother of Martha Schrader, lay dangerously wounded on the battlefield and saw himself the throats of our wounded being cut. My friend Gerhardt had to have a girl shot who was caught gouging out the eyes of the wounded and afterward boasted of it. Several of these, thus miserably mutilated, are lying here in the hospitals. * * *

H. P. F. SIEGEL.

Wood Nymph Farm, Englishtown, N. J., Oct. 14, 1914.

GERMANY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

If Victorious She May Make the Guianas an Entering Wedge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Germans win, British and French Guiana may be a part of the fruits of conquest, as they would make a good stepping stone into South America, where German interests are already great. Dutch Guiana, which lies between the other two, would doubtless soon be absorbed. With all Guiana in her hands, Germany could leisurely, in times of "peace," fill it with the munitions of war. Then weak Venezuela could be subdued, and then Colombia, next door to the Panama Canal. And where would the end be?

Of course, Germany might heed the wishes of the United States and not insist on Guiana. That might depend upon the value of Guiana to her, and that value might be great. It is the only South American land she could obtain by the easy method of cession, and the other South American countries could be much more readily subdued from land already in possession than if the assault must be made by sea. And would not South America, with so much wonderful natural wealth, with so sparse a population and with so great an extent of land in temperate regions, be a prize well likely to dazzle the German eyes of ambition? Where else a land so promising for Germany?

But the Monroe Doctrine? Well, consider Belgium, and ask whether Germany would allow the desires of the United States to stand in the way if the prize were great enough. If we are in earnest about the Monroe Doctrine it might be far better to fight for it now, in Europe. Germany herself has taught us the value of a long foresight.

MELVIN BRANDOW.

Sharon, Conn., Oct. 15, 1914.

Missionary Endeavors Untimely.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the enormous expense under which Europe is groaning to sustain its daily slaughter, and in view of the fact that all the civilized cultured world is suffering thereby, there is one item of vast expenditure by which we might safely retrench. That is in the endeavor to civilize and Christianize the savage heathen. Recall your missionaries until such an age as practice may go with precept. Heathen war paint, dances, and occasional missionary menus accompanied by blood-curdling war whoops are mild social functions compared with the present-day Christian barbarities committed under the patronage of the Catholic and Protestant Diety.

ELIZABETH GORDON GROSS.

Flushing, L. I., Oct. 13, 1914.

Prohibition's Latest Move.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The W. C. T. U. in State Convention in Winchester, Ky., has not only just gone on record again as favoring "Statewide" prohibition of distilled and fermented liquors, but has passed a resolution urging Statewide prohibition of tobacco, "opposing the use of tobacco on the same grounds—that it is injurious to the human system." I for one do not see why this is not perfectly logical. Tobacco next!

C. D. CARNEY.

New York, Oct. 13, 1914.

The Women of England and France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The English and French ladies have not been very conspicuous in writing of their sacrifices, and doesn't it seem a pity that any one (like Harriet Schramm in her letter to THE TIMES) should attempt to cast ridicule on them for agreeing to deny themselves the expense of regular mourning outfits while the money is so sorely needed for the poor and wounded?

ELEANOR ROGERS.

New York, Oct. 18, 1914.

BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY.

Germany's Intent to Violate It Declared Evident from Her Conduct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the statement of Belgium's case, which was published in THE TIMES the other day, the Belgian Minister at Washington presents certain weighty considerations to prove the groundlessness of Germany's contention that she was forced to violate Belgian territory in order to forestall a like violation by France, of which she had "unimpeachable" information. I venture to think that the utter falsity of this contention may also be demonstrated by a different line of reasoning.

On July 31, as one may read in the English "White Paper," Document No. 114, Sir Edward Grey addressed to France and to Germany an identical question as to the readiness of each "to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other Power violates it." The French reply is given in Document No. 125, of the same date, and was definitely in the affirmative. Germany declined to give the desired assurance, (see Documents Nos. 122, 123, and 159,) holding, as she stated in her note of Aug. 2 to the Belgian Government and as the Chancellor declared to the Reichstag on Aug. 4, that Germany could not afford to await the certain action of France. If, however, this apprehension on Germany's part was really sincere, the following course was obviously open to her: Upon being informed of the French reply she might have said to England that she could not possibly take the risk of trusting France in such a crisis; that if, however, England would herself guarantee with all her forces the observance of Belgian neutrality by France, Germany would then, and then only, feel that her Belgian frontier was safe from French attack and would then gladly refrain from entering Belgium.

It is clear that to such a proposal England could have made but one reply. If the pledge of France was trustworthy, the desired guarantee might be given without the slightest fear, for the British troops would never have to be used. More, the guarantee must be given and given without delay, for the slightest hesitation would betray to that extent a lurking distrust that France after all might prove false to her word. If now it be asked: "What reason have we for believing that Germany would have been satisfied with such a guarantee from England?" the answer will be found on page 22 of the seventh edition of these diplomatic papers as published by THE TIMES. In his telegram to King George of Aug. 1 the Kaiser expresses his readiness to accept from Great Britain a guarantee of French neutrality in a war between Germany and Russia. If the Kaiser was willing to rely on England's word in the matter of the participation of France in the war as a whole, we may certainly infer that he would have done the same in regard to a French invasion of Belgium.

Germany made no such specific proposal to Great Britain. Why? Because she was resolved for a wholly different reason to invade Belgium in any event; because as THE TIMES said this morning in the latest of its admirable series of editorials upon the war, Germany desired "to invade France by the shortest and easiest route," and poor Belgium, being so much the weaker, had, in her eyes, no rights that she was bound to respect.

NELSON G. McCREA.

New York, Oct. 12, 1914.

PROF. MUENSTERBERG'S CASE

One That Merits the Encouragement of Intelligent Discussion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is reported that some one who objects to Prof. Muensterberg's pro-German utterances has offered to leave Harvard University $10,000,000 provided the professor is dismissed, and that Prof. Muensterberg has tendered his resignation to the university, coupled with the suggestion that it is for the institution to decide whether he is worth $10,000,000 to it or not.

Prof. Muensterberg has not taken a correct view of the situation. The pending question is not whether he is worth $10,000,000 or 10 cents to the university; the real issue which those in charge of that institution have to decide is whether $10,000,000 or any other sum is a sufficient compensation for suppressing the freedom of private utterance of any one employed by the institution, whether he be professor or janitor.

The answer given by the authorities of Harvard University should be so conclusive as to discourage any future attempts to suppress freedom of speech by promises of endowments or threats to withhold them.

I should say, perhaps, that I disagree entirely with the stand which Prof. Muensterberg has taken in defense of Germany, believing him to be mistaken both as to the causes leading up to the present war and as to the justification for imposing any civilization by force upon other peoples. But I should be very sorry to have him suppressed.

In the present crisis it is to the best interests of all that intelligent discussion should be encouraged, and if in the discussion any seem to overstep proper bounds, it is well to leave them unmolested, in order that they may serve, in the words of Jefferson, "as monuments to the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated if reason is left free to combat it."

A. C. PLEYDELL.

New York, Oct. 15, 1914.

John Doe, Boss.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot restrain my complete amazement that no comment has yet been made in your worthy columns of the unparalleled manifestation of boss rule revealed upon the recent days of registration. No stronger evidence of the futility of the direct primary could be conceived than that to be found in the specimen ballots handed to each registered voter at that time, where, in direct violation of all popular party choices the week before, the name of one man and only one—a name not previously presented at any primary—appears as the sole candidate for every office, and supported—evidence of colossal conspiracy!—by every individual political organization in the State! Is not the coming election, indeed, a foregone conclusion under such conditions, and the voter's sacred right of the ballot a farce, the plaything of the boss?

John Doe may sit in all of the offices to which a corrupt political machine has elevated him, but his name will go down through the generations as a by-word for vice and corruption in high places and a symbol of political shame in the national life.

A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS.

New York, Oct. 13, 1914.

Duma's Socialists and War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. George Kennan, commenting on the European situation in the issue of Oct. 12, claims that the Russian Social Democrats voted unanimously the war credit. I wish to call the attention of your correspondent to a full account of the pre-war tactics and position of the Social Democrats in the Duma, which is to be found in the Russian Novy Mir of the second week of October. If Mr. Kennan will follow up facts concerning the position of Russian Socialists at war, and especially the tactics of the Socialists in the Duma, he will find, as I hope he will, that the Socialists in the Duma did not vote the war credit at all. They withheld from voting altogether, which was the wisest thing they could do under conditions prevailing in Russia.

M. KAMIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1914.

Disarmament by All.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All those who are primarily interested in disarmament should remember that it would be folly for us to attempt to put it into effect ourselves. To do that would be to invite attack almost as surely as the armed fortresses in Europe today invite attack. Disarmament will be a possibility only when all nations agree simultaneously to lay down their arms and to dismantle their fleets. Then, and only then, can there be enduring peace.

WEBSTER LE ROY EDGAR.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 12, 1914.

JAPANESE REGULATIONS

Relating to the Exemption from Capture of German Merchant Vessels

[Imperial Ordinance No. 163 promulgated on the 23d day of August of the 3d year of Taisho (1914).]

Article I.—German vessels lying in the ports and roadsteads of the Empire of Japan or of territories administered by Japan at the time this ordinance takes effect shall be permitted until Sept. 5th of the 3d year of Taisho (1914) to discharge their cargoes or to take on board cargoes other than contraband of war in such ports or roadsteads, to complete transactions which have been entered into in good faith prior to the opening of hostilities and the performances of which are actually in progress, and to apply to the authorities of the Imperial Government for laissez-passer and to sail before Sept. 5th, 1914, as aforesaid, for their ports of destination or such other ports as may be designated in the laissez-passer.

Art. II.—German vessels which have left the last port of departure before Aug. 23 of the 3d year of Taisho (1914) and have in ignorance of the existence of the state of war entered the ports or roadsteads of the Empire of Japan, or of the territories administered by Japan, shall be permitted to discharge their cargoes or to take on board cargoes other than contraband of war, to complete transactions in which they are engaged, to apply to the authorities of the Imperial Government for laissez-passer, and to sail directly for the original port of destination or for such other ports as may be named in the laissez-passer. Such vessels must sail from such port or roadstead before the date to be fixed by the authorities of the Imperial Government, which shall not be later than two weeks from the date of the arrival of the vessel.

Art. III.—German vessels sailing directly for their ports of destination or for such other ports as may be named in the laissez-passer after leaving the ports or roadsteads of the Empire of Japan or of territories administered by Japan in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two articles, shall not be captured, provided they have not in the meantime called at another port or roadstead of the empire or of the territories administered by Japan or a port or roadstead of Germany or of territories administered by that country.

Art. IV.—German vessels which could not leave port or roadsteads of the Empire of Japan or of the territories administered by Japan within the period prescribed in Article I. or Article II., owing to force majeure, and such vessels as were not permitted to sail within such period may be detained subject to restitution without compensation, or expropriated subject to the payment of compensation after the termination of hostilities.

Art. V.—German vessels which have sailed from the last port of departure previous to the opening of hostilities and are ignorant of the existence of the state of war when met with one of his Majesty's ships on the sea shall be exempt from capture.

Vessels described in the preceding paragraph may be detained subject to restitution without compensation, or may be expropriated or destroyed subject to the payment of compensation after the termination of hostilities, provided in the latter case steps are taken to insure the safety of persons on board and the preservation of the ship's papers.

Vessels described in the first paragraph of this article are, after calling at a port of their own country or of a neutral State, subject to the rules and customs of naval warfare.

Art. VI.—Enemy's goods found on board the vessels mentioned in Articles I., II., IV. and V. may be seized subject to restitution without compensation after the termination of hostilities, or may be expropriated subject to the payment of compensation either conjointly with or separate from the vessels.

Art. VII.—This ordinance does not apply to German vessels whose construction shows that they are intended for conversion into vessels of war.

Art. VIII.—In case the treatment accorded by the German Empire to Japanese vessels and goods differs in any respect from what is prescribed in this ordinance, it will be optional not to apply either the whole or a part of this ordinance.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

This ordinance shall take effect from the date of promulgation.

MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 9 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, ISSUED ON AUG. 23, 1914.

Functions of the authorities of the Imperial Government provided for in Imperial Ordinance No. 163 of the third year of Taisho, relative to the conditions of exemption of German vessels from capture, shall be exercised by the officer in command of his Majesty's ship in the port or roadstead in question or, in the absence of any of his Majesty's ships in such port or roadstead, by the Harbor Master of such port or roadstead, or by the Chief of Police station or some other officer charged with similar duties.

Germany's Invasion of Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite possible that I may have missed it, but nowhere have I yet seen a plain statement of the evident and outstanding truth about the German invasion of Belgium. Consider for a moment the universally admitted fact that the German General Staff, concededly the most efficient organization of its kind in the world, had planned and positively known for years in advance precisely what action it would take in case of declaring war simultaneously on Russia and France. Does any thinking man imagine, in view of this fact, that the invasion of neutral territory was something in the nature of an afterthought, an eleventh-hour decision based on "news" that the French had violated, or were preparing to violate said neutral territory? To state the proposition is to show its absurdity and to lay bare the effrontery of those who seek to throw upon the French the awful responsibility for the desolation of a peaceful and unoffending state.

T. B.

New York, Oct. 7, 1914.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

Through the dark vigils of my sleepless nights
Before the window's outline in the pale dawn's glow,
I watch a happy throng walk gayly on the heights,
While through a dark and gloomy valley far below
I falter on, with painful steps and slow.

Beside my path there flows a rapid stream;
I hear its waters lap by night and day;
And, drifting past me in my waking dream,
Are many I know here—all cloudy gray—
Whose sad eyes watch me as they fade away.

Ah, God! How long a weary night can last!
The silent-footed nurse pads by my bed,
With lids half closed I mark her stealing past—
Her crisp thick hair—her round young cheeks of red.
Vain envy shakes me in her grip, for youth long fled!

Slowly the great ward brightens; from the quiet street
Float voice and quick step of a lad that sings,
His joyous heart poured out the morn to greet. * * *
A curtain o'er my brain now downward swings,
Sleep, from a waking world, remembers me, and brings
Days long since dead to comfort me upon her wings.

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

GO-TO-CHURCH DAY CROWDS CITY PEWS

War, Baseball, and Politics Supply Themes for Many Striking Sermons.

BRAVES' VICTORY A TEXT

Their Team Work Said to Set a Splendid Example—Pastor Holmes Wants Rulers Set to Work.

Yesterday was Go-to-Church Sunday, and, according to estimates made by the Rev. Dr. F. Edward Young, Chairman of the Committee of the New York Federation of Churches, which has been promoting the movement, more than 2,000,000 persons attended services in the five boroughs. He said that the attendance, on the whole, seemed to be one-fourth larger than usual. Other religious authorities said, though, that many New York churches had taken little note of the special occasion, but that the attendance at almost all churches since persons had returned from their vacations had been the largest known in recent years. It was suggested that the spiritual upheaval due to the war might have been responsible for the increase in churchgoing.

The war continued to hold the principal place in yesterday's sermons, but along with it were discussions of baseball, politics, and other matters of current interest.

The Rev. George W. Grinton, pastor of the Fordham Methodist Episcopal Church, at Marion Avenue and Fordham Road, the Bronx, preached on the lesson taught by the victory of the Boston Braves. "It was because Manager Stallings had filled his men full to overflowing with the team spirit," he said.

"The team work of the Braves furnishes a splendid example to Methodists of this city," the pastor asserted. "The work of God cannot be limited within conference boundaries or within denominational lines. Furthermore, it is injurious to team work to kick against the decisions of the umpires. A man who cannot control his temper, and who throws the ball over the grand stand in a rage, is childish. But in every church there are just such persons."

Pastor Speaks for Whitman.

Politics absorbed the Rev. Dr. Oscar Haywood, pastor of the Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, in West Thirty-third Street. He said that although he had been "born, bread, and buttered a Southern Democrat," he was going to vote for Charles S. Whitman for Governor, and advised his parishioners and "all Southerners who have the independent and free spirit of the Cavalier" to do the same.

"Let not the rabid antagonism of Col. Roosevelt mislead you," he said. "Above the political horizon of 1916 he sees the formidable figure of Gov. Whitman bulking large, so he makes railing accusations against the man who did for the City of New York what Roosevelt, with a better chance, failed to accomplish."

Dr. Haywood also advised his auditors to look carefully into the candidates for seats in the Constitutional Convention, "for," he said, "our religious freedom is at stake. By the action of that convention the free school system may be perverted."

In discussing the European war, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, predicted that it would lead to the end of "Kings, Emperors, Czars, and Kaisers." "One of the greatest blessings which could come at the close of this war," he said, "would be the outbreak of revolution in Austria, Russia, and Germany, which would drive the Emperors from their thrones and compel them to earn a decent living." He described the three rulers as "a poor, weak, doddering old man in his dotage; a poor, feeble, half-witted Czar, and one of the supreme great men of our time, made mad by the superstition of militarism."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise addressed the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall on "The War and the Jewish Question." "No solution of the Jewish question is possible," he said, "which looks to the Jewish depopulation of Russia. No lands, whether East or West, are ready for any such vast transmigration. Russia has made no direct or explicit promise to the Jews; their loyalty has not been purchased or bribed by any such offer of future favor as was found necessary to conciliate other elements of the Russian population. But it would be England's as well as France's shame if Russia was suffered to lapse after the war into the mediaevalism from which her friends trust that for her own sake she has forever risen." Dr. Wise went on to say that the business of the various groups in American Israel must be not to achieve priority of claim, but to render the maximum of service.

Sees Justice for the Jew.

"Men have seen as never before," he continued, "that might and power are not the last words in the human vocabulary. The lesser peoples and races and faiths of earth are seen to have their place in the world. The world must incline at last toward a juster attitude toward the Jew."

In St. Patrick's Cathedral no mention was made of the recent bomb outrage. The Rev. John J. Byrne, assistant rector, said that when the lesson of the war is written it will be found that man, and not the forces of nature, was the great destroyer. "At the conclusion of the conflict," he added, "men will see the light of God's blessings and prepare to rebuild their civilization with a sombre realization that the terrible scourge was sent by God as a cloak for future blessings."

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, founder of the Labor Temple, at Second Avenue and Fourteenth tSreet, spoke there last night. "The east side of New York is hungry for real religion," he said. "We need today a new emphasis on the social message of the Gospel. The time has come for a great new crusade in the Church in the direction of social salvation."

Most of the Episcopal churches observed St Luke's Day yesterday, and the topic of sermons was in most churches either the life and message of the saint, or "The Call to Men," the theme of the Laymen's Efficiency Convention which has just closed.

The Rev. Dr. G. R. van de Water, at St. Andrew's Church, held up St. Luke as an eample of the busy layman who yet had time for Christian work.

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church, preached on "The Spiritual Man." "The natural man," he said, "is a wild man. The cry, 'Back to nature,' is ridiculous; it would mean going back to brute force." He sustained this point by saying that men become lax when they get away from civilization even for a few weeks' holiday.

WAR AS A CHARACTER MAKER.

Civil Conflict Credited with Strength of Dr. Bellows's Fibre.

Service in memory of the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, whose centenary is now being celebrated, was held yesterday at All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, in which church Dr. Bellows and others founded the Sanitary Commission in the civil war.

The speakers were the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, and the Rev. William Sullivan, pastor of the church.

In their addresses they suggested that the strain and stress of the civil war probably had much to do with strengthening Dr. Bellows's character, and expressed the belief that men of such fibre are probably being formed today by the spiritual effect of the war in Europe.

Dr. Eliot added that while the theology for which Dr. Bellows stood has not made large progress in numbers, its influence has permeated other bodies and liberalized their doctrines.

AGREEABLE COMEDY GRACEFULLY GIVEN

The Little Theatre Opens with "A Pair of Silk Stockings," by Cyril Harcourt.

MR. DOUGLAS DELIGHTFUL

English Actor Brings Skill and Appreciation to the Chief Role in Another English Player's Play.

A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS. A comedy in three acts by Cyril Harcourt. At the Little Theatre.

Lady Gower	Miss M. Hamley-Clifford
Irene Maitland	Sybil Carlisle
Pamela Bristowe	Mary Glynne
Angela	Barbara Allen
Capt. Bagnal	P. Clayton Greene
Sam Thornhill	Kenneth Douglas
Sir John Gower	Cyril Harcourt
Hugh MacIntyre	Edward Douglas
Arthur Brook	Lawrence White
Morgan	George Odell
Molly Thornhill	Caroline Bayley
Pauline	Hazel Housley
Wilson	Byron Russell
A tramp	Walter McEwen

By bringing "A Pair of Silk Stockings" to New York Winthrop Ames adds another creditable name to the lenghtening list of productions which have been peopling his charming Little Theatre with some of the pleasantest memories of recent seasons. He also adds one more play to the already unusually tempting list of attractions now to be seen in this city. There are times when the land of theatres known as Broadway is a barren and all but unbroken waste. This is not one of them. The followers of the theatre this Autumn have an embarrassment of riches. There are many plays worth seeing. There are at least half a dozen that no responsive playgoer can afford to miss. And one of these is "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

This agreeable house party comedy is an English play by an English actor, Cyril Harcourt, who can observe his own work from the vantage point of a small rôle he has assumed for the New York production. His play is somewhat sheer and of no great weight, to be sure, but it has something of the lustre, the fine texture, and the suggestion of polite well-being that belong to the articles of apparel from which the play takes its name.

Some wit has entered into the writing, but it is neither the wit nor the progress of the play's not startlingly ingenious story that makes "A Pair of Silk Stockings" so entirely delightful. The charm here is in the characterization on which Mr. Harcourt has expended a deal of fun and skill and sympathy and wisdom. And the character of characters is poor old Sam Thornhill.

You have to know Sam before you realize he is quite right when he describes himself as a "subtle sort of chap." He has a fine English diffidence. He is charged with sentiment, but the very thought of having to express it raises havoc with his composure. At his calmest he is inarticulate save in the fragmentary lingo of his own precious set. It is not in Sam to talk in so many words of having breakfast. "Me for the coffee and kippers," he murmurs, and if that does not open the breakfast room door he adds plaintively: "What price a bit of porridge?" When emotion seizes him and dims his faultless monocle he may not "blub," but his vocabulary is reduced to wreckage.

Sam adored his wife Molly, and when the other chaps said what a ripping sort she was, to be sure, it used to make him feel "all funny and faint like around the heart." But Molly was selfish and self-absorbed. She "never kissed a chap," and when, finally, she insisted on some "blooming sewing machine" car instead of the make of motor on which he had set his heart, he was completely "narked." To provoke her he pointedly lavished attentions on a certain Maudie Plantagenet, and before he could explain that it was not serious she "banged the door in a chap's face and biffed off to her grandmother's."

"Under the circs" there was nothing for poor Sam to do but go off the rails. He was "shifting it like a bargee" and, indeed, was getting "squiffy" pretty frequently when it occurred to the repentant Molly to contrive to meet him at Lady Gower's house party. There the play begins.

Molly starts by being distinctly frigid, and in order to get near enough to her to stammer forth his apologies, the dismayed Sam dons the old Eccles costume of "Caste" (then in the process of a straggling amateur rehearsal) and hides, burglar-wise, in Molly's bedroom. There he becomes the sole witness to certain complications which arise, and of which he alone can swear to the entire innocence. In the midst of rescuing her next morning from the mantle of Rahab, which, mindful of the vicar, Lady Gower is trying to cast over Molly's indignant shoulders, Sam finally makes himself understood, and he threatens to "blub" after all just out of inexpressible happiness.

To most of those who saw this play at the Criterion or the Prince of Wales in London last Spring it must have been difficult to imagine this part played by any other than Sam Sothern, yet, in his own quite different way, Kenneth Douglas realizes all its winning blend of shy humor and pathos, and his work is more delicate. His touch is lighter and more sure. As Sam would say, Mr. Douglas is "magnif."

Another rôle rich in opportunity for the player is that of Lady Gower, created in London by the expert Lottie Venne, and done delightfully at the Little Theatre by Miss Hamley-Clifford. It is a fat part in several senses of the word. Lady Gower is a foolish and somewhat worldly soul, but she is affable and in a casual and expansive way she sympathizes with old Sam's predicament. But when the breath of scandal is blown upon her house party she invokes the judgment of her local spiritual adviser, whose shadow falls across all her somewhat intermittent ethical considerations. When things are at their worst she departs squealing with emotion, to be consoled by the one whom Sam refers to disparagingly as the "pop-eyed vicar." But what, as Lady Gower justly observes through her tears, do we care for her inner life?

The part of Molly is played with understanding by Caroline Bayley, and Sybil Carlisle, last seen here as Madame Lucie in "Pomander Walk," brings her trained gifts to the playing of a small part rendered difficult for an actress by its uncertainty of outline. Mr. Harcourt does not distinguish himself as Sir John. He seems to rely for his effects rather too much on his coattails, which he is always tossing about, and on his neck, which he cranes extravagantly. But it is in Cyril Harcourt the playwright that the introduction takes on interest. In that capacity he is decidedly welcome. The opportunity to extend that welcome begins tomorrow evening, when, following Saturday night's private view of "A Pair of Silk Stockings," the doors of the Little Theatre are thrown wide for the season.

Century Opera Concert.

At the Century Opera House concert last night the soloists were Maude Santley, Henry Weldon, Bettina Freeman, Louis Kreidler, Hardy Williamson, Kathleen Howard, and Graham Marr. Carlo Sodero, harpist, also appeared in a solo number. The orchestra, under Josef Pasternack, played the overture to "Mignon," three compositions by Tschaikowsky, Gillet, and Rachmaninoff, Strauss's "Tales from Vienna Woods," and the Coronation March from "Le Prophète." Alexander Smallens assisted at the piano.

See the New Chilean Landscapes
On Free Exhibition at The
Arlington Art Galleries
274 Madison Ave., Between 39th and 40th Streets.

RUDOLPH GANZ'S RECITAL.

First Solo Performer of the Season Appears in Carnegie Hall.

The first of the visiting virtuosos, whose number bids fair to be scarcely reduced by warlike conditions, to give a concert in New York this season was M. Rudolph Ganz. Mr. Ganz is almost as much at home in this country as in Switzerland, and has frequently been heard here in recent years. There was not a very large audience to hear him yesterday, but it was a friendly one, and gave evidences of pleasure in his performance. He began with the transcription of the chaconne from Bach's D minor solo violin sonata by Ferruccio Busoni, who has enlarged and extended the composition to the limit of the sonorities of the piano. The transcription, or amplification, is undoubtedly effective in the manner of such transcriptions, but it still sounds bigger and more impressive on the four strings of a violin in the hands of a master. Mr. Ganz made some very marked points of climax in his reading of it, and let none of the sonorities escape him; nor did he in Chopin's B minor sonata which followed; and in this, as in Haydn's D major sonata, he put emphasis upon contrasting the extremes of dynamics that he commands. His tone in all ranges is of uncommon fullness, richness, and beauty, and this in a measure mollified the effect of what might easily have seemed violence and exaggeration. As it was, the repose and directness that ought to characterize Haydn's sonata were somewhat troubled by Mr. Ganz's style. The singing melody in the trio of Chopin's second movement was beautifully delivered, as was that of the Largo. But, on the whole, virility and straightforwardness are more characteristic of Mr. Ganz's playing than deep poetical feeling or sympathy with the subtler aspects of music.

A group of shorter pieces showed forth the delicacy and brilliancy that Mr. Ganz has in his "volant finger." They were mostly little known—a bit of Oriental color, "In the Garden of the Old Serail," and a melodious serenade by Blanchet, of which the second had to be repeated; an etude and a clever application of the conventional formula of the spinning song, "The Pensive Spinner," by Mr. Ganz himself; an "Eleves' Dance," from a set of pieces by the young Ehrich Korngold, not without fancy, and Liszt's transcription of his "Mignon's Lied" and of the Hungarian "Rakoczy" march. An ocean steamer done in flowers was given to Mr. Ganz in an intermission, a reminder from friends who shared his recent more or less perilous ocean crossing.

MANUEL QUIROGA APPEARS.

A Young Spanish Violinist Plays at the Hippodrome.

A young Spanish violinist, Manuel Quiroga, was "presented" for his first appearance in America last evening at the Hippodrome. It is an unfortunate place for the first or any other appearance of a solo violinist; for the audience room is too large for the instrument to contend with, no matter who the player is. In so far, Mr. Quiroga had to meet a handicap; and if his tone sounded small and thin—though it was not without a certain sweetness of quality when at its best—this should be set down in extenuation. Mr. Quiroga was put forward with a good many adjectives as to his quality and capacity, which could be justified only by a great artist. He is far from being a great artist. There was praiseworthy features in his playing, especially in the concerto by Mendelssohn, with which he began; but they were not such as to mark him out for distinction. Moreover, he does not yet possess the secrets of security in the technique of his instrument. This was evident in certain passages in the concerto, and still more in the brilliant piece for display with which he followed it in response to the somewhat indiscriminate enthusiasm of the audience. He played also Saint-Saens's "Havanaise," Alfven's Swedish Rhapsody," and Wieniawski's fantasia on Russian airs.

Mme. Jeanne Jomelli also appeared and sang robustly and in good style and with unusually good enunciation the "Jewel Song" from "Faust," and a group of songs. Mr. Nahan Franko conducted a number of orchestral pieces and some accompaniments to the soloists, in which even a careless observer might have detected flaws.

FOX BUYS PATHE PLANTS.

He Purchases the American Business of French Film Concern.

One of the largest deals ever made in the moving-picture business in this country has just been completed by William Fox, owner of a string of "small-time" vaudeville and moving-picture theatres. He has purchased outright the American business of the Pathé Frères concern.

The new company, controlled by Mr. Fox, will be known as the Wonderful Play and Players Company. It has taken over the large Pathé studio in Jersey City and the other plants of the French company in New York, Staten Island, and Los Angeles. The price paid is not announced.

In connection with his vaudeville and moving-picture theatres Mr. Fox has conducted a film exchange and has been one of the largest users of film plays in this country. In the future he will manufacture his own picture dramas.

The sale of the Pathé plant was brought about by the war in Europe. The picture industry in France and Germany has been brought to a standstill, and the Pathé concern has closed down its great plant near Paris, where 3,000 persons were employed. All the other French and German film plants have also been closed, and it is said that the American branches are now on the market.

J. Gordon Edwards has been made the director of the new Fox enterprise, and his assistants are Edgar Lewis, Lloyd Carlton, and George Carlton. Wilton Lackaye, Dorothy Donnelly, and Edmund Breese have been engaged for the first feature film plays which will be turned out by the new concern.

Miss Felice Lyne Returns.

Felice Lyne, the American operatic soprano, returned from Europe yesterday on the American liner New York to sing in Boston in opera during the Winter season. She said that she was in Paris in the beginning of the war, and hired a boat with thirty-four Americans to float down the River Seine to Havre.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first production of Louis N. Parker's play, "The Highway of Life," will be made in America. It was originally intended that Sir Herbert Tree would give the first performance of this play at His Majesty's Theatre in London, but owing to the war conditions the Liebler Company will be the producers at Wallack's Theatre on Oct. 26.

Harold Chapin, the author of "The Marriage of Columbine," whose whereabouts Charles Hopkins, director of the Punch and Judy Theatre, has been trying to establish for over two months, has been unearthed. A letter received Saturday from Chapin in London says he has been in the Hospital Corps of the English Army.

"Pilate's Daughter," the miracle play by Francis L. Kenzel, in which only female characters appear, concluded its Philadelphia run Saturday night. It will commence its New York engagement in November.

Keith's Crescent Theatre in Brooklyn will return on Nov. 2 to the stock policy. The present policy of motion pictures will be discontinued at the end of next week, and on the following Monday the Crescent Players will take possession of the stage.

Andreas Dippel has engaged Dr. Anselm Goetzl of Vienna as musical conductor for the Dippel Opera Comique Company, which will present "The Lilac Domino" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre beginning Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Blanche Ring will make her reappearance in vaudeville at the Colonial Theatre this afternoon in "Oh, Papa," a farce tabloid arranged by Ronnold Wolf and Channing Pollock from Leo Ditrichstein's play of the same name.

Sanger & Jordan announce that they have sold for Klaw & Erlanger and Robert Hilliard the film rights for "A Fool There Was" to the William Fox Vaudeville Company.

Donald Gallagher, who will be remembered for his successful juvenile role in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," has been engaged for the part of Jeb McNash in "The Battle Cry."

BIG OPERA SEASON FOR METROPOLITAN

War Conditions Not Reflected in the Prospectus—Opening Set for Nov. 16.

'MME. SANS-GENE' PREMIERE

"Prince Igor" to be Produced—Melame Kurt, Elisabeth Schumann and Sembach New Singers.

The prospectus for the coming season of opera by the Metropolitan Opera Company was issued yesterday, and there is nothing to indicate the stress of war conditions under which the season has been planned except asterisks in the list of singers after the names of Dinh Gilly and Leon Rothier, which refer to a footnote saying it is not yet known whether their services can be obtained for this season.

In the prospectus special emphasis is laid on the production of Umberto Giordano's opera, "Mme. Sans-Gene," which will receive its first production on any stage at the Metropolitan Opera House during the first half of the season. The management says the composer has promised to attend. Although the prospectus does not say so, it is understood that Geraldine Farrar will be heard in the title rôle of the work, while Amato will sing Napoleon. The libretto, after the drama of Victorien Sardou and Moreau, is by Renato Simoni, one of the leading younger Italian writers of comedy.

While "Mme. Sans-Gene" is the only novelty in the strict sense of the word definitely promised, the Russian school is to be further represented in the repertoire of the house by the production of Borodine's "Prince Igor," which has not yet been heard here. This work was one of the greatest successes of last Summer's season in London. It is supposed that the popularity of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff" here has led to the second Russian work being included in the list for production this season.

It is said that other novelties will be produced, while among the revivals promised are "Carmen" and Weber's "Euryanthe." It has also been said officially that Bethoven's "Fidelio" would be among the works revived.

The season will open on Nov. 16, and continue twenty-three weeks, until April 25. The regular subscription performances will be as usual on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons. During the second half of the season there will be a "popular-price" subscription series on Saturday nights. Among the special performances announced are an afternoon cycle of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen," performances of "Parsifal," and special matinées of novelties and certain other operas, while the Sunday night concerts will be continued as usual.

Among the new singers listed are Mabel Garrison, Melanie Kurt, and Elisabeth Schumann, sopranos; Raymonde Delaunnois, contralto; Max Bloch, Luca Botta, and Johannes Sembach, tenors; Silvio Burkenroad and Riccardo Tegani, baritones, and Albert Pellaton and Arthur Middleton, basses.

Arturo Toscanini, Alfred Hertz, and Giorgio Polacco, with Richard Hageman and Adolf Rothmeyer, will be the conductors. Giulio Setti and Hans Steiner will be in charge of the chorus of 120 voices. The ballet will be under the direction of Mme. Pauline Verhoeven. Mlle. Rosina Galli has been engaged as premiere danseuse, to succeed Eva Swain. Ottokar Bartik remains as ballet master.

The general stage direction will be in the hands of Jules Speck and Loomis Taylor. Edward Siedle will again be the technical director. The assistant conductors will be Giuseppe Bamboscheck, Frederic Jacobi, Gennaro Papi, Francesco Romei, and Willy Tyroler, while the assistant stage managers will be Lodovico Viviani and A. Sanne. The librarian is Lional Mapleson.

In the foreword of the prospectus the Directors of the company express their thanks to General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza for his success in the trying task of assembling the company this Summer, in spite of the war conditions abroad. They also thank French Ambassador Jusserand for his intercession with the French Government in obtaining the liberty of the German tenor, Albert Reiss, when he was interned in Paris as a prisoner of war, and express appreciation of the "generous consideration" of the French Government in ordering his release.

NEW WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Licenses Department to Restrict Pushcart Sales.

The Department of Licenses, co-operating with the Health Department, has extended its campaign to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis in an active stage receiving licenses under which they sell food from pushcarts. Commissioner of Licenses Bell yesterday said the campaign was of great importance.

"When it is realized," said the Commissioner, "that there are approximately 10,000 persons operating pushcarts, the great majority of whom handle food, and that this food daily goes into the homes of many thousands of families, the menace through contagion to those consuming the food cannot be overestimated. It is the first time in the city that such a check as is now proposed has been put on this class of persons, perhaps because the danger of contagion through this source has never before been realized."

Commissioner Bell and Police Commissioner Woods decided to summon all vendors for licenses, and it was agreed that every man and woman should be subjected to the Health Department test for tuberculosis. The campaign involved the preparation of an extraordinary number of license documents and badges. These have been provided, and the work is now under way.

Ultimately it is the purpose of the License Department to subject to the examination of the Health Department all classes of licensed persons selling food.

Eight hundred and fifty push-cart peddlers met yesterday afternoon at Jefferson Hall, 92 Columbia Street, to protest against a blood test which they said they had to undergo before getting licenses. Speeches were made by Max Kustman, Chairman; Abraham Bigas, Benjamin Fichtenberg, and Harry H. Schlacht of the East Side Protective Association. Schlacht was appointed to see Health Commissioner Goldwater today and try to have a physical examination substituted for the blood test.

Miss Dorothy Cutler Engaged.

At a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. Otis H. Cutler on Saturday, Oct. 17, at their home, Rockrest, Suffern, N. Y., the engagement was announced of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Cutler, to Alexander Scott Banks, the son of Mrs. Marjory S. Banks of Dundee, Scotland.

Arrivals on the New York.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the New York from Liverpool were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Adams, Miss Adams, Mrs. Mabel Allen, Miss E. Armitage, W. J. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Baker, Mrs. T. Becker, E. A. Bedham, Mrs. E. M. Birch, Rev. and Mrs. P. St. G. Bissell, Samuel Blackmore, Capt. R. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brown, C. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. A. Castle, Mrs. B. Carrington, Mrs. W. R. Daine, Miss A. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Duncan, Mrs. A. Elliott, Miss Ethel Everett, H. S. Falconer, Miss C. Galvin, Miss C. Heywood, Miss K. Ireland, Miss A. W. Lee, Mrs. A. C. Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Osborne, Miss M. B. Parke, Cecil Raynor, Miss R. M. Read, Mr. and Mrs. T. Spence, Prof. T. B. Sprague, Miss M. Taylor, Mrs. A. Wood, Dr. S. W. Woodhouse, and Miss B. Wyatt.

SEES $700,000 CITY WASTE.

Mr. Bullock's Bureau Says Investigations Are Duplicated.

The Bureau of City Inquiry, of which William Bullock is Director, issued a statement yesterday saying that if Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen are sincere in their efforts for economy and efficiency, they can effect a saving of $600,000 in salaries and of an additional $100,000 in contingencies, or a total of $700,000, in next year's budget for their own offices and the Board of Estimate. Director Bullock's plan is to have the work of a large number of secretaires and investigating departments done by a central bureau, and he intends to recommend that the plan be adopted by charter amendment, to the Charter Revision Committee and the Legislature.

"In this year's budget," said Mr. Bullock, "316 employes at a salary cost of $660,990 were allowed for secretarial and investigating work for the Board of Estimate, the Mayor, the Controller, and President McAneny. The present payrolls for this work show 539 employes at a salary cost of $1,042,871. That is, there are 223 new employes at an added payroll cost of $381,881. To this vastly increased payroll cost must be added indefinite contingent expenses, the item for new desks alone approximating $10,000.

"The entire $1,042,871 for salaries, with a few minor exceptions in the Mayor's office and the office of President McAneny, is being expended in Board of Estimate secretarial and investigating work. There has been no increased work in this direction in the last nine months justifying any increased payroll or the addition of high-salaried employes by the score. The work of investigation for the board is duplicated over and over. The same matter is frequently investigated by the Mayor's office, the Mayor's Commissioner of Accounts, the Controller's office, by President McAneny's private investigating staff, and by two or more bureaus or committees of the Board of Estimate itself."

SAVED CITY $247,000.

Kingsbury Praises Agents to Whom State Civil Service Board Objects.

Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury has sent to President McAneny of the Aldermen, Chairman of the Committee on Social Welfare, a report on the work of the forty-seven special investigators employed by the department for the last three months. It was the employment of these investigators without certification by the Municipal Civil Service Commission that led to the investigation of the commission by the State Civil Service Commission.

According to the report the investigators will save the city more than $247,000, while their salaries, up to Oct. 7, amounted to a little more than $13,000. Commissioner Kingsbury says that 687 children committed for destitution were discharged upon the recommendation of the investigators.

The investigators have marked 375 parents "not found" on the records; 126 were referred for prosecution to the Domestic Relations Court, and 146 were ordered to contribute to the support of children in institutions. In the first month more than 200 children were returned to their parents. The investigators have found work for unemployed parents, have reconciled estranged parents, and have improved the sanitary conditions of living quarters.

"Soon after the special staff was organized," the report says, "conditions in the labor and business world, by reason of the European war, brought about an abnormal increase in the number of persons seeking institutional relief from the City of New York. In the case of destitute children alone figures recently compiled show an increase of nearly 33 per cent. over the same period in 1913, from July 1 to Oct. 1."

SUFFRAGISTS SEEK $50,000.

Begin Canvass Here Today for Big Campaign Fund.

One-third of the campaign fund of $150,000 which the New York State Woman Suffrage Association agreed to raise at its convention in Rochester last week, is to be collected by the Woman Suffrage Party of this city, which is to begin the work today. For the next two weeks all other work of the party will be laid aside and every house, business office and hotel in the city will be canvassed for donations. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, has undertaken alone to raise $10,000. An average of $20 from each election district will give the women the money they need.

Workers in Manhattan will report to their Assembly District leaders each morning the amount raised the preceding day. Tea will be served every afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, where full reports will be made of the collections. The work will continue until Saturday, Oct. 31, and announcement of the full returns will be made at the meeting of the City Committee at the headquarters on Monday, Nov. 2.

The only places that will be safe from the invasion of the women will be the men's clubs.

"Be ready with your check book when the collector comes," says Miss Hay. "She will be more frightened than you are, and you will be helping the biggest and best movement in the world."

Among the women on the Central Committee of the financial campaign are: Mrs. Melbert Cary, Mrs. Charles E. Knoblauch, Mrs. Charles Farley Winch, Mrs. Walston Hill-Brown, Miss Cora Van Norden, Mrs. J. B. Mayer, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Miss Keith Wakeman, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and Mrs. J. O. Blanchard.

SUES ON FUND MADE IN 1859.

Asks Sureties of William H. Catlin to Account for Property.

David H. Catlin died in 1859 leaving a large fortune. His son, William H. Catlin, was named as trustee. Among the bequests was a trust fund for the decedent's daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Blake. In 1894 this trust fund was turned over to William H. Catlin to manage. William died, and Robert M. C. Marsh was appointed trustee in his place.

Mr. Marsh now has begun suit in the Supreme Court against the executors and bondsmen of William for an accounting. It is alleged that he failed to file any account as trustee and that he sold, without authorization, two parcels of realty and reinvested the proceeds in property that greatly depreciated in value. It is also alleged that all the realty that can be found is a one-third interest in the property at 152 Franklin Street.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.
1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

WAR BRINGS A CRISIS TO SALVATION ARMY

Organization's Work Abroad Disrupted and Severely Crippled Here.

RESERVE FUND ALL GONE

Officials Say That a Large Part of Army's Work in American Cities Must Be Abandoned.

The Salvation Army here and abroad is facing a crisis, the most severe it has had to meet in its existence, several of the Army's leading officers said yesterday. The financial condition of the Army in America is most affected by the war. In Europe the war has practically disrupted the usual industrial and religious activities. More than 10,000 workers and members of the organization are fighting in the ranks. The entire system and operation of the organization have been swept away. A new start must be undertaken after the war.

There are fifty institutions operated by the Salvation Army in New York and vicinity. All of these have been seriously affected. The officials are doubtful if they will be able to care for the poor as usual, though the demand for assistance this Winter promises to be greater than in previous years.

During the Christmas season the army here provides for about 300,000 persons. To do this it has always had to draw on its reserve funds. This year it has no reserve. Most of the larger donations and gifts of money to the army here now are for the sufferers in the war zone, and are being sent abroad for distribution through such parts of the organization as remain intact in the warring countries.

Col. Alexander M. Damon, National Field Secretary of the Army here, said last night that while the situation was most serious he believed the organization in America would be able to hold together and continue some part of its charities and work at least.

"No other religious organization except that of the Catholic Church is so greatly affected by the war as the Salvation Army," said Col. Damon. "Its international character is the cause of that. Its members are fighting in the ranks in Germany, France, and Belgium. Everywhere except in England the work of the organization and its actual existence are for the time broken up. Matters are better in England."

Col. Cox and Col. Peart joined in the following statement:

"On the Continent of Europe conditions are so unfortunate that the work of the organization must be started anew from the foundations. The organization as a working factor has ceased to exist in the fighting countries. The homes of the army have been taken for enlisted men.

"Most of our volunteers and members and workers are in the ranks of the various armies. Some of them are fighting each other, as in the case of the Germans and Austrians against the Allies. In Holland are some army leaders caring for the Belgian refugees, but everywhere in Europe the income is cut off. Because of the greater demand there, our usual income is thus affected here. Wherever our workers are still able to give assistance to the sufferers in Europe they are asking for our help.

"The work planned by the army to meet some of the tremendous problems that it is asked to solve must in large part now be abandoned. This will have serious effect on our work in Chicago, Pittsburgh, and many other cities.

"The Salvation Army in America is without reserve funds, and its gifts from the well-to-do have always been small in number and amount. Churches give little. So hardly more than a hand-to-mouth existence has been possible for some weeks. Most of the money of the army is earned in industrial plants, but these have been well-nigh put out of business. Some collections are received at street meetings, but these have much fallen off."

BEECHER STATUE UNVEILED.

Likeness of Famous Preacher Erected in Plymouth Church.

After the morning service yesterday, a statue of Henry Ward Beecher, a gift to the church from the Beecher Memorial Association, was unveiled at Plymouth Church in Brooklyn. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the pastor; Gen. Horatio C. King, and Capt. John R. Howard, a son of one of the founders of the church.

The statue occupies a place in the corridor connecting the church with the Arbuckle Memorial Building. This corridor, as well as the statue, was presented to the church by the Beecher Memorial Association. The figure is of bronze and of heroic size. It rests upon a pedestal of red granite, with the stone wall of the corridor as a background. The statue is the work of Gutzon Borglum. The famous preacher is represented in one of his familiar pulpit attitudes. At one side of the pedestal are two bronze figures of negro girl slaves, typical of the race to free which Mr. Beecher did so much.

Plans are being discussed by the congregation of Plymouth Church for the removal of the bodies of Mr. Beecher and his wife from Greenwood Cemetery to a crypt near the statue unveiled yesterday. The removal will probably take place next Memorial Day.

Obituary Notes.

EDWIN G. PETERSON, for the last twelve years with Barber & Co., steamship agents, died after a short illness on Saturday at his home, 567 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was born at Portsmouth, N. H., fifty-six years ago.

GEORGE W. MACKEY, a lifelong resident of Port Washington, died on Saturday at the age of 63 years at his home, 118 Main Street, Port Washington. He had conducted a coal and seed business there for years.

GEORGIA LEONTINE MACKAY PRYOR, wife of Surgeon James Chambers Pryor of the United States Navy, died suddenly yesterday at Washington, D. C.

EDWARD HALL, 73 years old, Major General of the Salvation Army, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Worth, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday.

JULIA E. WHEELER, wife of Emmet B. Wheeler, connected with the Standard Oil Company, died on Friday at her home, 507 Beverly Road, Brooklyn.

Dr. JAMES GREGORY MUMFORD, a prominent physician and author of medical and surgical works, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., yesterday, aged 51.

JOHN E. WELLENKAMP, a retired letter carrier, died yesterday at his home, 209 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fifth year.

FRANKLYN HALLETT LOVELL, son of the late George and Adeline Hallett Lovell, died on Saturday at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. He was a member of the Union League Club of this city, the Society of Colonial Wars, the National Arts Society, and the Mayflower Descendants. He married M. Louise Lewis.

ROBERT GERE, for many years with the Department of Docks and Ferries of this city, died yesterday at his home, 3 Dudley Place, Yonkers, N. Y. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., and was the son of W. Stanton and Mary L. Gere. He is survived by his widow.

DANIEL A. TOMPKINS, one of the founders of The Charlotte, N. C., Observer, died at Montreal, N. C., yesterday, aged 62. He was regarded as a pioneer in the textile and cottonseed oil mill industry, and was appointed a member of the Industrial Commission by President McKinley.

FRED. DE COPPET DIES.

Well-Known Broker Passes Away in His Seventieth Year.

Frederick de Coppet, a member of the Stock Exchange firm of De Coppet & Co. of 43 Exchange Place, died yesterday at his residence, 31 West Eleventh Street, in his seventieth year.

Mr. de Coppet was a native of Brooklyn, but for the last ten years had lived abroad, making his home at Hyères, France. Three months ago he returned to this country and since then had resided at the home where he died. He is survived by his widow and three children, two of whom, Ernest H. and Louis C. de Coppet, are members of the Stock Exchange.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WILSON.—In Christiania, Norway, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1914, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Wilson of 34 Gramercy Park, New York City.

AARON.—Oct. 13, 370 Manhattan Av., to Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Aaron, a son.

BERMAN.—Oct. 14, 610 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Berman, a son.

DOMSKY.—Oct. 13, 60 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Domsky, a son.

LADEN.—Oct. 11, 975 Union Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Laden, a daughter.

O'CALLAGHAN.—Oct. 16, 2,447 Valentine Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. O'Callaghan, a daughter.

PRIGOZEN.—Oct. 15, 601 West 185th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Prigozen, a daughter.

ROSENBERG.—Oct. 12, 530 West 136th St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Rosenberg, a daughter.

SCHNEIDER.—Oct. 11, 1,001 East 167th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Schneider, a daughter.

Engaged.

LIPINSKY—STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Stern of 961 East 156th St. beg to announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to S. W. Lipinsky of Asheville, N. C.

ADLER—PRAGER.—Beatrice Prager to Sidney M. Adler.

BLOCK—KUPINSKY.—Celia Kupinsky to Morris Block.

BLOCK—SIMON.—Hattie Simon to Armin H. Block.

BLOOM—KELLNER.—Gizella Kellner to Harry J. Bloom.

DASSING—VAN WERT.—Lulu Van Wert to William G. Dassing.

FREEMAN—BISHER.—Kate Bisher to Dr. A. Freeman.

FRIEDLANDER—COHEN.—Georgette Cohen to Charles Friedlander.

FRIEDMAN—RUBENSTEIN.—Bertha Rubenstein to Dr. Philip Friedman.

GARGLE—MARDER.—Rose Marder to Samuel Gargle.

GLOBUS—NEWMAN.—Leah Newman to Charles Globus.

HAAS—COHEN.—Lillie Cohen to William Haas.

HIRSCH—AMSTERDAM.—Sadie Amsterdam to E. J. Hirsch.

HOLSTEIN—STEIN.—Ethel Stein to Samuel Holstein.

JASCULAK—KOHNFELDER.—Jesse Kohnfelder to Byron Jasculak.

KOHN—ROTHSTEIN.—Ida Rothstein to Emanuel Kohn.

KOSSAR—YOUDELMAN.—Bessie Youdelman to Max Kossar.

KRAUS—SCHEIB.—Beatrice E. Scheib to Kurt Kraus.

LEVY—FRIEDMAN.—Fannie Friedman to Alfred Levy.

LOEBENBERG—MAYER.—Fannie Mayer to Alfred Loebenberg.

MAYER—KREISS.—Rose Kreiss to Alexander Mayer.

MILLER—LOWENSTEIN.—T. Claire Lowenstein to Walter W. Miller.

NATHAN—KLEVINSKY.—Cecile Klevinsky to Samuel Nathan.

RABINOVITZ—INGBER.—Henrietta Ingber to Norman Rabinovitz.

ROSENBERG—STRAUSS.—Caroline Strauss to Merwin Rosenberg.

ROSENCRANZ—KLEINER.—Helen Kleiner to Julian Rosencranz.

ROSNER—IRONSON.—Eva Ironson to Oscar Rosner.

SCHWARTZ—ANSORGE.—Julia Ansorge to Joseph Schwartz.

SHELD—BARTSCH.—Rose Bartsch to Louis Sheld.

SHOENTHAL—GOLDSCHMIDT.—Myra Goldschmidt to Milton Shoenthal.

SILVER—LEVY.—Ada Levy to Seymour Silver.

SINCOFF—KRULEWITCH.—Ethel R. Krulewitch to Jacob Sincoff.

SPERLING—BAUMGARTNER.—Minnie Baumgartner to Walter J. Sperling.

STERN—BUCKSBAUM.—Hortense Bucksbaum to Harry S. Stern.

STRAUSS—BLUMENHEIN.—Blanche Blumenhein to Jacob Strauss.

WARBURG—LEBOWITZ.—Dorothy Lebowitz to Joseph H. Warburg.

WITKIND—BLOCH.—Blanche T. Bloch to Charles Witkind.

WOLFF—WEISSBERG.—Celia Weissberg to Benjamin Wolff.

Married.

EMMET—HEPBURN.—At Richfield, Conn., Oct. 17, 1914, by the Rev. W. G. Thayer, Beulah Eaton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, to Lieut., Junior Grade, Robert R. M. Emmet, U. S. N.

TRENCH—FERRIS.—On Saturday, Oct. 17, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Duncan Av., Jersey City, by the Rev. William Teck Brush, Isabel Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garwood Ferris, to Stewart Alexander Trench of New York City.

CROLIUS—JENNINGS.—Oct. 17, Margaret E. Jennings to James W. Crolius, Jr.

FRIDENBERG—BEHRENS.—Oct. 17, Louise T. Behrens to Dr. Percy Fridenberg.

KATZMAN—GOLDMAN.—Oct. 15, Elsa Goldman to Herman Katzman.

SMITH—KEYES.—Oct. 14, Estelle A. Keyes to Clyde Z. Smith.

SYLVESTER—CLARK.—Oct. 17, Rita Clark to Boyd N. Sylvester.

WEISS—MUNZER.—Oct. 14, Henrietta Munzer to Herman Weiss.

Brooklyn.

NEWTON—ARNEAU.—Oct. 17, Josephine Arneau to Dr. William M. Newton.

THIRSK—BATZEL.—Oct. 15, Lillian M. Batzel to Thomas R. Thirsk.

VAN LEUVEN—SWANEY.—Oct. 17, Olive C. Swaney to Charles H. Van Leuven.

WEEKS—STANBROUGH.—Oct. 14, Ida T. Stanbrough to George De W. Weeks.

Died.

ABRAHAM.—On Oct. 18, Ida Abraham, wife of Bernhard and mother of Max, Maurice, Clara, and Laura. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 2 P. M., 971 Amsterdam Av.

BARNUM.—Suddenly, in St. Louis, Oct. 16, Henry H. Barnum, eldest son of the late Allen S. and Mary B. Barnum. Burial in Baltimore.

CLARK.—On Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914, Mary W. Clark, daughter of the late Horatio and Elizabeth Holden. Funeral service at 150 West 13th St., Tuesday afternoon, 1 o'clock.

CLARK.—Sadie W. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Monday evening 8 o'clock.

DE-COPPET.—In New York, on Oct. 18, 1914, after a lingering illness, Frederick de-Coppet of Hyeres, France, in the 70th year of his age, son of the late Louis C. and Julick Weston de-Coppet. Funeral private.

FOOT.—Entered into rest, after a lingering illness, on Oct. 17, 1914, at Rye, N. Y., James Dwight Foot, Jr., in his 29th year, younger son of James D. Foot and the late Ellen Bellows Foot. Funeral services on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 10:30 A. M., in the Chapel of the Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

FRANK.—Henry M., beloved husband of Edith Frank, nee Kohn, Oct. 18, at his home, 360 Madison Av., Flushing, L. I. Funeral notice hereafter.

FRUAUF.—Suddenly Thursday, Oct. 15, John L. Fruauf, beloved husband of May E. Fruauf (nee Bannon) and son of the late Jacob and Emilie Fruauf, formerly Principal of Public School 14 and member of Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M. Funeral services Monday, 10 A. M., at his late residence, 2,041 5th Av., thence to Woodlawn Cemetery.

GERE.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914, Robert Gere, son of the late N. Stanton and Mary L. Gere of Syracuse, N. Y. Funeral services at his late residence, 3 Dudley Place, Yonkers, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday.

GROSSMAN.—Max, husband of Kate Grossman, on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914, father of Ernestine L., Sadie, Rose, Aaron, Jacob, and Abraham. Funeral 12 o'clock Monday, from his late residence, 800 Home St., Bronx. Members of the Salomon Kohn Lodge, No. 52, I. O. B. A., are invited to attend.

HOPE.—At Bretton Hall Hotel, New York, suddenly on the 18th inst., William Hope, aged 70 years, formerly of Los Laurels, Santa Fe, and a native of Jedburgh, Scotland. Funeral at Daniel MacLean's, undertaker, 29 West 128th St., on Monday night, at 8 o'clock.

KENNARD.—Suddenly, in Boston, on Oct. 7, Helen Lucy, wife of Arthur Wood Kennard and only surviving child of the late John and Katharine Stebbins of Cazenovia, N. Y.

KITCHING.—At Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 16, 1914, Robert N., beloved husband of Theodosia M. Kitching, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral private.

LOVELL.—Suddenly, at Lake Mohonk, on Oct. 17, in the 78th year of his age, Franklyn Hallett, husband of M. Louise Lewis and son of the late George and Adeline (Hallett) Lovell. Services at the Old First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 11th St., Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MARCUS.—On Saturday, Oct. 17, Rebecca Marcus, beloved mother of Marie Benjamin, grandmother of Mrs. Schein Gold and Rapoport. Funeral services at her late residence, 60 West 120th St., Monday, Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.

McGEE.—Suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 17, 1914, Henry A. McGee, beloved husband of Emma Louise McGee, in his 64th year. Services at his late residence, Orchard Place, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 19, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet express train leaving foot of Liberty St., New York City, (C. R. R. of N. J.,) 2 o'clock.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Oct. 17, at his residence, 190 Riverside Drive, Frank W. McLaughlin, in his 45th year. Services at All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 81st St., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Montreal papers please copy.

McLAUGHLIN.—The Canadian Society of New York. Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Mr. Frank W. McLaughlin, Fourth Vice President of the society, at All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, 81st St. and West End Avenue, New York, Tuesday morning, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock.
REV. CHAS. A. EATON, President.
WYLIE C. MARGESON, Secretary.

MOELLER.—On Saturday, Oct. 17, 1914, after a short illness, Anna M. Moeller, daughter of the late Eliza Kruger. Funeral service at her late residence, 128 West 131st St., Monday, October 19, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MOORE.—Camden, S. C., Oct. 17, Carrie A. Moore, mother of Dr. Adair Albertus Moore and Caleb C. Moore of New York City.

MORGAN.—William J., native of County and Mrs. Mary Ann and Kate A. Morgan, Longford, Ireland; brother of James T., father of Mrs. John H. Boyle, retired Lieutenant of New York Police Department. Funeral from his late residence, 637 Baker Av., Van Nest, 9:30 A. M., Monday, Oct. 19, 1914, thence to Church of Our Lady of Solace, White Plains Av. and Van Nest Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MURRAY.—On Oct. 17, William Murray, aged 74. Funeral, Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., Tuesday, 2 P. M.

PELLETIER.—At Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 17, Annie R. Johnston, beloved wife of William T. Pelletier. Funeral services at Grace Church, East 7th St., Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.

PORTER.—Sonelia, wife of A. D. Porter, mother of Ethel and Harold E. Porter of New York, on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914, at Pasadena, Cal.

RYAN.—At her late residence, 480 East 179th St., corner of Washington Av., Ann, widow of James Ryan and beloved mother of Mrs. D. J. Creeden, Mrs. C. F. Catillaz, John F., Michael G., and William H. Ryan. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 9:30 A. M.

SPENCER.—On Oct. 16, at his late residence, 41 East 22d St., William W. Spencer, in his 74th year. Member of the Grand Army and Captain of Company B, 20th Connecticut Volunteers, and Utrecht Council, No. 1332, R. A. Funeral service at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Monday, Oct. 19, at 2 P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

STRAUSS.—On Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914, at 3 P. M., Barbara, (nee Long,) widow of Peter Strauss, in her 81st year. Service on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 161 West 94th St. Interment private.

WELLENKAMP.—On Saturday, Oct. 17, John E. Wellenkamp, in his 55th year. Funeral service Monday, 8 P. M., 209 Hewes St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

WILLETS.—On seventh day, tenth month, seventeenth, William Willets, in his 71st year, son of the late William and Elizabeth P. Willets. Funeral at Friends Meeting House, Westbury, L. I., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M.

ALLEN.—Patrick C., 325 East 80th St., Oct. 17, aged 66. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

AMTHOR.—Babette, 1,218 Simpson St., Oct. 17. Funeral private.

AUMILLER.—Mary, 358 East 134th St., Oct. 16.

BICKHARDT.—Henry, 1,244 Tinton Av., Bronx, Oct. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CASTEN.—John A., 4,533 3d Av., Oct. 16. Funeral service today.

COHEN.—Walter, 51 Washington St., Oct. 16.

CONNORS.—Nellie, 26 Vandam St., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DECKER.—Anna, 547 West 47th St., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DILLON.—Eleanor V., 155 West 106th St., Oct. 17.

DOOLEY.—Margaret, 120 Pearl St., Oct. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FLYNN.—Catherine, 333 East 23d St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FREEMAN.—August, 822 10th Av., Oct. 17, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow.

GESENBERG.—Gustave, 210 East 47th St., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GRIFFIN.—Samuel H., 124 Manhattan St., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

GUCKERT.—John, 750 East 178th St., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GUIDE.—Louis, Oct. 16. Funeral 1,227 Lexington Av. today, 1 P. M.

HAEGER.—Annie, Hotel Collingwood, Oct. 17, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

HANNIGAN.—Catherine, 1,341 2d Av., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

ROHDEN.—Eugene M., 1,641 Lexington Av., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOPP.—Henry, 588 East 141st St., Oct. 16, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOUGHTON.—John, 520 East 86th St., Oct. 17, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KALMUS.—Isidore, 30 Charles St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LALLY.—Thomas, 625 Columbus Av., Oct. 17.

LESSER.—Pauline, 144 West 117th St., Oct. 16, aged 64. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LUDWIG.—Albert, 403 East 121st St., Oct. 16, aged 64.

MAIER.—Conrad, 292 Cornelia St., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MALLON.—Robert L., 2,170 Washington Av., Oct. 16, aged 26.

MILLS.—Sophia, 1,171 Jerome Av., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NATHAN.—Henrietta, 873 7th Av., Oct. 15.

O'CONNELL.—Maurice J., 141 West 108th St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'DEA.—John, 49 Dominick St., Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RIESER.—Herman, 51 Hamilton Place, Oct. 15, aged 65.

SCENDRIDGE.—James, 305 West 130th St., Oct. 17.

SCHMITZ.—Laura, 507 West 179th St., Oct. 16, aged 48.

SHANLEY.—James, 40 Morton St., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SINGER.—Margaret, Ferry Point Road, Westchester, Oct. 16, aged 62. Funeral today.

SOMERS.—Charlotte, 177 Varick St., Oct. 17, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STRESE.—Olga, 1,435 Propect Av., Oct. 17. Funeral today.

WARD.—Theresa, Oct. 16. Funeral 154 East 22d St.

WILKENS.—Betty, 299 East 161st St., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BAILY.—Fanny, 277 Clifton Place, Oct. 16.

BERNSTEIN.—Israel, 655 Bedford Av., Oct. 17, aged 45. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CAHILL.—Julia, 11 Congress St., Oct. 16.

DUNBAR.—Carrie, 753 Belmont Av., Oct. 16, aged 66.

ENNERS.—Louis, 965 Seneca Av., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEPPENHEIMER.—Henry, 515 8th Av., Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HILLQUIST.—Paul, 864 71st St., Oct. 17.

HYLAND.—William T., 185 Dikeman St., Oct. 17, aged 33. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KAVANAGH.—Peter J., M. E. Hospital, Oct. 16, aged 34.

KEDENBURG.—Pauline, 266 Ralph Av., Oct. 17, aged 65.

LANE.—Dorsey S., 919 Sterling Place, Oct. 16.

LAW.—Thomas, 1,389 Bedford Av., Oct. 17, aged 58. Funeral notice later.

LEDDY.—Frances, 255 Weirfield St., Oct. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LOEFFLER.—Lawrence, 489 Grove St., Oct. 17, aged 68.

MACKENZIE.—Genevieve S., 447 42d St., Oct. 17, aged 18.

MARSTERS.—George C., Sr., 51 Court St., Oct. 16. Funeral private.

MILLER.—Franklin P., Oct. 17, aged 60.

MOORE.—Ann B., Kings County Hospital, Oct. 16.

PRICE.—Daniel W., 602 West 48th St., Oct. 16.

SMITH.—Edward J., 933 East 39th St., Oct. 17.

STEVENS.—Fannie, 381 Pacific St., Oct. 17. Funeral service today.

TALLARDY.—James, 684 84th St., Oct. 16, aged 29.

VIERHELLER.—Christina, 153 Summerfield St., Oct. 17, aged 64. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

FELAUER.—Olga E., 45 Paterson St., Newark, Oct. 16, aged 10 months.

FROHLICH.—Anna, 319 Palisade Av., Jersey City, Oct. 16, aged 59.

McKIRGAN.—Doretta, 737 Summer Av., Newark, Oct. 17, aged 18.

MELL.—Harriet, 29 Leonard St., Jersey City, Oct. 16.

SPATZ.—Henry, 193 Garfield Av., Jersey City, Oct. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

VAN HOUTEN.—John, 203 Boyd Av., Jersey City, Oct. 16, aged 93.

Long Island.

FITZPATRICK.—David M., Elmhurst, Oct. 17, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HAUCK.—Carl, Evergreen, Oct. 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MACKEY.—George W., Port Washington, Oct. 17. Funeral today, 2:45 P. M.

MARMION.—Mary J., Elmhurst, Oct. 17. Funeral notice later.

SULLIVAN.—Patrick, Woodside, Oct. 17, aged 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Westchester County.

MALLOY.—Bridget, Rye, Oct. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MOORE.—Henry C., New Rochelle, Oct. 17.

In Memoriam.

ABELES.—Rita B., unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Oct. 25, 3 P. M.

ASCH.—Pauline, in memory of; died Oct. 20, 1905.

BASCHKOPF.—Rebecca, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Oct. 25, 3 P. M.

BERWIN.—Myer, in memory of; died Oct. 20, 1912.

BROMBERG.—Hermann, in memory of; died Oct. 22, 1913.

CRIBBIN.—Teresa, mass, St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

CYPRESS.—Jennie, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Oct. 25, 2:30 P. M.

ECKSTEIN.—Samuel, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Oct. 25, 3 P. M.

Don't Ignore the Risk of Defalcation

Despite the honesty of a great majority of employees, many defalcations are occurring constantly. Every day, on the average, this Company alone deals with eight new defaulters. Think how prevalent this danger is! And you are no more likely than anyone else to be exempt from it. The defaulters you read of in your newspaper had earned the confidence of their employers as completely as your employees have earned yours. However thoroughly you believe in your employees' honesty, ordinary business caution demands that you provide against the danger of heavy loss by defalcation.

No doubt your employees are bonded. Have you considered how much real protection the bond will give if its protection is actually needed? Is the ability of the bonding company to pay your loss beyond question? Are you sure of its willingness to pay just claims without irritating and costly delay?

The American Surety Company of New York has earned, during the past 30 years, a widespread reputation for the prompt payment of just claims.

The American Surety Company of New York
Largest Surety Company in the World
HOME OFFICE:
100 Broadway, New York.
Telephone, Rector 9525
Brooklyn Branch, 189 Montague St. Telephone Main 1450.
Branches and Agencies Throughout the Country.
F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

In Memoriam.

FRIEDLANDER.—Isidor, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Oct. 25, 2:30 P. M.

GERECHTER.—Rebecca, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Oct. 25, 2 P. M.

GLASS.—Morris, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Oct. 25, 2:30 P. M.

HEITLINGER.—Louis, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Oct. 25, 2 P. M.

HOCHDORF.—Millie C., unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Oct. 25, 2:30 P. M.

HOLLOHAN.—Mary W., in memory of; died Oct. 19, 1910.

ISAACS.—Annie, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Oct. 25, 10:30 A. M.

KEVE.—Flora, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Oct. 25, 10:30 A. M.

KINNEY.—Frank, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

LEVY.—Jeannette, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Oct. 25, 3 P. M.

McMONAGLE.—Margaret, mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

MASUR.—Arthur, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Oct. 25, 2 P. M.

MORRIS.—Martha G., unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Oct. 25, 2 P. M.

NOBEL.—Carl, in memory of; died Oct. 20, 1909.

NORTON.—Catherine, in memory of; died Oct. 21, 1913.

ROSS.—Sussman, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Oct. 25.

SELIGMAN.—Max, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, Oct. 25, 3 P. M.

WHALEN.—Ellen, mass St. Catharine's Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL FUNERAL DIRECTOR 241-3 W 23d St. TELEPHONE CHELSEA 1324
COURTEOUS ATTENTION DAY OR NIGHT. EVERY FACILITY FUNERAL CHURCH.

CEMETERIES.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY
Beyond the city limits in the Westchester Hills. Photographs sent on request. City Office, 103 Park Av. Tel. Murray Hill, 1842.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

CREMATORIES.

INTELLIGENT, scientific and sanitary method. U. S. CREMATION CO., Middle Village, L. I. Pamphlets free. Phone Bushwick 5517.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
Boys' School & Office, 241 West 75th Street. Girls' School, 239 West 75th Street. Phone Col. 8894.
Founded 1906. Positively only one at a time with a teacher enables brilliant, handicapped, and average to do at least 2 years' work in one. All advantages, and more, of class schools; none of the disadvantages. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision. 15 teachers, each with at least 12 years' experience. Personal interviews at home or school welcomed.
"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

Many Boys Fail to Pass
REGENTS' AND COLLEGE ENTRANCE examinations, not because they are stupid, but because the grade system of nearly all schools prevents individual instruction.
A bright boy can easily make sixty counts between October and June, and a backward pupil will find that he can do two years' work in one.
THE GROFF SCHOOL
Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities. 259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

The Berlitz School of Languages
Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway,)
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St.
New classes constantly forming.

IRVING SCHOOL L. D. RAY
35 West 84th St. Tel. 4836 Schuyler.
Boys carefully taught how to learn and cared for from 9 to 5:30, and on Saturday mornings. Lessons studied in School.
A 60-foot gymnasium on the premises.
A staff of 12 professional teachers.
SEND FOR YEAR-BOOK.

CUTLER SCHOOL
REMOVED TO
49 and 51 East 61st Street
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 30th. Completely equipped classrooms, laboratories, gymnasium, and open-air court for sports.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening: Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

The Investment Situation

A page of our general circular for the month of October is devoted to a simple discussion of the perplexities of the present financial situation.

History shows that those who take advantage of extraordinary investment opportunities are the most successful investors.

This October Circular AG—34, which includes list of carefully selected bonds, sent upon request.

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Chicago

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

INVESTMENTS

We invite those with funds to invest to consult us.

Efficient and reliable service, backed by many years' experience, are at your command.

Municipal and Corporation Bonds.

W. N. COLER & CO.
43 Cedar Street
New York.

G.M.-P. Murphy & Co.
43 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW YORK

Executive reorganization and operation of industrial properties

STANDARD OIL

SUBSIDIARIES FRACTIONS — SUBS EN BLOC OLD STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N.Y.

Trenton, N. J.
Reg. 4½s
Maturing May 1st, 1924.
Price and full particulars upon application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.,
NEW YORK 31 Nassau St. — Bankers — CHICAGO 111 W. Monroe St.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

SEND for free copy of our monthly "Bond Topics," T

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 Broadway, N.Y.

We are now accepting orders to purchase stocks and bonds for cash.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members New York Stock Exchange
Phone 6037 Broad. 10-12 Broadway, N. Y.

SIMON BORG & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
No. 20 Nassau St., New York

"He that pays ready money, might let that money out to use."
Benjamin Franklin

THE *Franklin Trust Company* receives deposits subject to check and allows interest on balances of $1,000 or more from date of deposit to date of withdrawal.

Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand or at a fixed date.

Business accounts invited.

Franklin Trust Company
46 Wall St., New York
166 Montague St., Brooklyn
569 Fulton St.

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

N. J. SECURITIES
CLARENCE HODSON & CO.
[illegible] BLDG NEWARK

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

From every standpoint the financial situation has gained by the principal factors of the past week's developments. The loan position of the New York banks has grown much easier; the deficit below the required reserve has been about overcome; first definite steps have been taken for the provision of a large fund to carry over the unsalable surplus of cotton, and our foreign trade has begun to show a small balance on the right side. Most of the improvement has been under the surface of tangible changes, but it has been sufficient to move forward a long way the probable time when it will be feasible to reopen the Stock Exchange and associated markets.

No surer evidence of the strengthened position of the banks could be furnished than the discovery that there is a growing tendency among banks to retire Clearing House certificates and emergency currency. Both of these served their purpose admirably and will continue to be used for some time, but the strain which called them forth has now largely disappeared. After reporting a deficit in their required reserves for ten weeks, the members of the New York Clearing House last week brought the reserve up to the figure required. A forerunner of this condition was seen in the early part of the week, when one of the largest banks lending money on call reduced its rate from 8 per cent. to 7 per cent. and had to solicit business at the lower rate. While some institutions have maintained a 6 per cent. rate, this has been available for only their regular customers and for limited amounts, so that the prevailing rate on the majority of loans has been held steadily at 8 per cent. up to this time. Now more money is available at the 6 per cent. rate, and it will not be surprising if within a few days that becomes the ruling quotation. This change for the better has been accomplished through a good degree of co-operation by the borrowers, who have exerted themselves to reduce their commitments as opportunity offered to dispose of some of the securities pledged under them as collateral. It has also been hastened by the influx of money into New York. The banks which advanced the first $10,000,000 of gold to enable the Foreign Exchange Committee to begin sales are now receiving the funds subscribed by institutions in other centres. Then, too, the contraction in business the country over has lessened demands for commercial purposes and has operated to increase cash holdings. Money promises to be plentiful enough to make it possible to resume security dealings whenever other factors, thought to make it inadvisable to open the Exchange now, have been surmounted.

Several unsound schemes proposed by Congressmen whose loyalty to the South is greater than their knowledge of finance have been forgotten in the successful working out of a practical plan for carrying the year's surplus of cotton. It is much better for the country that the banks should handle this problem rather than that the Federal Treasury should be called upon for artificial stimulation of a subnormal demand for this important staple. Again the value of the Federal Reserve Board has been demonstrated in making it possible for institutions throughout the country to co-operate in a common purpose. It is expected that within a few days details will be announced of a plan for providing $150,000,000 for the purpose of loans on warehouse cotton. This device will not fix an arbitrary price for the staple, but with the knowledge that growers are to be relieved from the necessity of sacrificing their output at any price is anticipated an increased demand from spinners, who have been holding aloof from the market on the chance that their purchases might be consummated at a price below even the very low figure now prevailing. If the plan has this result it will accomplish great good in getting more of the 1914 crop worked into cloth.

No one whose word carries authority has as yet attempted to set a date for reopening the doors of the New York Stock Exchange, but developments of the past few days seem to have brought that time nearer. The two factors which have operated to keep the ticker quiet have been, first, the fear of a renewal of the wave of foreign selling which dropped prices so abruptly just previous to the outbreak of hostilities, and, secondly, the fear of embarrassing banks which have loans secured by Stock Exchange issues. No less an authority than Sir George Paish, who as official adviser to the British Treasury is in close touch with financial matters in England, says confidently that the first fear is now more imaginary than real. The crisis which existed when European offerings were being liquidated here has been largely done away with by co-operation between the British Government and the banks, and people who were anxious to convert all of their American investments into cash have now had time to recover from their panic, and they are little disposed to throw over American investments that promise to suffer less by the war than any other security they hold. Moreover, the isolated position of Germany will make it difficult, if not impossible, for Berlin to continue the selling which was such a factor in depressing prices in the last few days of July. Until the Stock Exchange is reopened and the banks are again ready to extend the customary accommodations to investment houses, financing of corporate and municipal needs must be done on a short-term basis, which means the payment of high rates for money.

The calmness with which London financiers have gone about the solution of their very difficult problems is something of a rebuke to the fears expressed in many quarters here over our much less serious difficulties. It is a matter for congratulation that the first limitations on efforts of American debtors to meet their obligations abroad in gold were so quickly removed.

An event that may have a far-reaching influence in bringing about greater stability in conditions in this country is the appearance today before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the executives of Eastern railroads, who are to be heard on their request for a reopening of the Eastern rate case. By this time it has become plain that unless more substantial relief than was afforded by the commission's well-meant suggestions for increasing revenues embodied in the decision of July 31 is extended, the position of not only the weaker carriers, but of important systems as well will be a menace to the whole investment situation. The railroads must have earnings in excess of their bare operating costs and fixed charges if they are to continue to invite new capital for construction of new lines, and provision of additional equipment which must go on with some regularity to keep pace with the country's growth. Poverty of many well-managed railroads has been so well advertised in recent earnings figures that it will require an early change for the better to enable them to take care of the $500,000,000 of obligations which mature in the next twelvemonth. A compilation offered by The Financial Chronicle showing returns of all of the railroads of the United States whose gross earnings exceed $100,000 per annum, shows that operating revenues for the year ended June 30 last fell short by nearly $80,000,000 of the earnings for the preceding year. At the same time, efforts to cut off unnecessary expenditures, which, with many lines, seem to have exhausted their possibilities some time since, were unavailing to meet any part of the loss in business. On the contrary, expenses incurred in doing the smaller volume of business increased by more than $31,000,000, making a loss in net earnings for 1914 over 1913 of $111,000,000. If there be included with this unpleasant finding an estimated increase of more than $13,000,000 in the year's taxes, the shrinkage in net earnings is brought up to $124,000,000. Concurrently there has been a considerable increase in the amount of interest which the roads have had to pay on their capital, so that the close of the year found them in many cases seriously embarrassed to meet required charges. Had the new railroad year seen a big increase in trade the return of the Presidents to Washington could at least have been put off, but the conditions incident to the European war made results in the first three months of the new fiscal period very much more unsatisfactory than they were in the corresponding first quarter of last year.

Naturally enough, State railroad commissions model their actions toward carriers under their jurisdiction upon those of the more experienced board maintained by the Federal Government. Efforts of the railroads to profit by the suggestion of the Interstate Commerce Commission that they raise intrastate rates, particularly as applying to passenger business, have not been generally encouraged by the State authorities. A remarkable incident bearing upon this phase of the rate question was furnished last week by the admission of bankers who have been long engaged in an effort to reorganize the unfortunate Wabash, that with rates as they are now it is beyond their power to formulate any plan that contemplates raising the necessary new money. The plan filed with the Utility Commissions of Illinois and Missouri has accordingly been withdrawn pending the return of more favorable times.

LONDON CLEARINGS GROW.

Bank Returns Indicate Increase in General Business Activity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—We had a week of stagnation, ending calmly. The process of ending the moratorium reached another important stage yesterday, which was the first day on which bills accepted before Aug. 4 that matured could not be further reaccepted. The day passed quietly and successfully, and by Wednesday we should know whether there is to be any trouble. None of importance is expected.

We are waiting for these hopes to be justified until the market has done a little business. Unofficial dealings in securities have been exceedingly small also. The Stock Exchange settlement remains fixed for Nov. 18.

The clearing bank return shows a steady increase in general business activity, and some relaxation of the present hampering cable regulation is expected.

When the money market's uncertainties are cleared up, in the next few days, some increase in the bill business and in fresh acceptances may be expected, which might ease American exchange.

It is officially announced that the London branches of the three greatest German banks will pay their liabilities in full.

Another issue of Treasury bills was announced this morning, making £75,000,000 in all since the war began. If a more permanent war loan is found necessary this year, it will probably be of the redeemable type.

The official statistics of unemployment for September show a decrease from 71 per thousand in August to 56 in September. There is, however, a considerable amount of short time among trades unionists, especially in Lancashire, where no improvement has taken place in cotton manufacture.

FRENCH BONDS SELL WELL.

Subscriptions for National Defense Now Reach 300,000,000 Francs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Beyond slightly increased animation in townships, no business improvement is noticeable in spite of the continued efforts that are made. Bordeaux lists rentes at 78 and Rio at 13.75. Paris exchange quotations are unaltered excepting for Spain, which has declined.

The national defense bond subscriptions have reached 300,000,000 francs and are continuing satisfactorily.

The receivership for the Brazil Railway Company astonished only the uninitiated, because, in spite of the official grounds of justification—the Brazilian Government's non-payment and the exchange collapse—banking circles trace back the real causes to overcapitalization, overhopefulness, and haphazard international financing.

The war will make reorganization difficult, the managing groups of the Brazil Railway belonging to several belligerent countries, but warfare worries diminish the moral purport of this collapse, in which the French public and bankers have enormous interests.

Final Prices of Bonds on the Stock Exchange

The list of prices for bonds printed below contains the last quotations on the Stock Exchange before its close on July 30. The Committee of Five ruled on Sept. 11 that dealings would be permitted through the Stock Exchange Clearing House at moderate concessions from final quotations, and the regulation of transactions was put in the hands of a sub-committee of Governors of the Exchange.

The sub-committee has worked as intermediary between buyer and seller, approving sales below the last prices for those bonds which were shown by the relation between demand and supply to have declined in market value. Prices made in sales through the Clearing House have not been announced, but they have been based upon the last quotations for the bonds on the Exchange.

	R'ge for '14		
	High.	Low.	Last.
ADAMS EX 4s	85¾	73½	79
Albany & Susq. 3½s	87	84½	85
Allegheny Valley 4s	97	96½	96⅞
American Agri. Chemical 5s	102	97¾	99
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99⅛	96	98⅞
American Cotton Oil 5s	95½	89	94⅞
American Hide & Leather 6s	103½	101	102¼
American Ice Securities 6s	89	78¼	88
Amer. Smelters Securities 6s	105	102½	102½
American Spirits Mfg 6s	99	94	94¾
Amer. Tel. & Tel. cv. 4½s	100	94⅛	94⅛
Amer. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s	89⅞	85	88
Amer. Tel. & Tel. cv. 4s	97¼	93¾	95½
American Tobacco 6s	123	117½	122
American Tobacco 4s	98½	97	98⅛
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	78	64¼	67½
Ann Arbor 4s	74	62½	64
Armour 4½s	93⅛	89½	90
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	96¼	91½	91½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	100	90½	90½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	99⅝	90½	90½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 5s	102¼	99⅞	100¾
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta	88½	84¾	85½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adj. 4s	88⅛	84	87½
A., T. & S. F., East Okla. 4s	95½	91¾	94½
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	99	97¼	99
A., T. & S. F. Tr. St. L. 4s	92	86½	90¼
Atlanta & Birmingham 4s	85¾	84	85½
Atlantic Coast Line unif. 4s	93	92	92¼
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95	91	91¾
At. Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	95	87	87¼
Atlantic & Danville 4s	88½	86⅛	88½
BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE 5s	104⅛	102	104
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	96	91⅝	92¼
Balt. & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92¾	89½	89½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	94¾	85⅞	85⅞
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	89½	84½	85½
B. & O., P. J. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90	88⅛	89¾
Balt. & Ohio Southwest. 3½s	91½	87¼	87⅞
Bethlehem Steel ext. 5s	100¼	93½	98
Bethlehem Steel ref. 5s	88⅛	81⅜	83
Broadway & 7th Av. 5s	103¼	101	101¾
Brooklyn City R. R. 5s	102⅛	100½	102⅛
Brooklyn R. T. gold 5s	104	99½	100¼
Brooklyn R. T. 5s, 1918	100	96⅛	97
Brooklyn Union Elev. 5s	103¼	98⅛	99¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	106⅛	102⅝	106
Brunswick & Western 4s	94⅝	93⅜	93⅜
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. gen. 5s	110	100	100
Buffalo & Susq. Iron deb. 5s	80	80	80
Bur., C. R. & Nor. Col. Tr. 5s	102¾	100¼	100¼
Bush Terminal 4s	88	86½	87½
Bush Terminal 5s	93	89	92⅛
Bush Terminal Buildings 5s	88⅞	85	86¾
CAL. GAS & ELECTRIC 5s	95⅛	90	90
Canada So. con. 5s, Ser. A	106⅞	103¾	106
Carolina, Clinchf. & Ohio 5s	100	97	100
Central District Tel. 5s	99⅞	99	99
Central of Ga. 1st 5s	108	107¼	107¼
Central of Ga. con. 5s	105	102	104
Central of New Jersey 5s	118	114	116⅝
Central Leather 5s	100	96	96
Central Pacific 1st 4s	94½	89½	89¼
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	91⅝	91	91⅜
Cent. Pac., Thro. Short Line 4s	87½	85¾	86⅛
Cen. R. R. & Bank Co. Ga. 5s	100⅜	99¾	99¾
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	86½	70	70
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	98½	90½	90½
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	107⅞	105	106½
Ches. & Ohio fund 5s	100¼	98¾	100
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s	88¾	88	88¾
Ches. & Ohio, Coal River 5s	85	83	83
Chicago & Alton 3s	67	58	58
Chicago & Alton 3½s	55½	35	37⅛
C., B. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	100	99¼	100
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94½	91¼	91½
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	99½	96⅜	99½
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85⅞	82	83
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	96	93	95
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98	94⅜	94¾
C., B. & Q., Nebraska Ext. 4s	98	94⅝	97½
C., B. & Q., Southwest. Div. 4s	99⅝	98¼	99⅝
Chicago & E. Ill. gen. 5s	100½	69	70
Chicago & E. Ill. con. 6s	112½	105	105
Chicago & E. Ill. ref. 4s	68	30½	32
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	108	105⅝	107
Chicago Gas. Lt. & Coke 5s	103¾	100⅞	103
Chicago Great Western 4s	75⅛	68	68
Chicago & Indiana Coal 5s	99	27½	27½
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	121	117⅜	121
Chi., Mil. & Puget Sound 4s	93⅞	89¼	93⅛
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Ser. B	83¾	80	80
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A	96⅜	92	95¼
C., M. & St. P. d. 4s, 1934	93	88	90
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	103⅝	100⅜	100⅜
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	103⅞	94½	94¼
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	104½	102½	103¾
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	102⅝	101¼	101¼
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	102⅞	100¼	102
Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s	96⅛	94½	96⅛
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	97⅞	93	95½
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta	94⅝	94	94
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	84	80	81
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s, 1929	105	104⅛	105
Chi. & N. W. s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	104	102⅛	103⅛
Chi. & N. W., St. L., P. & W. 5s	107	105⅛	105⅜
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	105	103¼	103⅛
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	81	65	65
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	80½	55	55
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	53	18¾	18⅞
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	90½	81⅜	81⅜
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	110	108	108
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	120⅜	118	119⅝
Chi., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	103	99⅞	99⅞
Chi. & West. Ind. 6s	106½	105⅞	106
Chi. & West. Ind. con. 4s	87	83⅛	84
Chicago Railways 5s	99¼	96⅜	98⅛
Cin., Ind. & West. 4s	86	65	65
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	85	76¼	76¼
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	87½	72	72
C., C., C. & Ind. gen. 6s	119⅝	105⅝	105⅝
Cleveland Short Line 4½s	96⅛	94	94
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	99	86	90
Colorado Industrial 5s	82	71	71
Colorado Midland 4s	19⅝	14½	19
Col. & Southern 1st 4s	93	89	89½
Col. & Southern ref. 4½s	93⅛	81	81
Columbia & G'ville 6s	101⅝	100⅜	100⅜
Columbus & 9th Av. 5s	101	99⅛	99½
Con. Coal Maryland ref. 5s	90¼	89	89¼
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	98⅛	97¼	98⅛
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1931	96⅛	93⅜	95
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	95¼	91¼	94⅛
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	93	90	90
Cumberland Tel. 5s	98¼	96	96
DEL. & HUDSON ref. 4s	97½	93½	95
Del. & Hudson deb. 4s, 1916	99¾	97⅜	98
Del. & Hudson lien equip. 4½s	101	99½	100
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4½s	90⅝	87	88
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	92½	76	76
Denver & Rio Grande ref. 5s	74	43⅞	45¾
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	85	75	75½
Detroit City Gas 5s	100⅛	98⅛	100⅛
Detroit Edison 5s	103¾	100	102⅛
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	84	82	82
Detroit River Tunnel 4½s	97	93⅛	93⅜
Detroit United Ry. 4½s	76⅛	65	67
Distillers' Securities 5s	68	52½	52½
Duluth, Mes. & Nor. gen. 5s	105	103⅛	104
Duluth, So. Shore & At. 5s	101	101	101
DuPont Powder 4½s	89⅛	85⅛	85½
E. T., VA. & GA. con. 5s	108⅛	105¼	107⅛
East Tenn. reor. lien, 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
Ed'n E. I., Brooklyn, con. 4s	88⅛	86	87⅜
Edison El. I. of N. Y., con. 5s	109	106	109
Erie 1st con. 7s	112	111⅛	111⅜
Erie 1st con. 4s	87⅛	82	82
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Series A	77⅝	64	64
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Series B	76	63½	63½
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	92	88⅛	88⅜
Erie gen. 4s	76⅛	66⅞	67½
FLORIDA EAST COAST 4½s	93	90	91¼
Flint & Pere Marquette con. 5s	90	65	65
Fort Worth & Denver City 6s	107	102¼	102¼

	R'ge for '14		
	High.	Low.	Last.
GENERAL ELECTRIC 3½s	80⅜	77	79
General Electric deb. 5s	106⅛	103	105¼
General Motors	101¾	98½	98⅝
Georgia & Alabama 5s	105½	102½	104½
Georgia, Car. & Nor. 1st 5s	103⅜	103⅛	103¼
Great Northern ref. 4¼s	101⅜	100	100⅞
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	92	89	89
HOCKING VALLEY 4½s	101	97	99⅜
Houston, E. & W. Texas 5s	103	102⅜	102⅜
Hudson County Gas 5s	104⅜	101¼	103
Hud. & Man. 1st & ref. 5s, ser. A	91¼	78	78
Hud. & Man. adj. inc. 5s	39	29	29
ILL. CENTRAL ref. 4s	94	89⅞	90½
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	93	88¼	88¼
Ill. Central 4s, 1951	97⅛	94½	97⅛
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	91	88	88
Indiana, Dec. & West. 5s	100	65	65
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 4s	88½	86½	88
Illinois Steel 4½s	89	83½	84½
Indiana Steel 5s	102⅛	97	97
Inspiration Copper 6s, 1922	103	96½	96½
Interborough-Met. 4½s	79½	72	72
Int. R. T. 1st and ref. 5s	99¼	97½	97¾
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	61	43	43
Int. & Great Northern 6s	104	100½	100½
International Navigation 5s	77½	71⅝	72
International Paper 6s	103	100	100
International Steam Pump 5s	67½	43	44½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	94	88	88¼
Iowa Central ref. 4s	57½	47	47
KANAWHA & MICH. 2d 5s	98¾	95¾	98¼
Kansas City, Ft. S. & M. 6s	112½	109½	110⅛
Kansas City, Ft. S. & M. 4s	77½	71	71
Kansas City Southern 3s	70	68½	69¾
Kansas City Southern 5s	98½	94⅜	94⅞
Kansas City Terminal 4s	95½	92¼	94¼
Kansas City & Pacific 4s	82½	78	78
Kings County Elevated 4s	84	83	83¾
Kings County Elev. 4s, sta	84½	82¾	83⅝
Kings Co. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s	114½	111	112
Kings Co. E. L. & P. cv. 6s	113¾	113	113¾
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 5s	105	102	105
LACK. STEEL 5s, 1923	97	90⅛	90⅛
Lackawanna Steel 5s, 1915	98½	93½	95
Lackawanna Steel 5s, 1950	78½	70	71½
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101¼	97⅛	100
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	100	102
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	103¾	100	101
Lake Shore 3½s	88	84	84⅛
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94⅞	89¼	90
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93⅞	88½	90¾
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 4½s	101½	100¼	101⅛
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 4½s, reg	101	101	101
Lehigh Valley con. 4½s	99⅝	99	99½
Liggett & Myers 7s	127½	120	124
Liggett & Myers 5s	102⅝	96⅜	101
Long Island con. 5s	106⅝	106	106
Long Island, North Shore 5s	102	102	102
Lorillard 7s	126½	119⅝	124⅝
Lorillard 5s	102½	95⅝	100
L. & N., At., Knox. & Cin. 4s	90⅞	88	90
L. & N., Louis., Cin. & Lex. 4½s	102⅝	100½	102⅝
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & At. 6s	110	108⅝	109⅜
L. & N., So. & No. Ala. 5s, 1963	105	103⅞	103⅞
Louis. & Nash unified 4s	96⅜	92¼	92⅞
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	115	111½	112
L. & N., Nash., F. & S. 5s	106	104¼	106
L. & N.-So. Ry. joint 4s	85	83	84
MANHATTAN con. 4s	93	89⅛	92½
Manhattan con. 4s, tax ex	93	88⅞	91
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Mex. Petrol. con 6s, Series A	97	90	90
Mex. Petrol. cv. 6s, Series C	97⅜	93	94⅞
Michigan State Tel. 5s	100	96⅜	98⅞
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91½	88½	90⅞
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st 6s	110½	106⅛	110½
Mil., Sparta & N. W. 4s	94	91	91¼
Minn. & St. Louis ref. 4s	61	44½	44½
Minn. & St. Louis con. 5s	94½	89	89½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	95¼	90	93¾
Mississippi Central 5s	91½	91	91
Mo., Kan. & Oklahoma 5s	98½	96⅝	98
Mo., Kan. & Texas S. f. 4½s	85	70	70
Mo. Kan. & Texas of Texas 5s	96⅛	90	90
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st 4s	91⅞	81½	81½
Mo., Kan. & Texas 2d 4s	77	57	57
Mo., Kan. & Texas ref. 4s	71	51	51
Missouri Pacific con. 6s	105	100	100
Missouri Pacific 4s	66½	39½	39½
Missouri Pacific cv. 5s	77⅝	40	40
Missouri Pacific 5s, 1920	95½	85½	85½
Missouri Pacific 5s, 1917	98⅛	89	89
Montana Power 5s	94½	91½	91½
Mob. & O., Montgomery Div. 5s	106¼	104	104¼
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	117	113½	116⅛
Montreal Tramways 5s	99	97¼	98¾
Mortgage Bonds 5s	100	100	100
Morgan's Louis. & Texas 7s	107¾	106⅛	107½
Morgan's Louis. & Texas 6s	107¼	106¼	106¼
Morris & Essex 3½s	88⅛	85½	88
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	100⅜	99⅛	100¼
NASH., C. & ST. L. con. 5s	108⅛	105½	107½
Nassau Electric 4s	80	74	78⅛
National Enam. & Stamp. 5s	94	91	91
National Starch deb. 5s	85	81⅝	84¾
National Tube 5s	100¼	96½	99¼
Naugatuck 4s	87	87	87
New Or., Mobile & Chi. 5s	58	39½	41
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	99½	97	97
N. Y. Central deb. 4s, 1934	92½	86	88
N. Y. Central gen. 3½s	84	79½	79⅜
N. Y. Cent. equip. 4½s, 1918	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
N. Y. Cent. equip. 4½s, 1923	98	98	98
N. Y. Cent. equip. 4½s, 1924	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
N. Y. Cent. equip. 4½s, 1925	97¾	97¾	97¾
N. Y. C., Lake Shore col. 3½s	84	77¾	78
N. Y. C., Mich. Central 3½s	78	73¼	74½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	97	93¾	94
N. Y. Connecting Ry. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼
N. Y. & Erie 4th ext. 5s	102⅝	102	102¼
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	105⅛	101¾	104
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	87⅜	83	86¼
N. Y., Lack. & Western 1st 6s	110⅜	108¼	109⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W. dock & imp. 5s	103	101⅞	103
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, 1947	80	77	77
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	117½	98¾	98¾
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	75	61	61½
N. Y., Ont. & West. ref. 4s	88	79⅞	81
N. Y. Railways ref. 4s	79⅛	72	72
New York Railways adj. 5s	63½	45	45
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	90	87	88½
N. Y., Susq. & West ref. 5s	99½	93	93
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98½	95	97
N. Y., West. & Boston 4½s	83	53⅝	54¼
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	120⅜	117½	117½
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	96	84	94½
Norfolk & Western Div. 4s	91⅝	88¼	90
Norfolk & Western cv. 4½s	105⅜	100⅜	101⅛
Norfolk & Western cv. 4s	104¾	99⅞	100
Norfolk & West., New River 6s	120	118	120
N. & W., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	90½	87	88¾
Northern Pacific 4s	96	92¼	92
Northern Pacific 3s	68⅝	64¼	67¼
ONTARIO POWER, s. f. 5s	95¼	91⅜	95¼
Ontario Transmission 5s	93	92	93
Oregon R. R. & Nav. 4s	94	91⅜	92⅜
Oregon Short Line ref. 4s	94¼	89⅛	89½
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	110⅜	109½	110
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	108	105⅜	107
Oregon-Wash. R. & N. ref. 4s	92	88⅝	88⅜
PACIFIC COAST 1st 5s	103½	99¼	100⅜
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	90⅛	89½	89⅛
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	100	97½	97½
Pacific Power & Light ref. 5s	90⅛	88⅜	88⅜
Pacific Tel. & Tel. 5s	99⅜	95	95½
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	102¼	99	99
Penn. 4s, 1943	100¼	99¼	100¼
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102¼	100	102⅜
Penn. gtd. 3½s, 1916	98⅜	97½	98¼
Penn. gtd. 3½s, Series D	85	84	84

	R'ge for '14		
	High.	Low.	Last.
Penn. 3½s, 1915	99¼	97⅜	97⅞
Penn. Real Estate 4s	100	98	100
Penn. gtd. 3½s, Series B	87½	85	87½
People's Gas (Chi.) ref. 5s	101¼	98¾	100⅜
People's Gas (Chi.) con. 6s	117⅞	114	114¾
Peoria & Eastern inc. 4s	30	20	21
P., C. C. & St. L 4½s, Series A	103	100⅝	101½
P., C. C. & St. L. 4½s, Series C	101	101	101
Pocahontas Collieries 5s	88¼	84	86
Public Service 5s	91	88¼	88¼
RY. ST. SPR., LATROBE 5s	98¼	97	97½
Ry Steel Spring Int. Oc. 5s	93¾	91	91½
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	117¼	104	104
Reading gen. 4s	95⅝	92⅜	93
Reading-Jersey Cent. col. 4s	96	93½	94¾
Republic I. & S. 5s, 1934	104	102⅞	104
Republic I. & S. 5s, 1940	94⅝	91	91½
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	101¼	100⅝	100⅞
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	84½	75½	75½
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 5s	72½	60	60
Rochester & Pittsburg con. 6s	112	110⅝	111⅝
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st 6s	110	109	109
Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg 5s	105	102½	104½
ST. L., I. M. & SO. gen. 5s, sta	103	102	102
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	105	100⅝	101
St. L., I. M. & So., R. & G. 4s	81¾	67¾	65
St. L., Rocky Mt. & P. 5s	82	77	78
St. Louis & S. F. gen. 5s	54	35	35
St. Louis & S. F. ref. 4s	78¼	64	65⅝
St. Louis & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	104	100	103
St. Louis & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	112	108	108
St. Louis Southwestern con. 4s	77¾	68	68¾
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	88	81⅛	81⅛
St. Louis Transit 5s	71¼	68	69¼
St. Paul, K. C. Short Line 4½s	80	75	75
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 4½s	103½	103⅛	103⅛
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s	122¾	119⅝	122¾
St. P., M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	95⅞	93	95¼
St. Paul & Nor. Pacific 6s	112½	110⅞	111
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	84	77	81
Seaboard Air Line ref. 4s	87¼	73½	73¾
Seaboard Air Line G. 4s, Sta	86	83½	84½
Seaboard Air Line adj. 5s	80	71	71
Scioto Valley & New Eng. 4s	94¼	90⅝	94¼
South Carolina & Ga. 1st 5s	102	100⅞	101
Southern Bell Tel. 5s	100	97½	97½
Southern Pac. of Cal. con. 5s	105½	105½	105½
Southern Pacific col. 4s	94	85	85
Southern Pacific cv. 4s	92	80	80
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	93⅝	88¾	89
So. Pac. cv. 5s, ctfs., full paid	103⅝	96	96
So. Pac., San Fran. Term. 4s	88	84½	85
Southern Railway 1st 5s	105⅞	102	102
Southern Railway gen. 4s	76¼	67¾	68
Southern Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	83½	77	77
Southern Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	86½	83⅝	86½
Standard Milling 5s	89½	84½	88
TENN. C. & I., Birm. 6s	103	101	102
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	103⅛	97⅛	102½
Terminal of St. Louis 4½s	101	100	101
Texas Co. cv. 6s	106	94	94
Texas & Pacif 1st 5s	104	99⅛	99⅞
Third Avenue 1st 5s	104	99⅛	100⅛
Third Avenue ref. 4s	85	80½	82¼
Third Avenue adj. 5s	84½	72	72
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105⅛	103⅜	104½
Tol., St. L. & W. prior lien 3½s	82	80⅜	80¾
Tol., St. L. & W. 1st 4s	60	44⅛	44⅛
Tol., Waldh., V. & O. 1st 4½s	99	98⅛	96⅛
Tol., Waldh., V. & O. 4s, Ser. C	93½	93⅛	93½
Tri-City 5s	98	96	99
ULSTER & DEL. 5s	101⅜	100	100
Underg'd Elec., London 4½s	96	94	95⅛
Underg'd Elec., London inc. 6s	92¼	84¾	87½
Union El. L. & P. ref. & ext. 5s	94½	94½	94½
Union Pacific 1st 4s	98¾	95¾	96¾
Union Pacific cv. 4s	95⅝	88	88
Union Pacific ref. 4s	95	91	93½
United R. R.'s of S. F. 4s	61⅛	49	50
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	72½	69	69⅝
U. S. Reduction & Ref. 6s	20	18	18
U. S. Rubber 6s	104	101¾	102¼
U. S. Steel 5s	103¼	99⅞	101
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	103¼	100⅛	102¾
VA. IRON, COAL & COKE 5s	95½	90	90
Virginia Railway & Power 5s	94½	92½	92½
Virginian Railway 1st 5s	100	97⅞	97⅞
Virginia Southwest con. 5s	93¼	90¾	91
Va.-Caro. Chemical 1st 5s	98	91⅛	96¼
WABASH ref. 4s	61¼	41¼	41¼
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. r., sta	57¼	40	41
Wabash equipt. s. f. 5s	98	90	90
W. P. Term. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	14½	6¾	6¾
W. P. Term. 1st 4s, Colum. t. r.	14½	6¼	7
W., P. T. 1st 4s, Col. t. r. for Cen. t. r.	14½	6¼	7
W. P. Term. 2d 4s, t. r.	1¼	¼	¼
Washington Terminal 3½s	84	75	83½
Westchester Lighting 5s	106	102⅝	104⅝
Western Electric 5s	102¼	99⅛	99⅜
Western Maryland 4s	80	56	56
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s	96½	89½	95
West. Elec. & M. 5 p. c. notes	99⅝	96⅜	99
W., N. Y. & Penn. 1st 5s	105⅛	102½	104
W., N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	82	75	78¾
Western Union Tel. r. e. 4½s	93	86⅞	91½
Western Union Tel. col. tr. 5s	98½	93	97⅞
West Shore 4s	95	91¼	92½
West Shore 4s, reg	92⅛	89¾	90
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	102	100	102
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	80	74	74
Wilkes-Barre & Eastern 5s	98½	92	92
Winona & St. Peters 7s	106¾	106¼	106¼
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89¼	85⅛	86

United States Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.
Twos, registered	98¾	86⅛	96⅞
Twos, coupon, 1930	99	96¾	97
Threes, coupon	102⅞	100¾	100¾
Threes, registered	102¼	101¼	101¼
Fours, coupon, 1925	113¾	110½	111
Fours, registered	112½	109⅛	109⅜
Panama 3s, coupon, 1961	102½	100⅜	101⅜
Panama 3s, registered	102½	101	101½

Foreign Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.
Argentine 5s	98	95¼	97½
Chinese Railway 5s	90	88	88
City of Tokio 5s	90	83	83
Japanese 4½s, 1925	90¾	81	81
Japanese 4½s, 2d series	89½	85⅛	88⅛
Japanese 4s	80	75⅞	80
Republic of Cuba 5s	101⅛	99	101
Republic of Cuba 4½s	93½	93	93½
United States of Mexico 4s	68	65	65

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.
New York Canal 4s, 1961	102⅝	97⅛	102½
New York Canal 4½s	110¼	107⅛	107½
New York Canal 4s, 1960	102	100¼	102
New York Canal 4s, 1962	102¼	99	102¼
New York State 4s of 1961	102⅝	100	102⅝
New York State 4½s	110¾	107½	107⅜
New York State 4s, 1961, reg	102	100	102
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs	67	48¼	48¼
Va. funded debt 2-3s, of 1991	85	83½	84¼

New York City Issues

	High.	Low.	Last.
3½s, 1955	88	85⅛	88
3½s, Nov., 1954	88⅜	85	88
4s, 1957	100¼	95¾	99⅝
4s, 1956, registered	99⅝	96	99
4s, 1958	100⅛	95½	98
4s, 1959	100¼	95½	98¼
4s, 1936, registered	99½	99½	99½
4s, 1919	100	98½	100
4¼s, 1960	102½	100¼	100⅞
4¼s, 1960, registered	100¼	100¼	101½
4½s, 1963	107⅜	103⅜	104¼
4½s, May, 1957	107⅝	103⅞	106
4½s, Nov., 1957	107¼	103⅜	106¼
4½s, Nov., 1957, registered	107⅝	106	107⅜
4½s, May, 1917	102⅜	101⅛	101⅛
4½s, Nov., 1917	[illegible]	101½	101¼

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE COAL COMPANY,
First Mortgage 20-Year 4½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1905, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 30th day of October, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $17,175.92. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 16, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company,
Office of the Secretary.
ANNUAL MEETING.
71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, and for the purpose of considering all action heretofore taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, or by the Executive Committee of the Company, which may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of Oct., 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of the Company, No 71 Broadway, New York, on Friday, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of September, 1914, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the twenty-first (21st) day of October, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CARL REMINGTON, Secretary.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, October 7th, 1914, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, October 29th, 1914.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 4th, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 5th, 1914.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 3, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company at 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on Monday, November 9th, 1914, for the election of two directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

NICHOLAS TERHUNE, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on the 21st day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, October 8th, 1914.

THE SUTRO BROS. BRAID COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of four Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, 222 Fourth Avenue, on Monday, November 2, 1914, at 3 P. M.

F. C. SUTRO, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.
First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of three hundred thousand, eight hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-one cents ($300,843.41). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, November 4th, 1914. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 16, 1914, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.
First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "B."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue, and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of two hundred and ninety-one thousand and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents ($291,027.63). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, November 4, 1914. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 16, 1914, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.
First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "C."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of three hundred thousand, three hundred dollars and ninety-nine cents ($300,300.99). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, November 4, 1914. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest) will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 16, 1914, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

30 Church St., New York, October 9, 1914.

A scrip dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of Southern Railway Company, payable to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 31, 1914, in dividend certificates maturing November 1, 1919, and bearing interest from November 1, 1914, at the rate of 4% per annum. Interest on certificates for the amount of $100 will be payable semi-annually, in accordance with coupons thereto attached. Interest on certificates for less than $100 will be payable at maturity, but such fractional certificates in amounts aggregating $100 will be exchangeable for $100 certificates bearing semi-annual coupons. Dividend certificates will be mailed by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Fiscal Agents, on December 10, 1914.

F. S. WYNN, Secretary.

15 Broad St., New York, October 9, 1914.

On December 10, 1914, the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will be prepared to distribute such of the above dividend certificates as are received by them among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books at the close of business October 31, 1914.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

Founded 1888. Under Banking Laws. Wars cannot affect its Securities. You can open a Savings share account with $1 or more. Call or write for Booklet A. 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

4½%

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

60 Broadway
Fifth Av. & 34th St.
Lenox Av. & 125th St.
Third Av. & 148th St.

Money Awaiting Investment

Can be earning an income if deposited with this Company

Interest allowed on daily balances

Certificates of Deposit

Command even a better rate.
Full particulars sent on request

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.

To the Holders of the 4% Collateral Trust Bonds:

You are advised not to deposit your bonds with the Wallace Committee; read the agreement and you will find it differs materially from the "Plan"; the terms of the agreement under which we are asked to deposit our bonds are oppressive, unjust, and unnecessary. If the real purpose were as claimed, merely to foreclose the mortgage and to distribute the railway stock among the bondholders we would need no self-constituted committee and no agreement obligating us and pledging our bonds for further unknown amounts of cash in order to get our stock. Under the terms of the Mortgage Indenture, 60 per cent. of the bondholders have the right to direct any method of enforcing the security and to get back the stock. If the Trustee, admittedly appointed by the Reid-Moore interests, were to perform its plain duty, it would call a meeting of the bondholders (which you will note it has carefully refrained from doing) at which it would be directed to buy in the railway stock at the sale for the equal benefit of all bondholders, whether they deposit with this committee at enormous cost or not, and then the Trustee would distribute the stock among all the bondholders. That requires no committee and no burdensome agreements. But it would not afford opportunity (as the proposed agreement does) for requiring large sums of new money from the bondholders as a condition of getting back their stock, which sums some of the bondholders may not be able to pay, and of thus giving the chance to somebody to get the bondholders' stock very cheap. If we will join in withholding the deposit of our bonds we will yet force such a meeting of bondholders, at which steps will be taken to take and keep this great property out of the hands of the men who have brought it to the very verge of a receivership. Our security is in no peril if we will but stand together and refuse to deposit our bonds until we can get a committee of our own selection instead of having one foisted upon us in the interests of the men who have sacrificed the railway property.

There is vastly too much power assumed by and vested in this committee, which was appointed through the Reid-Moore interests, and, it has been charged, is acting with those interests under whom this property has been brought to its present plight.

Let this self-constituted committee answer these questions:

1. The new agreement provides as follows: "Any present or future member of the committee and the depositary or any of its officers * * * may be or become pecuniarily interested in any contracts, property, or matters which this agreement concerns, including the purchase from the committee of any shares of stock of the operating company, the sale of which is authorized by the plan and this agreement." Why should the members of this committee and the depositary which is our Trustee, singly or collectively, have the right to turn this trust to their own personal uses, and why should they ask any such improper power?

2. Why should they require us by this agreement in the discretion of this committee to be forced to take and pay for in cash an unknown additional amount of stock in order to get back the stock that rightfully belongs to us?

3. Why should this committee have the right to pledge our bonds not only for its past and future expenses and compensation, but in order to borrow the money with which to pay for the undeposited bonds, as well as for compensation and the expenses of an unidentified committee in Holland?

4. Who ever before heard of a committee daring to require depositors in advance to hold the committee harmless against its own willful misrepresentations or any willful misrepresentations of the Trustee?

This seems inconceivable, but here are the committee's own requirements:

"No statement, explanation, or suggestion contained in the plan or in any circular issued, or which hereafter may be issued by the depositary or by the committee is intended or is to be accepted as a representation or warranty, or as a binding condition of deposit thereunder, or of any payment in cash provided for in the plan; and no defect or error therein shall release any deposit thereunder, save by written consent of the committee."

5. Why has neither the Trustee nor this committee, of which the President of the Trustee is Chairman, taken any steps to compel the millions diverted from the railway company under the regime of the interests controlling the management?

Remember that when you have once deposited your bonds with this committee under this new agreement you cannot withdraw them, but such of you as have already deposited under the old agreement may withdraw the bonds so deposited until November 1st, but not later.

N. L. AMSTER,
67 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Circular Letter "B," supplement to my Circular Letter "A," and extracts of the Wallace Committee's new agreement, with comments on all of its important clauses will be mailed to any one interested in the collateral bonds or other Rock Island securities.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Steel Reinforcing Bars, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, and Lag Screws. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., October 22, 1914, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 873) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City, and 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Mobile, Ala. F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., November 10, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., two Scotch type boilers, uptake and smokestack for the U. S. Lighthouse Tender "Larkspur." Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Charles Warner Co. of Delaware.
First and Second Preferred Stock Dividend No. 47.
The Regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the First and Second Preferred Capital Stock of the Charles Warner Company has been declared, payable October 22, 1914, to Stockholders of record September 30, 1914. Checks will be mailed.
A. D. WARNER, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY
42 Broadway, New York, October 15, 1914.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable November 30th, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company as of 12 o'clock, noon, October 24th, 1914.
A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sept. 28th, 1914.
A quarterly dividend of 4% has been declared, payable on November 14th, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on November 7th, 1914.
WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

The net paid circulation of The New York Times—both daily and Sunday—far exceeds 275,000 copies. Best advertising medium in the world.

FOR TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Report of the Committee Appointed by Secretary Redfield on the Matter.

HOW VITAL CREDITS ARE

Practical Suggestions for Overcoming Financial and Other Obstacles Now Existing.

One of the most interesting conclusions reached by the Latin-American Trade Committee appointed by Secretary of Commerce Redfield to investigate conditions in the republics to the south of us is that, despite what may have already been said to the contrary, the greatest opportunity for expansion of trade with Central and South America lies in systematic preparation for extension of this trade when peace restores normal conditions, rather than in a hasty invasion of those markets.

The report of the committee, which was made public yesterday, shows how the dependence upon London banking facilities is hindering trade with those countries which American exporters are trying to convert into better markets for American products, and it shows how those countries are turning to the financiers of the United States for funds with which to carry on important industrial developments, funds which in the past came chiefly from European sources. It also recommends a plan by which it is believed that the present disorganization of the trade of this country with Latin America may be remedied and placed on a permanently satisfactory basis.

This plan calls, first, for the establishment of a dollar exchange through the ultimate creation of a discount market and, pending the establishment of a discount market, by the extension of adequate accommodation by banking institutions and the establishment of reciprocal balances in this country and in Latin America for financing trade between the two. Secondly, the plan calls for the perfection of our selling machinery by furnishing additional support to commission houses familiar with Latin-American business, by forming associations of merchants and manufacturers to be jointly represented in Latin America, and by obtaining information as to the possibilities of developing retail stores in large Latin-American centres.

The report goes on to show that, even before the war, exports from this country fell off on account of the financial stringency in South America, while of present conditions it says:

"Since Aug. 1 of this year the countries in South America whose currency is not already on a gold basis have experienced a serious depreciation of their paper money. The export of copper, tin, nitrates, coffee, and other products has been curtailed by the loss of the normal European markets. As indicative of financial conditions, bank holidays and moratoria were declared at the outbreak of hostilities which were extended in certain countries from sixty to ninety days. The effect has been damaging to American exporters, as under such circumstances drafts due in August will not be liquidated until November or December. This means a large accumulation of draft indebtedness never contemplated by the shipper. Specie payments were suspended.

"Collections throughout South America, therefore, are difficult; orders are falling off, and after our exporters have completed their contracts for this year there seems less prospect for new business, unless steps are taken to relieve the situation."

In contrast to the well-balanced commerce of Germany and England, the committee found that the Latin-American trade of the United States in the fiscal year 1914 showed a balance of $187,012,514 against this country. Along this line the report goes on:

"Our exports to, and imports from, Latin America are shipped direct, but, almost exclusively in South American and largely in Central American trade, they are paid for in sterling bills of exchange. We have been obliged to settle this adverse balance of trade by remitting to England either gold or goods to meet interest charges on the South American debt and to pay for goods purchased in Europe by the South American countries.

"It has been increasingly the practice of European bankers to stipulate the use of European material in the projects which they financed. Latin America is now turning to the United States for funds. This country is hardly in a position to undertake considerable investments at the present time, but industries with an already considerable trade at stake may well consider the necessity of protecting that trade by obtaining for their customers some relief from the present stringency. Such investments, if judiciously made, would yield an ultimate fair return and meanwhile provide a market for American merchandise which cannot now be sold.

"The question of creating a market for Latin-American securities in the United States is therefore highly important. The development of our trade with those countries is largely dependent on its satisfactory solution. Unless the restriction of commercial credits be remedied, however, we will not only be unable to extend our trade, but we will lose a considerable portion of what we already have."

The committee admits that trade with South America must partly depend upon London exchange so long as the republics owe heavily to Europe, but it urges that, in the mutual interests of all the American republics, new credit machinery be created to escape, partly at least, the present dependence upon London. The report continues:

"The co-operation of American bankers in massing a gold fund to satisfy our obligations abroad by promising to cause London exchange again to approach normal, will lessen to the American importer the expense of liquidating in London his South American indebtedness. It will nevertheless give effect to the old alienation of the selling power we should derive from purchases of South American products. Liquidation of our South American indebtedness in London will pay for British exports to Latin America, at a time when American merchandise, intimidated by moratoria, remains congested on our docks. Our available money will serve Great Britain's effort to capture South American markets vacated, perforce, by Germany.

"Whenever there is a great disturbance of the world's finances American exporters and importers in South American trade are injured, because of their dependence on London. This has happened four times in twenty-five years.

"The maintenance of exchange relations depends on a credit machinery and reciprocal balances. This machinery will partially be provided under the Federal Reserve act, which permits American banks to open branches abroad and permits a rediscount in this country of commercial paper, based on shipments of commodities in foreign trade."

The committee decided unfavorably on a suggestion to promote a sort of merchants' clearing house, or co-operative exchange, because of the difficulty experienced in getting the right kind of co-operation, the necessity and difficulty of standardizing credits, the seasonal variations of shipments to the countries in question, and the general expense of the plan.

After praising the efforts of Secretary Redfield to increase our export trade, the report goes on:

"The extension of credits might be facilitated and some relief afforded, pending the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks, if, in addition to permitting national banks which have signified their intention to enter the Reserve Associations, to accept commercial paper, action be taken by the Federal Reserve Board to make immediately effective the rediscount provision of the new banking system, thus assuring early establishment of a discount market.

"Your committee, while appreciating the necessity of conserving the banking resources of this country for the protection of our domestic situation, nevertheless believes that the cessation of curtailment of our trade with Latin-America will in itself be highly injurious to American industry, just as we believe that the extension of this trade would make for the prosperity of the country at large, as well as of those directly interested. We therefore hope that American banking institutions may be induced to meet the present emergency, not by tentative and inadequate measures, but by extending accommodation sufficient at least to assure the maintenance of our already established trade.

"Your committee feels that merchants and manufacturers now contemplating an entry into the Latin-American field should be careful to avail themselves of the easily accessible information concerning these markets. The cost of maintaining individual representatives would probably be too great for many of them to bear themselves. It is therefore suggested that associations consisting of the smaller firms or corporations engaged in kindred lines of production might be formed, and that either one or more representatives should be sent to South America to look after the interests of such associations, thereby bringing the cost of representation within a reasonable limit.

"It has been suggested that American manufacturers should combine to send to South America trade exhibits, showing the various articles which they have for sale. Your committee, however, is not inclined to feel that such measures would be productive of any permanent results. It is suggested, instead, that manufacturers and dealers desiring to place their products in Latin America, and who for any reason prefer not to send their own representatives there, could establish connections with export houses already doing business in those countries and maintaining large branch offices in the principal South American cities fully equipped with efficient sales organizations or who have established connections, and in certain lines of goods—foodstuffs, notions, and miscellaneous articles—join in establishing what might be called, for want of a better name, an 'American store,' in certain of the most important cities.

"Merchants and manufacturers should not attempt to install their own establishments in Latin America unless they are prepared to meet initial losses and disappointments before realizing even moderate profits in what must necessarily be a developing, rather than a ready-made, business."

The committee is headed by James A. Farrell of this city, President of the United States Steel Corporation and Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council. The other members are John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, Washington; William Bayne, President of the New York Coffee Exchange; W. B. Campbell of the Perkins-Campbell Company, Cincinnati; Robert Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, San Francisco; William A. Gaston, President of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston; J. P. Grace of W. R. Grace & Co., New York; Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway Company, Washington; Alba B. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; C. J. Owens, Managing Director of the Southern Commercial Congress, Washington; Lewis W. Parker of the Parker Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.; William E. Peck of William E. Peck & Co., New York; William Schall of Muller, Schall & Co., New York; W. D. Simmons of the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis; Willard Straight, with J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; E. P. Thomas of the United States Steel Products Company, New York; J. H. Waddell of Hard & Rand, New York; Daniel Warren of the American Trading Company, New York, and Harry A. Wheeler, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, Chicago.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

D. Greenwald, at 24 2d Av.—Assignee's sale of men's furnishings.

Floyd Grant, 775 7th Av.—Household effects.

Van Praag & Co., at 22 West 25th St.—Imported woolens and manufacturing plant.

D. Hartmann, at 30 West 15th St.—Plant of Madame X. Corset Manufacturing Co., including machinery, fixtures, and about 6,000 corsets and raw material.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 4th Av.—Home appointments of the late Harvey W. Hall; also modern furniture, solid silver tableware, &c. Sale continues all week.

Tuesday.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Oriental rugs and carpets. Sale continues Wednesday and Thursday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—For account of Arlington Mills; serges, worsteds, pencil stripes, mixtures, suitings, checks, vigoureux, &c. Also for account of other mills, fine chinchillas and overcoatings, fine worsteds, suitings, skirtings, and other dress goods in Fall and Winter weights.

B. Cardozo, 408 8th Av.—Household effects and furniture.

D. Greenwald, at 836 Washington Av.—Roofing materials.

D. Greenwald, at 507 5th Av.—Office furniture.

D. Greenwald, at 35 6th Av.—Knitting machines.

D. Greenwald, at 90 Cannon St.—Sheriff's sale, wines and liquors.

Charles Jacobs, 10 Greene St.—Laces and embroideries; also cloaks, suits, and general merchandise.

David W. Biow & Co., 13 Lispenard St.—Dry goods and women's wear.

Wednesday.

David W. Biow & Co.—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

D. Greenwald, at 2,116 3d Av.—Hats.

G. Greenwald, at 426 West 26th St.—Automobiles and furniture.

Merle's Auction Rooms, 155 East 125th St.—Pianos, paintings, bric-a-brac, and household furniture. Sale continues Thursday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Women's gowns, dresses, cloaks, and suits.

Merwin Sales Co., 16 East 40th St.—Crystal. Sale continues Thursday.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 488 Broadway.—Woolens, worsteds, &c., for men's and women's wear. Black and colored silk and cotton goods.

Marine Underwriters' sale of 1,000 cartons fine quality imported velvet ribbon; also 350 pieces of all-silk black velvet.

Thursday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Modern and antique household furniture, decorations, and a fine library. Sale continues Friday and Saturday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Jewelry, Oriental rugs, &c.

D. Greenwald, 15 Mercer St.—Sweaters.

G. Greenwald, 233 Broadway.—Office furniture.

David W. Biow & Co.—Women's, misses', and children's Fall and Winter wearing apparel.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household effects. Sale continues Thursday.

Friday.

Charles Jacobs.—Cloaks, suits, skirts, coats, and general merchandise.

David W. Biow & Co.—Cloaks, suits, and general merchandise.

D. Greenwald, at 116 Nassau St.—Law books.

D. Greenwald, at Long Acre Building.—Electric photograph machines.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell.—Grass rugs and mattings, carpets and rugs.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Ye Old Park House
SUMMIT, N. J.
Open the year round under same management. Rates reduced for the Winter. Room for one from $12 up; rooms for two from $20 up. Good family table; home cooking.
Address JOHN D BAILEY, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.,
IN AUTUMN
Provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home.
Directly on the ocean front.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
"NEW ARBOR DANSANT."
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Up to date in every particular.
Booklet, Phone 135. Chas. Hecht, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

"In the Berkshire Hills."
THE IRVING HOUSE
Dalton, Mass.
The Irving House offers for the Fall and Winter months, rooms and suites at reduced rates. Steam Heat; Electric Lights; Baths; Excellent Board. Apply for Prices.
W. H. MacINNIS, Mgr.

RAILWAYS CO. ASKS RELIEF FROM PAVING

President Shonts Says City's Demands Make Upbuilding of Road Impossible.

YEAR'S SNOW COST $500,000

Gross Operating Revenue Was $13,860,000, a Decrease of $204,000.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, urges in the annual report of that company for the year ended June 30, 1914, a modification of the present street-paving requirements, which he says are so burdensome that they are exhausting the road's funds and making it impossible to carry out plans to build up the system. Mr. Shonts suggests that the city become responsible for paving from curb to curb and that the traction lines pay a reasonable proportion of the maintenance costs on the basis of a fixed sum per running foot.

"These burdensome paving expenses were imposed at a time when the physical conditions and uses to which the pavement was put were radically different from those existing today," he says. "For instance, most of our paving obligations were arranged for and imposed at the time of horse-car operation. The reasons given for requiring a pavement clause were largely based on the fact that the horses wore out the pavement. Conditions today are that all sorts of street traffic, pleasure conveyances and trucking, are continually wearing out the pavement which is paid for by the railways and not in any way paid for by the parties who are actually making use of it."

The number of serious personal injuries was reduced more than 12.8 per cent., and the total number of accidents was reduced 10.4 per cent. Plaintiffs won 34 per cent. of the claim cases tried. The company voluntarily settled 3,616 claims for $273,152 and compromised 1,058 suits for $234,686, leaving 185 judgments amounting to $58,519.

Gross operating revenues were $13,860,000, a decrease of $204,000, while expenses were decreased $16,000. The balance over taxes and interest payments was $1,116,000. After paying interest on adjustment bonds a balance of $71,000 remained, an increase of $25,000.

Severe snowstorms and cold weather in February and March kept earnings down while adding to costs of operation. The city is held blamable for not cleaning the streets and causing vehicular traffic to delay cars. It cost the company $190,000 to remove ice and snow, and the total loss due to the storms is put at $500,000.

RAILROADS' APPEAL TODAY.

Will Present Arguments for Advance in Freight Rates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Asserting that they are confronted by unprecedented financial conditions, aggravated seriously by the European war, Eastern railways will present arguments to the Interstate Commerce Commission tomorrow in support of their application for at least the 5 per cent. increase in freight rates they were denied July 9 last in the decision of the advance rate case.

Formal application for a rehearing was filed Sept. 15, the petitioners including thirty-five railway systems in Eastern classification territory. The petition directed attention to the "steadily diminishing operating income" of the roads and indicated a continuance of this declining tendency, "notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made to reduce expenses."

"The unforeseen European war," the petition added, "has brought about an unparalleled destruction of wealth and dislocation of credit throughout the civilized world. It is certain that the competion for capital will be keener, and interest rates higher, for some years to come, than in any corresponding period within living memory. The emergency thus resulting is extremely serious."

Daniel E. Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, as Chairman of the Committee of Railroad Presidents, will make the opening statement for the railroads. Shippers opposed to the advance will be represented. Louis D. Brandeis will represent the commission as counsel.

RECEIVERS REPORT DEFICIT.

Year's Net Earnings of St. Louis & San Francisco Off $3,686,000.

Receivers for the St. Louis & San Francisco operated that property last year at a net deficit of $2,828,000 after charging against income $4,012,000 of interest which they did not pay. Gross revenue decreased $1,126,000 and expenses increased $2,559,000, making a loss in net earnings, compared with last year, of $3,686,000.

Heavy expenditures for rehabilitation are shown in the report. For the upbuilding of the system the receivers spent out of earnings $3,500,000 more for maintenance than in the previous year, an increase of 30 per cent. These heavy charges made possible a saving of $750,000 in transportation expenses. The receivers effected various economies as a result of recommendations by efficiency experts. Out of income the receivers paid interest, rent, and sinking funds to the amount of $8,156,281, leaving a balance of $2,097,384. By order of the court, interest charges amounting to $4,012,545 were not paid because, in the opinion of the court, all surplus earnings should be devoted to the rebuilding of the property rather than to the payment of fixed charges.

The two principal mortgage bonds on which interest is not being paid are the refunding 4s and the general lien 5s.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec.		May.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 13	$1.11½	$1.10¼	$1.16⅞	$1.16⅛
Oct. 14	1.12⅝	1.11¼	1.18⅝	1.16½
Oct. 15	1.13⅝	1.12	1.18¾	1.17⅜
Oct. 16	1.13½	1.12¼	1.18⅞	1.17¾
Oct. 17	1.14½	1.13⅝	1.20¼	1.19
Week's range	1.14½	1.10¼	1.20¼	1.16⅛

CORN.

	Dec.		May.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 13	67⅝	67⅛	70¼	69⅝
Oct. 14	67¾	67⅜	70½	70
Oct. 15	67⅞	66½	70	69⅛
Oct. 16	67	66⅝	69⅝	69
Oct. 17	68¼	67	70⅜	69½
Week's range	68¼	66⅝	70½	69

OATS.

	Dec.		May	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 13	48⅛	47⅝	51¼	50¾
Oct. 14	48¾	47⅞	51¾	51
Oct. 15	48⅝	47¾	51⅝	50⅞
Oct. 16	48¾	47¾	51⅝	50⅞
Oct. 17	49⅛	48⅜	52¼	51⅜
Week's range	49⅛	47⅝	52¼	50¾

Provisions.

LARD.

	Oct.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 13	10.00	9.95	9.90	9.82
Oct. 14	10.30	10.20	10.10	9.87
Oct. 15	10.30	10.30	10.07	9.90
Oct. 16	10.50	10.50	10.12	10.00
Oct. 17	..	..	10.02	9.92
Week's range	10.50	9.95	10.12	9.82

RIBS.

	Oct.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 13	10.97	10.90	9.72	9.76
Oct. 14	11.05	11.05	9.90	9.72
Oct. 15	11.02	11.00	9.90	9.72
Oct. 16	..	..	9.82	9.70
Oct. 17	..	..	9.75	9.67
Week's range	11.05	10.90	9.90	9.67

PORK.

	Jan.	
	High.	Low.
Oct. 13	18.80	18.65
Oct. 14	19.00	18.75
Oct. 15	18.80	18.70
Oct. 16	18.82	18.60
Oct. 17	18.67	18.60
Week's range	19.02	18.60

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Albany Ready-to-Wear; Mr. Smith, ready-to-wear; 11 W. 25th, Room 907.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; W. F. Gable, dry goods; 2 Walker.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—S. H. Ronecker, piece goods; Grand.
BOSTON—C. J. Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, notions, ribbons, hdkfs.; 243 Church; Wallicks.
BOSTON—J. J. Hughes & Bro.; T. J. Hughes, woolens; Strand.
BOSTON—J. W. Page, millinery; Murray Hill.
BRUNSWICK, Ga.—J. B. Wright, clothing, furn. goods; Woodward.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, basement, misses', children's cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, dresses; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, ladies' neckwear, jewelry, and leather goods; 520 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. Matthias, shirts; 104 Worth; Latham.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; A. Ahrens, children's, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—P. H. Sampliner & Co.; P. H. Sampliner, cloakings; Hoffman House.
DAYTONA, Fla.—H. Marshall Gardiner; W. H. Gardiner, art goods, jewelry, imported, domestic novelties; Grand.
DENVER—I. Rude; I. Cohen, white chinchilla coats; 1,161 Broadway.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; W. Gerber, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way, 6th floor.
DES MOINES—Harris Emery Co.; Miss J. McWilliams, laces, hdkfs.; 60 W. 33d.
GALVESTON—J. Rosenfield Notion Co.; J. Levy, notions; Wallicks.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; W. H. Ellis, carpets; A. E. Krause, laces; H. B. Zigner, dress goods, silks; 105 Grand.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way, 6th floor.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, silks, dress goods; 71 W. 23d.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; G. B. Yennawine, domestics; 225 5th Av.; Cumberland.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; C. C. Wright, linens, white goods; 72 Leonard; Wellington.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Brothers & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' cloth coats; 7 W. 22d.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; H. A. McNeely, women's ready-to-wear; 377 Bwy; Flanders.
LOS ANGELES—A. Fusenot Co.; F. W. Brake, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; R. S. Bartle, dress goods, silks; 214 Church.
NEW HAVEN—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NEW ORLEANS—S. & J. Katz & Co.; B. Landau, domestics, dress goods, notions, laces, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
PEORIA—The B. & M.; F. E. Bloom, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way; Cumberland.
PHILADELPHIA—Jameson Bros.; J. Jameson, clothing; St. Denis.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery; 470 4 Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. Allison, dry goods; 60 W. 33; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—H. Smith & Son; H. Smith, woolens; Navarre.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; A. M. Bibro, shoes; 116 W. 32; Latham.
PITTSTON—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, women's, children's coats, millinery; 353 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Bwy.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Miss Sharp, ladies' wear; 220 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—August Bros. & Co.; D. J. August, clothing; Marlborough.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros. Stores; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. Hall, misses' wear; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists; 71 W. 23d; Wellington.
ST. LOUIS—Garland's; Miss E. B. Edgar, suits, waists; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. Rosenberg, pictures; 37 W. 26th; Hoffman House.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak and Suit Co.; G. Seldman, jobs pile fabric coats; 1,161 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; E. H. Huntoon, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
TORONTO—McKinnan, Ltd.; J. Brazier, millinery; Broztell.
WASHINGTON—L. Hirsch, clothing; Longacre.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Miss M. Cassidy, gloves, umbrellas, mackintoshes; 600 B'way.
WILKES-BARRE—Clarke Bros. Stores; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner Putnam Co.; M. J. Feely, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Wallicks.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBS WANTED AT ALL TIMES. MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, AND FURNISHINGS OF ALL KINDS, DRAPERIES, RUGS, FURNITURE, ETC. RIBBONS, GLOVES, AND MADE-UP DOMESTICS. SPOT CASH. SEND SAMPLES PARCEL POST. JOB DEPT. THE J. L. CHALIFOUX CO., LOWELL, MASS.

WELL-KNOWN HOUSE DRESS MANUFACTURER WISHES LOFT AT LEAST 75x100, BETWEEN 30TH AND 36TH STS.; MUST BE LIGHT AND CHEAP; WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? BOX X 235 TIMES ANNEX.

1,000 DRESSES IN STOCK; IMMEDIATE DELIVERY; SERGES, SILKS, VELVETS, AND EVENING DRESSES; $3.75 UP. GLOBE DRESS SUIT CO., 22 WEST 26TH ST.

ARTICLES SUITABLE for drug trade or any mechanical lines wanted to handle on commission for Chicago and vicinity; no advances required. W 80 Times.

MANUFACTURERS looking at Spring line of infants' and children's dresses, (6 mos. to 14 yrs.,) white and colored. Write for appointment. L 73 Times.

CASH BUYER.
Small wares, discarded merchandise in quantities. K 258 Times Downtown.

WANTED—The agency for dress goods, wash goods, silks, and gloves for Canada. Apply W 32 Times.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'kman 3653.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1358. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 E. 17th St.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 38 W. 32d, Selling Agt., rep. best makers in all lines of millinery.

AUCTIONEERS
DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 13-15 Lispenard St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BELTS.
NEWEST NOVELTIES in GIRDLES & SASHES. SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 E. 21ST ST.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
JACOB FEIBEL,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

BUYERS.
FELLOWS, 31 UNION SQUARE, WANTS LARGE JOBS JEWELRY.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags.
Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Full Dress and Frock Suits
CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO.,
21-23 Waverley Place.

FURNITURE.
Furniture mfgs.' exhibit and display of foreign novelties, wholesale, Grand Central Palace.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS,
Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N. Y.

LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS.
ROTHSCHILD & MITTLEDORF,
144 West 27th Street.
Novelties in Velvets, Plushes, Velours and Cloth.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FALL COATS.
Latest models, newest patterns, newest cloths. $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6282. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.
30c. hundred, plus 3c.; addressing, typewriting; translations, advg. Miss Herrigan, 206 B'way.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

RAINCOATS.
Capes and College Coats. Manufacturer closing out. See me first. D. Boonims, 265 Greene.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW
622 Broadway,
624
626
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes in pamphlet form the diplomatic correspondence of England and Germany—known as the "White Papers"—which preceded hostilities. On news stands and by mail, 10c. per copy.—Advt.

WOULD LEVY ACREAGE TAX.

Col. Ewing Says It Is the Only Remedy for Situation in South.

Special to The New York Times.

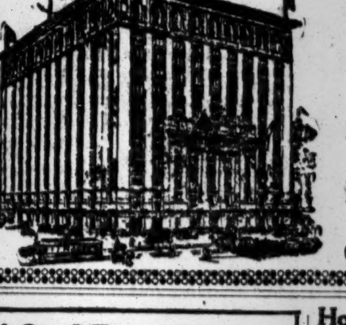
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The only remedy for the present situation in the South with respect to cotton, in the opinion of Col. Robert Ewing of New Orleans, who is in Washington, is a curtailment of the production in 1915 and again in 1916, if the European war is still in progress. He believes the only way in which this curtailment can be accomplished is through a prohibitive acreage tax to be imposed by the Federal Government. This tax he would have levied on all cotton in excess of 50 per cent. of the cotton grown by each producer during this year.

Col. Ewing, who is the publisher of The Daily States in New Orleans, is also Democratic National Committeeman from Louisiana. He deprecated all the efforts being made to provide for the issuance of additional currency of United States notes, or for the sale of bonds by the Government for the purpose of valorizing cotton. He said that what was really needed is a larger market for cotton.

"Every thoughtful man knows that if by some action it could be determined that no cotton would be planted in the South next year the 15,000,000-bale crop now being gathered and the surplus from 1913 will instantly command a price of from twelve to sixteen cents a pound," said Col. Ewing.

"Reduction of the acreage through the means of a Federal acreage tax would relieve the people of the South of the distressing situation now confronting them. A great assistance would be rendered by the retirement of approximately 5,000,000 bales through the purchase of the $150,000,000 bankers' pool, which is now apparently about to be formed successfully for that purpose.

"It is to be earnestly hoped that all efforts to secure legislation along any lines other than reduction of acreage will be abandoned, and that the members of Congress from the South will address themselves to the proposition of working out some practical plan easy of administration which will bring about the desired result. This is in line with the unanimous action taken by a convention of cotton producers in New Orleans in September."



Furniture Manufacturers' Exhibit and Display of Foreign Novelties, AT WHOLESALE.
Dealers permitted to bring their customers.
Merchants & Manufacturers Sales Syndicate,
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

5-10-25c Goods
350
MANUFACTURERS' Selected Lines
THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE
10-16 WEST 20TH STREET
NEW YORK

How to Chart Your Business
No other method gives as quickly the vital facts concerning sales, selling costs and percentages of profit as circular charts. Divided into 100 units, making their use easy.
GET OUR BOOK "How to Chart Your Business."
Learn all about INSTANT USE CHART STATIONERY. Send 5 2c stamps for book and samples.
Chart Stationery Co., 1021 Monroe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

500 Ladies' and Misses' Coats to close out at a sacrifice of prices. All this season's styles and materials must be sold at once in bulk or lots.
Greenberg's, 32 West 18th Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES sent to any part of the United States by mail, 75c per month, daily and Sunday.—Advt.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE. MERCHANDISE.

BANKRUPT SALE—THE ENTIRE COMPLETE STOCK OF CORSETS

Of the Madame X Manufacturing Company, Inc., Bankrupt, makers of the Leading Lady's Corsets—also patented S. O. S. Self-opening Steels—will be sold Today, Monday, October 19th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 30-32 West 15th Street, N. Y. C., near Sixth Avenue, first floor, by D. HARTMANN, AUCTIONEER, consisting in part about 500 dozen Corsets known as the only corset on the market to take off with one slight pull; Brassieres, Garters, and Hose Supporters, retailing at $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50, $6.50, and $7.50 each. Unmanufactured Goods—10,000 yards of Coutil, Batiste, Satins, Brocades, Linings, etc. Laces and Embroideries—Large quantities of Imported and Domestic Satin and Cotton Tapes, Beltings, Buttons, Bobbins, Needles, Cotton, Eyelets, Hooks and Eyes, Tape, etc. Several tons and gross of Boning, Front Steels, Aristone Boning, S. O. S., etc.

MACHINERY

Office, Factory, and Showroom Fixtures will be sold at 1 P. M. sharp. Also the large, newly fitted up plant consisting of, in part—1 Lace Running Machine, with individual motor; 1 Strip Cutting Machine, 1 Foot Punching Machine, 10 Stripping Machines, 41-5-3 needles; 1 Back Machine, 4 needles, 1 32-52; 2 Needle Machine, 1 108 W 3 Binding Machine, French Seaming; 2 Needle Buttonhole Machine, 71-30; 1 Spray Machine, 20 15-31 and 10 44-13, 5 31-15 Grindstones, Individual Motors, also 2 1½ and 3 H. P. Motors, 45 New Power Tables, Complete Machine Shop, Belting, Tools. Office and Showroom Fixtures—10 Roll and Flat Top Desks, 25 Assorted Showroom and Office Chairs, 2 Underwood Typewriters, 10 File Cabinets, assorted sizes; 100 feet Hardwood Stained Glass Partition, Safe, Oak Showcase, 20 Assorted Library and Show Tables, 25 Glass Front Cabinets, 50 Wax Head and other Forms, 20 Pedestals, 10 Screens, 25 Assorted Mirrors, Rugs, Portieres, Electroliers, Wheel Trucks, 10,000 Paper Corset Bags, Bamboo Tables, Settees and Chairs, Hat Racks, Irons, 10 Cutting Tables and Block, 100 Factory Chairs and Cases, Office and Factory Shelvings, and many other articles that complete a plant of this kind. ☞ Dealers and manufacturers should not miss this chance. Will be sold in suitable lots to satisfy the trade. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION TELEPHONE 4299 SPRING.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, will sell TODAY, MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1914,
at 10:30 A. M., on premises,
22-24 West 26th St., N. Y. (7th Floor)
Highest Grade Fashionable Stock of
Imported Woolens
OF A HIGH-GRADE
Cloak and Suit manufacturer, as
3000 Yards Broadcloths,
serges, cheviots, gabardines, fancy and plain cloths, novelty cloths, etc., all in present-day shades.

Machinery Plant,
SHOWROOM FIXTURES.
30 Singer 31-15 machines; power tables, 2½ H. P. electric motor, blower with irons, cutting tables, 6 sample trunks, 5 wallcases, office partition, rugs, desks, etc., etc. ☞ Above establishment has been fitted within the last year; everything is in brand new condition.

FORECLOSURE SALE
Knitting Machines and FIXTURES
Daniel Greenwald, Auct'r,
will sell tomorrow, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10:30 A. M., at 35 SIXTH AVE., the entire stock of the PHILMAR KNITTING CO., Inc., consisting of 3 10-gauge, 1 7-gauge, 10 10-inch 18-gauge, 16 18-inch 18-gauge, 2 Dubied 18-gauge, 1 7-gauge and ¼-⅛ Full Automatic Knitting Machine; also 1 2½ Stacker Set (3 machines), 2 8-inch Flengers, 1 W. D. Huse Winder, 1 Spooler, 1 Small Spooler, all the Shafting, Belting, Motors, Office Fixtures, Safe, Desk, Tables, etc. 16 ARC LAMPS.
Open for Inspection TODAY
This is a great opportunity to acquire a fine lot of up-to-date machinery.

Valuation $12,500—Wholesale Stock of
Contractors' and Electrical Supplies
The finest and most staple stock offered at public auction this season. THE MONARCH ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO. (retiring from business).
H. BOGIN, Auctioneer, will sell today, Mon., Oct. 19, 1914, 10:30 A. M., At 327 Columbus Ave., near 75th St.
Auct'r's Office, 326 Broome St. Tel. Orchard 2680.

CLOAKS and SUITS
250 ladies' 45-inch long suits; 500 ladies' Winter coats; 200 ladies' evening gowns, wedding and street dresses; 200 children's Spring coats; college coats, skirts, serge dresses.
H. Perelmuter, Auc'r, By Henry I. Perelmuter, Sells today, Monday, 11 A. M., on Premises, 208 Canal St., 2 Blocks from Subway.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—THE EASTERN STEEL COMPANY vs. GODAIR-WIMMER BUILDING COMPANY et al., in Equity, 10-69.

By virtue of an order, entered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of October, 1914, the undersigned receiver in the above-entitled action will offer for sale and will sell at public auction at Room 601, in the Heidelberg Building, at 1,465 Broadway, at the corner of 42d Street and Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1914, at the hour of eleven thirty (11:30) in the forenoon, the following property, namely:

2,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Godair-Wimmer Building Company of the face amount of $100.00 each share, the same being the entire Capital Stock of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company; also

$200,000.00 face amount of the 5% Mortgage Bonds of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company, due on the 1st day of June, 1917, the same being the entire issue of the bonds of the said company.

The said Godair-Wimmer Building Company has been adjudged in the above-entitled action to be the holder of the lease of that certain real estate located at the junction of 7th Avenue, 42d Street, and Broadway, in the City, County and State of New York, said real estate comprising a frontage of 86 feet 2½ inches on 42d Street; 49 feet 4½ inches on 7th Avenue, and 51 feet and 3 inches on Broadway, together with the building thereon situated, known as the Heidelberg Tower Building; the said leasehold being for a term of 21 years from the 1st day of May, 1909, with privileges as to three (3) renewals of 21 years each.

TERMS OF SALE: Each bidder will be required to deposit with the undersigned receiver a certified check for $5,000.00 or other satisfactory security as evidence of the good faith of his bid and as a guaranty that if the property is struck off to him he will complete the purchase.

TERMS OF PAYMENT: The purchaser must pay the balance of the purchase price, after confirmation of sale by the court, on November 4, 1914, at the office of the undersigned, during banking hours on that day.

Full particulars regarding the said stock, bonds, and the leasehold, and plans and particulars of the building thereon, hereinbefore referred to, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned receiver, at any time prior to the date of the sale.

Said sale will be made subject to the confirmation and approval of the court.

Dated: This 15th day of October, 1914.
KENNETH McEWEN,
Receiver in the Above-Entitled Action.
Address: 30 Broad Street, New York City.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Keeler Art Galleries,
12 Vesey St.,
NEAR BROADWAY
(Subway Station at Fulton St.)
An opportunity will be offered intending purchasers to inspect an extraordinary Collection of choice and Valuable
ORIENTAL RUGS
Including all the celebrated weaves and sizes suitable for Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Halls, and Bedrooms.
THEY WILL BE
ON EXHIBITION TODAY
(MONDAY) FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.,
and will be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION
Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday
at 2 o'clock each afternoon.
George W. Keeler,
Auctioneer and Appraiser.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
To whom it may concern:
United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 3rd day of September, 1914, by the Gulf Refining Company, as owner of the Steamship Oklahoma, praying for a limitation of its liability for all loss, damage, destruction, injury, and death occasioned by the wreck and loss of the said Steamship Oklahoma at sea on January 4, 1914; and

Whereas, The petitioner, the Gulf Refining Company, has given a stipulation to abide by and pay the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court, if any appeal intervene, to the amount of $90 and interest, being the appraised value of a life-boat, formerly a part of the equipment of the said Steamship Oklahoma, and it appearing from the petition herein, duly verified, that no part of the said Steamship Oklahoma or of her appurtenances, tackle, apparel, or furniture was saved except the said life-boat, and that there was no freight pending;

Now, therefore, In pursuance of a monition, issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, damage, destruction, injury, or death occasioned by the wreck and loss of the said Steamship Oklahoma, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Herbert Green, Esq., at his office in No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the Federal Building on the 31st day of December, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and answer the said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.
WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
CONVERS & KIRLIN,
Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1913, by the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, as owner of the steamship Mohawk, and the Standard Oil Company, as charterers, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by an explosion or accident which happened on the 27th day of June, 1913, and

Whereas, the said Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed October 17th, 1913, by the National Surety Company in the sum of $227,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on October 17th, 1913, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the explosion or accident that occurred on the steamship Mohawk on June 27th, 1913, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward Sandford, Esq., at his office at 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.
WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal.
CONVERS & KIRLIN, Proctors for Petitioner.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:14|Sun sets..5:16|Moon sets..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:12	7:40	12:57	1:32
Governors Island	7:30	7:52	1:23	2:02
Hell Gate	9:20	9:42	3:03	3:42

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 18.

SS New York, Liverpool, Oct. 10.
SS Antares, Havana, Oct. 12.
SS Cape Carso, London, Sept. 30.
SS Barnston, Newport, Sept. 18.
SS Eendyke, Rotterdam, Oct. 1.
SS Idaho, Boston, Oct. 16.
SS Sicily, Buenos Aires, Aug. 13.
SS Clio, Malaga, Oct. 2.
SS Bayamon, Progreso, Oct. 10.
SS Sosua, Baltimore, Oct. 16.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Oct. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Cameronia	Glasgow	Oct. 10
Santa Cruz	Colon	Oct. 8
Touraine	Havre	Oct. 10
Herm	Barcelona	Oct. 2
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Oct. 15
Sabine	Mobile	Oct. 13
Minnewaska	London	Oct. 10
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 8
Coamo	San Juan	Oct. 14
Con. di Giorgio	Jamaica	Oct. 14
Yaguez	San Juan	Oct. 14
El Oriente	Galveston	Oct. 13
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 14
DUE TOMORROW.		
Ines	Barcelona	Oct. 3
Medina	Galveston	Oct. 14
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 17
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 17
Sabine	Mobile	Oct. 13
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Europa	Naples	Oct. 10
Britannia	Horta	Oct. 15
Breifond	Sunderland	Oct. 11
Val Salice	Lisbon	Oct. 5
Danube	Colon	Oct. 13
El Mundo	Galveston	Oct. 15
DUE THURSDAY.		
Adriatic	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 8
Bjornstjerne Bjornsen	Lisbon	Oct. 6
Trinidad	Bermuda	Oct. 20
Pennsylvanian	Balboa	Oct. 14
Almirante	Colon	Oct. 12
Creole	New Orleans	Oct. 17
Stephano	St. John's	Oct. 17
DUE FRIDAY.		
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 15
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Oct. 15
Colon	Cristobal	Oct. 17
Maracaibo	Maracaibo	Oct. 14
Comal	Galveston	Oct. 17
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 20
El Sud	Galveston	Oct. 17
DUE SATURDAY.		
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Duca d'Abruzzi	Naples	Oct. 13
Caserta	Naples	Oct. 13
Lampasas	Key West	Oct. 20
Epsilon	Rotterdam	Oct. 8
Esperanza	Havana	Oct. 21

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Whitgift, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Auchincrag, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hostilius, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madonna, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Storfond, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Californie, Bordeaux	—	3:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Mauretania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olympic, Glasgow	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Japanese Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Tenadores, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mundale, Matanzas	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jose, Port Limon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minas Geraes, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Guiana, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Yumuri, St. Jago	—	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Banan, Kingston	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nora, Turks Island	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Danube, Kingston	—	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 247 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 167 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 430 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 208 miles S. at noon.
SS Freida, Sabine to New York, was 48 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 151 miles S. at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 188 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 495 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 222 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 455 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Brunswick to New York, was 322 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 609 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Olinda, Gibara to New York, was 345 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 7 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 18 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Vigilancia, San Juan to New York, was 273 miles E. of Havana at 6 P. M.
SS Yaguez, San Juan to New York, was 50 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 23, SS New York.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 24, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Oct. 21, SS Badagri. Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Hellig Olav, and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 31, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 20, SS Bergensfjord, and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 19, SS San Guglielmo, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 23, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Mongolia .... Oct. 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and specially addressed mails for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Talthybus ... Oct. 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa .. Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru .... Oct. 21
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia, (except West,)—Niagara .. Oct. 23
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shenyo Maru .... Oct. 26

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair; warmer in the interior; gentle to moderate shifting winds.
S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle winds, mostly s.
Ga.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy; gentle shifting winds.
Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle shifting winds.
Ala.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably showers; gentle shifting winds.
Miss.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. showers; gentle to moderate s. winds.
La.—Showers Mon. in w. and Mon. or Mon. night in e. Tues. cloudy; gentle to moderate s. winds.
E. Tex.—Showers Mon., except fair in n. w. Tues. fair; moderate s. winds.
W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.
Utah—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled, probably rain.
Okla.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., probably showers Tues.
Ark.—Unsettled Mon. Tues. fair.
Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.
Ky.—Fair, somewhat warmer Mon. Tues. fair.
Ohio—Fair Mon., warmer in s. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.
Ind.—Fair slightly warmer Mon. Tues., fair; gentle to moderate winds, becoming s.
Ill.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues., cloudy; moderate s. winds.
L. Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate winds becoming s.
U. Mich.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; moderate e. to s. winds.
Minn.—Fair Mon., except probably rain in extreme n. e.; cooler in w. Tues., fair; moderate e. to s. winds, becoming variable.
Mo.—Fair Mon.; warmer in e.; rain at night or Tues.
S. Dak.—Cloudy and somewhat cooler Mon. Tues., cloudy.
Neb.—Fair Mon, somewhat cooler in n. Tues., cloudy.
Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tuesday.

White Star PIERS 59 & 60, N. R.

OLYMPIC
LONDON
Via Glasgow.
October 21 11:00 A.M.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic..Oct. 21, n'n | Adriatic..Oct. 28, n'n
†N. Y. & *Boston—Italy—†Greece via Azores and Gibraltar.
*Canopic..Nov. 6, 11 AM | †Finland..Nov. 17, n'n

American Line
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
New York, Oct. 24, n'n | Phila., Oct. 31, n'n

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London
Min'waska, Oct. 24, 10 am | Min'haha, Oct. 31, 8:30am
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

Only first-class passengers carried on these cruises

Under the American Flag

REGULAR PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

from New York (Pier 16 East River, foot Fulton St.) to CUBA, JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
Sailings every Wednesday at noon to JAMAICA, PANAMA, COLOMBIA.
Sailings fortnightly Thursdays P.M., to SANTIAGO, CUBA, BARRIOS, GUATEMALA, CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
Reduced fares for 22 and 24 day cruises, $115.00 minimum fare. Short tours to JAMAICA only and return $75.00 minimum fare.
Additional weekly sailings from Boston, New Orleans, to HAVANA, PANAMA and CENTRAL AMERICA. Connections at Colon for Pacific Coast ports of Central and South America. Write for booklets.
United Fruit Company Steamship Service
17 Battery Place, New York

CUNARD
Established 1840
Fastest Steamers in the World.
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania

SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL
(Subject to Change)
MAURETANIA. Wed., Oct. 21, noon
Francenia.....Sat., Oct. 31, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA. Wed., Nov. 4, 1 a.m.
Laconia.....Sat., Nov. 14, 10 a.m.
Transylvania...Sat., Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
Franconia...Sat., Nov. 28, 10 a.m.

GENOA, NAPLES, MALTA, PATRAS
CARPATHIA, Sat., Oct. 31
Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.,
21-24 State Street, New York

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE.
Sailings for HAVRE
LA TOURAINE . Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Nov. 14, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
Cameronia, Oct. 24, noon
Columbia, Oct. 31, noon | Pannonia, Nov. 14, noon
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
DIRECT TO ROTTERDAM.
Twin Screw Sailings Carry U S. Mail.
Rotterdam, Oct. 28, 10 AM | Potsdam..........Nov. 5
N. Ams'dam, Nov. 3, 10AM | Noordam.........Nov. 10

FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice, and Marseilles.
MADONNA, Oct. 20 | BRITANNIA, Oct. 27
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE For All Points SOUTH.
New York Office, 801 Fifth Avenue.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. Regular sailings to Bermuda and West Indies. Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS to any port. Official Agent All Lines. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

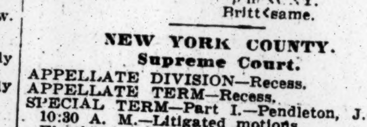
Low Fall Fares
New York to Albany Troy and the North
Largest and Most Magnificent River Steamers in the World, "Berkshire," "C.W.Morse," "Trojan," "Rensselaer."
Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M. daily; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M.
Phone day or night Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Co.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line, via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.60
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50. Outside Staterooms, $1.00. Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 p. m. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

Autumn Tours To All Prominent Resorts FRANK TOURIST CO., 396 Broadway, N. Y.



Hudson River by Daylight
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

To **PORTLAND** Me.
$3.00 Single fare MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
S. S. NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR
Leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:00 P. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland. the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
Tickets, etc., at the Pier, also at New York Transfer Co., and Tourist offices throughout the city. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked through.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
*Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston and Hudson River landings. Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P.M. *Sundays, Franklin St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:30 A.M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for CONNECTICUT RIVER LANDINGS.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

Brothers<Lidgerwood.
Re NY NH & H RR.
Vacuum Co<Dunn.
Brainard<Walker.
Stern<USA.
Dick<Fuller (2 acts).
Re Daimler Co.
Re S S Titanic.
General Calendar:
Columbia Mach< Adriance.
Columbia Mach< Rubsam & Hohrman.
Locker<Am Tobacco.
Alleghany Val Brick <Raymond.
Univ Film<Copperm'n.
USA<NYC & HR RR.
Laemmle<Stern.
NY NH & H RR< Halstead.
Ruppert<Bennett.
Ford Motor<Donaldsn.
Re Robson.
Boldt<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Kiefer<Unionwerke.
Kiefer<Heyman.
Fischer<Wolf-Bieber.
Fisher<Corn.
Wesel Mfg<Ptg Mach.
Dayton Eng Lab< Bowman Auto.
Nicholas Power<Baird (2 acts).
Waite<Kelley-Koett.
Perry<Schaefer.
Ryan<Mt. Vernon Nat Bank.
Conklin<Dienst Co.
Stallo<Wagner.
Auto Rec Safe<Burns.
Underwood Typewriter<Smith & Bros.
Irving-Pitt Mfg< Twinlock.
McMillan Book<Irving-Pitt.
Anatomik<Coward.
Cook<Auto F Prot.
Hill<Whalen & M.
Edison<Cont Chemi.
Nye<Pathe Freres.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar—Preferred Causes.

Robinson<Carbon Stl.
Galle<Hamburg-Am.
Byers<Norton.
Hudson<NY NH RR.
O'Neill<C RR of N J.
O'Gorman<Oceanic Steam Nav.
Cannavale<Forin.
O'Hare<Prescott.
Kasper<Daniels.
Equit Life<Anderson, (2 acts).
West Dev<McKinnon.
Robinson<Bradley Con.
Wagner<Stallo.
Curtis<McKenna.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Freijomie<Staples & P.
Cahill<Olympic.
Oceanic Nav<Tug Hallenbeck.
Heath<CNY.
Brooks<Hilton & D.
Carlisle<Old Colony.
D L & W<Tug Palmyra.
N & E Riv Ter<Tug Bridgeton.
Forsyth<Spile D 211.
Bleakley<CNY & C.
Re Owners Dredge 6 (Limita. Liability).
Crescent Sand<Th'mes.
Foss<Paulsen.
Rugge<Tug Roselle.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Calendar Discharges.

Francis Murray,
Eli W Matthews,
Chas Krumwiede,
Chas G Hammond,
Henry Rosenstein,
Fred L Hart,
Peerless Plumb Supp,
Wm P Mangam,
Lee Morris,
Abraham Kantor,
Helen S Burr,
J H Carson,
Nathan Goldstein,
Caillier & Co,
James A Jones,
Morris Joseph,
Dreyfuss Export,
Ideal Diamond Jewly,
Morris D Levine,
Lester H Lewis,
Saml Clafter,
Chas T Keplinger,
Wolkind & Wais,
Benjamin Gortikor,
Samuel Altschul,
Sallie Jacobs,
Louis Ratter,
Rosner & Baim,
Anna Piser,
Henry Rosenstein,
Slade & Meesan,
Levinson & Siegel.
Under objections:
Frederick A Brohmer,
Samuel C Weinstein,
Wm C Bentel,
Louis Yelin,
Piper & Thomas.
Adjourned cases:
Wm Stone,
Leo Maltin,
Samuel Kaplan,
Wm P Leahey,
Washburn & Holton,
Metzger & Co.
Motions:
S Shidlovsky,
Mark Wolff,
J M Costume,
N Y Commercial,
Roth & Printz,
Merchants Motor Sls,
Michael Gerstel,
Elias Tannenbaum,
Merritt Const,
H R Plumb Supply,
Mendelsohn & Kaplan,
Adolph Mandel (2 acts)
Samuel Moskowitz,
John V Schenck,
Max Kobre,
Buyers & Sellers Auto (2 acts),
Glassberg & Gartner,
Bway Tract & Const,
Marsh B Willcox,
J Pedlow & Co,
Henry Brenner,
Wm B Atwater,
G P Hall & Son,
Alfred Mottola,
Shie Landow (2 acts),
M S Globe & Son,
Bronfman & Sheinbrg,
Samuel Moskowitz,
Eugene Kurka,
Guigg Bros,
George Cregaro,
Concord Petroleum,
Howland<Met Bank,
Mizell<Elmore & Hamilton Const,
Pell & Co (4 acts),
Motors Eng & Sales,
NY Puch Mach Reel,
S H P Pell,
Eugene Kurka,
Adolf Mandel,
Marshall B Willcox,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common Law Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.

Springer<Thompson.
Hyde & Behman< B'klyn Majestic Th.
Buckler<Phila. & Rdg Coal.
Macarack<Penn R R.
Lukaszunas<L V Coal.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.

Ellanam A. D. F. Co< Strauber & Brecher.
Allano<Metal Stamping Co.
Conron, as trustee< Cauchois.
Read<Nevins, (2.)
Same<same, (3.)
Crown Cork & S<Am Cork.
Same<Johnson.
Same<Man B Stop.
US<B'klyn & Jamaica Bay Turnpike.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Civil jury terms:
Oct. 19-30—Chatfield, J.
Dec. 16-24—Same.
Feb. 15-26—Same.
March 10-19—Veeder, J.
May 19-28—Same.
Crim. trial terms:
Nov. 4, 23-30—Veeder, J.
Jan. 6, 18-29—Same.
April 1-6—Chatfield, J.
June 16-30—Same.
Admiralty:
Nov. 11-20—Veeder, J.
Dec. 7-11—Chatfield, J.
Feb. 8-12—Same.
March 22-April 2—Veeder, J.
April 14-30—Chatfield, J.
May 12-18—Veeder, J.
June 9-15—Chatfield, J.
Equity:
Oct. 19, 20—Veeder, J.
Nov. 4, 9, 10, 16, 17—Chatfield, J.
Dec. 2, 3, 4, 14, 15—Chatfield, J.
Jan. 6-15—Veeder, J.
Feb. 3, 4, 5—Chatfield, J.
March 3-9—Veeder, J.
April 7-13—Chatfield, J.
May 5-11—Veeder, J.
June 2-8—Chatfield, J.
Bankruptcy motions and ex parte:
Oct.—Veeder, J.
Nov.—Chatfield, J.
Dec.—Veeder, J.
Jan.—Chatfield, J.
Feb.—Veeder, J.
March—Chatfield, J.
April—Veeder, J.
May—Chatfield, J.
June—Veeder, J.

Note—Bankruptcy motions Fridays, 2 P. M. General motions Wednesdays, 2 P. M. Naturalizations Thursdays at 9:30 A. M.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

McLaughlin<CNY.
People<Kane.
Lafayette Tr<Betts.
Kunz<CNY.
Follert<Erikson, impld with CNY.
B H RR<Steers.
Sp'nr<CNY.
Britt<same.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Election cases:
People ex rel Nagle< Dem. Co. Com.
Kranes<John Doe et al
Litigated motions:
Mershon<Kosch.
Trowbridge<Cone.
Appleby<C.N.Y.
People ex rel Appleby< same.
Brown<Freifeld.
Laurillard<Robertson.
Same<Anglo Am. Film.
Republic Bag & Pap.< Hoffman.
Irving<Pester.
Gallo<Mayor, et al.
V. J. Hedden Sons Co. <C.N.Y.
Republic Bag & Pap.< Hoffman.
Beatty<Beatty.
Papini<Lozier Motor.
Benckowski<same.
Sayre<ProgressiveCom.
UnitedDistil.<Brunner.
Along-the-Hud.<Ayres (2 acts).
Redcliffe<Fowler.
Lerner<Lerner.
Hein<Wise Piano (4 acts.)
Mangin<Mangin.
Copeland<Rodel.
Weil<Brener.
Blechman<Ger. Ins.
Same<Ger. Am. F.Ins.
Weidenfeld<Doherty.
Sullivan<Flanagan.
W. A. Ines Mfg.< Smith & H.
Harper<Babcock.
Zurich<Stark.
Excelsior S. Bk.< Jacobson.
Re E.213 St. (Brennan)
Leary<Leary.
Lowe<same.
Rosenberg<Jacobs.
Leask<Beach.
Re Alpha El. S.
Notz<Bosselman & Co
Szanitrik<Sandhof.
Peson<MacKinstry.
Laino<Theodore.
Chamberlain<Chamberlain.
Zeraga<Jacobs.
Northern Bank<Wash S. Bk.
Seidl<Seidl.
Dayton<Kimball.
Weiss<Weiss.
Scepanski<Stern & Sons.
Re Seidman &c.
Re Abrams.
Brown<Brown.
Kugelmann<Yorkville Bk.
Straus<Goldstein (2 acts.)
Berkman<Berkman.
Orlinsky<London.
Corn Exc. Bk.<Weill.
Harper, Jr.<Babcock.
Re Vingut (Floyd.)
Harris<Harris.
Guarantee & T.<2 Av. RR.
Warnock Uniform< Garifalos.
Cohen<Seward Pk. Hold.
Mandel<Trof.
C.N.Y.<Albright.
Wald<Rieff.
Moller<Danziger.
Re Ginsberg (Leserman)
Brand<C. R.I.&P.RR.
Wallace<Woolf (2 acts)
C. Paris Bk<Liebmann
Braine<Daimler Motorem Gesellschaft.
Levine<Levine.
Ceruso<Gibian.
Bucksbaum C.<Price.
Nobbe<Nobbe.
Rosenberg<Rubin.
Hauser<Hauser.
Thedford<Fletcher.
Lowerre<Dupont.
Graf<Bonwit Rlty.
Feldman<E. Carr. Call
Murray<Simpson.
Michaels<Kures.
Re C.N.Y.<Bronx Bvd.
Tolter Mex. Oil<East Coast.
East. Coal<Sheehan.
Grebe<Grebe.
Savage<Sully.
Vogelstein<PopeMetals
Zographos<Zographos.
Re C.N.Y. (Cambreling Ave.)
Schmuker<Bandler.
Lande<Imper. Film (2 acts.)
Torrens<Torrens.
Re Thos. Whittaker.
Re Walker, Jr., &c.
Hollander<Wallace.
Albert<Freund.
Re Bohn McLaughlin.
Hanford<Martine.
Bronx County Motion:
Edmondson<Bronx B. Bk.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Mandel<Hopkins.
Bowser<Edson.
Wormser<Arbesman.
Orlando<Orlando.
Gordon<Gordon.
Herzlich<Herzlich.
Ferris<McClenehan.
Sedwitz<Bloch.
Wickersham<Joel.
Lieberman<Lieberman.
Schenkman<Sch'kman.
Klug<Klug.
Sulm<Sulm.
Mack<Mack.
Demurrers:
Lord El<Barber Asph.
McCabe<Riggs.
Wild<Erie RR.
Johnson<Nevins.
Preferred causes:
Case on—Bour<Bour.
McCaul<Lenetska.
Walter<Walter.
Bklyn Bld Mat<Zucker.
Cohen<Golde.
Schultzberger<Sch'ger.
Murphy<Grape.
Leavitt<Waldemar.
Siegel<Siegel.
Union Estates<Flanagan, Jr.
Rockwell<Kunkler.
Norden<Norden.
General calendar:
Rahmlow<Rahmlow.
Tilton<Gans.
Schwartz<Chase.
Bamberger<Cantor.
Heinze<Allison.
Wmsbg Iron Wks< Kuhn.
Safe & Window<Kilmer.
Hamilton<Mayer.
Same<Kilmer.
Pollock & O'Neill<929 Park Av.
Baker<Fuller.
Kahn<Czetar.
Rose Theatre<Korn.
Frank'n Un 23<Berry.
Ettinger<Ettinger.
Gates & Co<Stevens Con.
Marrin Co<Stuart Co.
Schwartz<Wilhelm.
Doctor<Hughes.
Keller<Keller.
Shaw's Jewelry Shop< Herald.
McMaster<Gould.
Ladd<United Royalt's.
Bloomingdale<Staple R
Kenyeres<Kenyeres.
Smith<S I Land.
Adams<Stewart.
Witmark & Sons< Atteridge.
Norment<Wittman.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Case on.

PART IV., Erlanger, J., case on; V., Delany, J., case on; VI., no day calendar; VII., Ford, J., clear; VIII., Blanchard, J., clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Carlisle Tr<NY & Carlisle Rlty.
Halle<Mark.
Inq—Corey<Corey.
Dickinson<Meadows.
W Horne<Ill Surety.
Banque Con<Liebmann
Columbia Bk<Ros'brg.
Castelli<Clothier.
Murray<Simpson.
Youngman<Fid & Dep
Republic Rubber< Brooks.
Salmon<Weinman.
Postal Life<Burns.
Ill Surety<Dasheff.
Hyman<Gatley Furn.
Lee<Aufferman.
Ornstein<West T R.
Man Leasing Co< Green.
Kass<Blum.
Justice<Justice.
Landon<Mott.
Unit Surety<Meenan.
Grant<Greens Purch.
Hy Oestreicher<Winters.
Halifax & Com Bkg< Bankers' Trust.
Levey<Soslow.
Rosenberg<Sachs.
Debany<Levy.
Herring<Nemcof.
Margolis<Alpern.
Frank<Darachinsky.
Kellerd<Playgoers F.
Hoffbauer<Langlois.
Nat'l Surety<<Brenchand.
Bakst<Gragg Co.
Alton Dress & W< Bernstein.
Amer N Bk<Banchtti.
Cohen<Gr L Ind West Star.
Bernstein<Hall.
Freeyer<Rosenberg.
Rosenblum<Kraut.
Pierson<Stolz.
Stern<Bella Hess.
Silberman<Alland.
Plitt<Ill Surety.
Lawyers' Title Ins< Shope.
Stern<Majestic Cloak.
Schmucker<Bandler.
McKnight<McKnight.
Altoria Rlty<Delacy.
Purcell<Attix E Eng.
Raff<Raff.
Pub Bk<Greenblatt & Sons.
Ducas<Fed U Surety.
Forbes<Jones.
Case on.

PART III.—Philbin J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Glasser<C I & B RR.
Moran<Thompson-Starr
Erickson<Bradley Con.
CNY<Matthews Bldg.
Korbes<Ehret.
Bradley<CNY.
Powers<same.
Jerman<same.
Smith<same.
Sweeney<same.
Geary<same.
Meagher<Sesrum Soc.
Cassidy<NYC RR.
Heissenbuttel<Meagher
Rlty Co of Am<CNY.
Biskinty<Makarzet.
Breen<Croker.
M Engelman<Graham.
G Engelman<Graham.
Polosky<Am Coal.
Jordon<Haverty Stables.
Burkhart<Cochran.
Ion<Atlantis.
Jordan<Penn RR.
Blumenthal<CNY.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Campbell<Cauldwell.
Hentschel<Plaza Oper.
Minners<Bradley.
Von Rosewadowski< Essen Con.
Nason<Glanz.
R Eliasberg<Bainbridge.
M Eliasberg<same.
Howtell<Cunard.
Bystrom Rlty<Am Pipe.
Joyce<Miller-Read Co.
Bayer<Bottsford-Dickinson Co.
Epstein<Rockville C Dev.
Glass<Kolar.
Internat'l Tr<Gow.
Senzelsky<Unger.
Morrison<Nas El RR.
Litowshik<White Con.
Reilly<Berch.
Krugley<Levy.
Pabst Brew<Gebhard.
Shfak<Diamant.
Braunfeld<Goldman.
Cozier<Farber & Fidd.
Casper<NY NH RR.
Paris<Fischer.
Shelley<Mundell.
Reilly<Birch.
Schneider<Harris.
Mankofsky<Harris.
Clear.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Guenther<Ridgway Co.
Ballinger<Albright.
Pluemacher<Levy.
Carlson<Peterson.
Cohen<Cohen.
O'Brien<Hegeman & Co.
Antico<Altieri.
Littenberg<Reichman.
D Laporta<Richard.
V Laporta<same.
Pleaa<Thatcher.
Lipkin<Bklyn El RR.
Healy<Central RR.
Buck<Rafsky.
Naftal<Springer Rlty.
Gottlieb<Mason & H.
Bier<Piazza.
Paltrowitz<Steeplec'se
Phillips<Smith-Wor.
Giffert<Musical Am.
Clear.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Donohue<Belknap.
Goldberg<Friedman.
Finkenthal<Taub.
Dopstadt<NYC RR.
Roggerio<Nas El RR.
Renaut<CNY.
Flynn<Rogers & H.
Mack<Kneer, Ruhl.
Meyers<Barrett.
Filkins<same.
Kennedy<Marcus.
Zivoff<Greenstein.
Fischer<Carr.
Beckett<Blum.
De Grek<Hudson.
Benguiat<Benguiat.
Frost<Schiff.
Dowd<West End Taxi
Weschler<Cohen.
Engelberg<CNY.
Slaviz<Pitts Con.
Conoscenti<same.
Clear.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Colston<Forbes Paper.
Bolten<NY Cont Co.
Sauna<Lorunziani.
Hocks Bldg Co<CNY.
Cohen<Gelbspan.
Frost<Campbell.
Silverberg<B Q C&S RR.
Funke<Clay Cont.
Singerman<Dembitzer.
Schaeffer<Hotel Van Cortland.
Musical Courier<Chi Mus Times.
Frank<Belnord Rlty.
Musical Courier<Armstrong.
Baxter<R'side Drive Apts.
Klein<Greenbaum.
Smith<Reedy Elev.
Musical Courier<Armstrong (2.)
Same<Chi M Time (2.)
Same<same (3.)
Same<same (4.)
Rosenholm<Norcross Bros.
Ventura<Purcell & Gilfeather.
Colontoni<Day.
Lacamima<Underp'g & Found.
Conoscenti<Seaboard Const Co.
Bonnett<Clay Const.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Grimes<CNY.
Day<Weil.
Cirotte<Blank.
Swanson<Wieland.
Cleary<NY Life.
Hackett, Carhart< Tobias.
Gallagher<Cramp & Co.
Wm Alten Co<Galban & Co.
Monze<CNY.
Carzzo<Teberofsky.
Rizzo<Gantz.
Alagona<Gantz.
Moore<CRR of N J.
Rosenberg<Sapenstein.
Salomone<St'd Arch.
Brenchard<Wait.
Andrews<Fargo.
Lew<Dickenson.
Zimmerman<Michel R E.
Norris<Brady Co.
Longheed<Stackpole.
Ambinder<Perlberg.
Fechheimer<Nevins.
Maurer<Maguire Bros.
Ochod<Ridgeway Co.
Case on.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

M Ringuleson<Linch.
H Ringuleson<Same.
Jury<Davey.
McCoy<NY Rys.
Swierczynski<Gollick & S.
McCormick<Un. Fruit.
Benson<Yellow Taxi.
Hogberg<Hartford & NY Trans.
Stabiner<Klein.
Mellta<42 St. &c, Ry.
Tierney<Fulton AutoG
Howard<Margulies.
Cinque<L'Araldo.
Same<same.
Valentine<Scalzo.
Parris<Cent. Pk. RR.
Rubenstein<3d Av. Ry
Kennelly<Union Ry.
Gardner<Cent. Pk.
Waldo<Tribune Assn.
Miceli<Squillaci.
Donahue<Fullam.
Waldo<N Y Press.
Clear.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Posonetz<Schultz.
Woolman<Rosen.
Glavey<Am Meter.
Glavey<Am Meter.
Maresco<Fesler Sales.
Kernweiss<B H RR.
Stoll<same.
O'ch<Daniel.
Hall<NY C & H R RR
Goldstein<I R T.
Bachrach<I R T.
Washburn<Avery.
Cadow<Woolverton.
O'Meara<Naughton.
Stowell<Owen & Co.
Amstruder<L.I.&P.RR
Canevari<Thomas&B.
Glassman<Singer S. Mach.
Jordan<J. R. T.
Hartman<same.
Brooks<same.
Hatton<Butler.
Mix<Bernheimer.
Same<Hollander.
Clear.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Charlton<Russell.
Freas Jr<NY Mail Co.
Donnelly<B H RR.
Gannon<Globe Taxi.
Baranauckas<Wirth.
Englander<Joline.
Meister<McCloskey.
Glass<Breser.
Katcher<Wolf.
Schultz<Hay Foundry
Liddel<Penn Coal
Hammerstein<Lynn.
Rosenberg<Josephson
Goldweber<H C & A I Piercy.
D. Ferolie<Noik.
A. Ferolie<Noik.
Berkowitz<Tombach.
Mehrman<Realty Sellers.
Same<same.
Inguaggoto<B.H. RR.
Surridge<CNY.
May<McGowan.
Littenberg<Reichman.
Preston<Barrick Pub.
Schilt<Pitts. Con.
Miecowski<Clyde.
Clear.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inquests—NY Co Nat Bank<Davidow.
Levinson<Ill Surety.
Horan<Roxbury.
Schutzberger<Schutzberger.
Zak<Simpson.
City<Bradhurst.

Same<Covert.
Same<Braisted.
Same<same.
Same<Rubins.
Same<Mayer.
Same<Hempstead Co.
Same<Schlesel.
Same<Empire Flour.
Same<Stein.
Farley<Genevese.
Hastings Pave<Donovan.
Delehanty<Dunn.
Farley<Bronx B & H.
Chapman<Fowler.
Same<same.
Ludwig<Pusey & J.
Whitehouse<Hitchings.
Cobre Grande C M< So Pac, (3 acts.)
Hasbrouck<Gallagher.
Alexander<Cambridge Tile, (2 acts.)
Leschbor<Cappell.
NY Inst, &c<CNY.
27 & 29 Pine St<Imboden.
Hollander<Kauffman.
Cooper<Cooper.
Eitengton<Lederer.
Weber<Rubber Trad'g
Lyons<Reich.
Weidenfeld<Doherty.
Acme Garage<US Lgt.
Boldicker<Sackett & W
Asphalt Pav<CNY, (2 acts.)
Weinhandler<Getlar.
Clear.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Paulson<J V Palmer.
Van Wagoner-Linn Con<Gallagher.
Torgean<Dawson.
Palumbo<L'Araldo.
Weill<Getzger.
Nat Surety Co<Mass B, &c, Co.
Noah<Bow Sav Bank.
Same<Bank for Sav.
Brinley<Nevins.
Tormey<Deane Plaster
Dixey<Woods Prod.
Cohn<Tanner M Car.
Farley<Spier.
Same<Zimmerman.
Springs<McMillan.
Ulanov<Brower.
Knight<R of Reviews
Hodes<Korn.
Farley<Beckman.
Same<Wendelken.
Hart<Millhauser.
Mills<Nat Surety.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros.
Adler<Indelli & C.
Tannenbaum, Strauss & Co, Inc<Wilson.
Dangler<Nat Surety.
Jorgensen<Foody.
Rosenbaum<Rothenberg & Co.
McElheny<Sprague.
Weir<Price.
Klein<Tanguay.
McFadyean<Cole.
Harding<Postal Life I
Eisenbach<Mutual Life
Oshinsky<Rubenstone.
Mahler<Stoneham.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Weber<Col Amuse.
Collings<De Lamater Byrnes Auto.
Wiener<Meyer.
Tatum<Farson.
Royce<Farson.
Nat Ex Bk, Wheeling <Farson.
Saaverio<Gerson.
Mente<Salomon.
Scanlon<Carrollan.
Ill Srty<State Sav Bk.
Still<Still.
Chapman<A Pal Car.
Talcott<Nichols.
People ex rel Goldstein<Ind B B L A 1
Lewis<City Rlty.
Bloodgood<Rosen.
People ex rel Fuller <Lederle.
Beck<Fallon.
Neuwirth<Lantry.
Wminster Presby Ch <Presby of NY.
Greenwald Packing <Oshinsky.
Seamless Rubber< Hudson Valley Auto.
Levenson Wrecking< Turner Const.
Wonderland<Proctor.
Frankel<Parson.
Israel<Skolny.
Uvalde Asphalt Pav <CNY.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Augusta Hyatt.
Wills for probate:
Philip Martha,
Leonard E. Opdycke,
Matthew A Taylor,
Catharine M Lynch,
Lewis E Oppenheimer,
August G Albert,
Margaret Henken,
Herbert A Scheftel,
Gustav Hoffstadt,
Simon Rubens,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan S.

Contested wills:
Bridget Clayton,
Moses Tubelsky,
Patrick Farley,
Fannie Brogan,
Patrick Reynolds,
Amelia G Cutter,
Mary V McCusker.
Estate of:
Mary V McCusker.
Geza C Stephansky,
Mary Regan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Gallagher<A O H.
Mayer Brew<Arva.
Goldstein<Lipman.
Senko<Phila & R C & I.
Ross, Jr<Somers.
Sobel<Bandes.
Walken<5 Av Coach.
Calls<Yellow Taxi.
Palmer<same.
Shevinsky<Cohen.
U S R & I<Hayes.
Webb<Childers.
Siegel<Bettelheim & Coyne.
Jordan<Crescent Del.
Binder<Tull.
Rlty Supervision<Berlin.
Bendheim<Bendheim.
Gardiner<Kraus.
Feder<Bruck.
Weinberg<Int'l Praefosit.
Rosen<Rothkrug.
Foster<Dixey.
Fricker<Riccitelli.
Mulraney<NYC & H R RR.
Schwartz<Strassner.
Munter<Swersky.
Lipsky<Josephson.
Cartaino<Beresford.
Pringle<Allen.
Fechtler<Carapreyi.
Brown<Waters.
McPhillips<Hermann.
Springer<Marcus Bros.
Goldberger<Shalita Bros.
Synkin<Bershad.
Babursky<Jamison.
Sibley<Bertini.
Levine<Shilluber, Jr.
Sheridan<Lacognina.
Grab Fashion<Butters.
Henderson<Hamburg.
McGuire<Marino.
St Nicholas Club< Houghteling.
Melcher<Van Doorn.
Columbia Trust<Goodman.
Sanville Melhado Co< Stern.
Drucker & Co<Curyan.
Lichtenstern<Humphrey.
Cohn<Durkin.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Trial Term.

PART I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.

Levin<P. Jones Co.
Karnoil<Simons.
Radomski<Cons Gas
Slomonsky<Gold
Shapiro<Goetz.
Rawlins<NY R'ys
Lichtenstein<Metro. Print.
Wadro<Danziger.
Christian Jacobs F. & C C<Ostro Con.
Goldstein<Goldberg.
McNulty<Kuser.
US Sponging<Nat. Surety Co.
Jackson<Berger.
Delaney<NY Rys.
Skill<Am Co.
Zucker<Weidham.
Heller<Goldberg.
Keyes<Ferrara.
Kreiger<Kirsh.
Kuggleman<Ritter.
Martorane<B&O RR.
Cartaino<Beresford.
Garber<Hartmann.
Zoleski<Cent Pk &c RR.
Epperson<same.
Bervell<McAllister.
Paddock<US M Cab.
Kroin<I R T Co.
Waxman<same.
Schmidt<Fischer.
Langyahy<Fischer.
Washow<British I & Jobbing
Hopkins<Jaulson.
James<Mallory.
Iannuzzi<Russo.
McLean<McElduff.
Mercurio<Chrico.
Tuozzo<Jarasolewsky.
Cardo<Durr.
Kesterbaum<Weissman.
Kennedy<McGovern.
Ohrman<Miller.
Stick<Dickler.
Petho<H. A. Uris I W
Beale<I R T Co.
Horner<Kilbourne.
Micoli<Penn RR.
Fullerton Elec. Co.< Burns.
Bresnan<NYC & H R RR.
Goldstein<Herzog.
Thomas<Rosenthal.
Osdoba<Goldstein.
Levine<Crosby.
Case on.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.

Danson<Rosenfeld.
Shevinsky<Cohen.
Burns<Spicgel.
Marcus Con<Minsker Rlty Co.
Bradley<Winant.
Lynam<Cady.
Dickinson<Buxbaum.
O J Stephens<Payton.
Gittleman<Shuloff.
Campbell Photo Co< Leavy.
I N Burdick<Quincy Amuse Co.
Altman<Volpe.
Levison<Fisher.
Wyman<Mass Bond'g & Ins Co.
Traders Com'l<Am Oil Cloth.
Littenberg<Goldberg.
Danziger<NY Life.
J Elgar<Wells Bros.
Gulick<Investors' Est.
Grossman<Hess.
Mut All Tr<Segal.
Finkelstein<Amdur.
J A Cantor Print'g< Premium Journal.
Simon<Woloshin.
Blumberg<Lehman.
Cohen-Clock Co<Dreyfuss.
Blauner<Wallach.
Dacunto<Alvino.
Siegbert<Smyth.
Simon Strauss, Inc< Gordon.
Knox<Thayer Co.
Centerfield Co<Scandinavian Home.
Kahn<Bronston Bros.
Gagliardi<Gagliardi.
Sulka<Enright.
NY Bus Bldg<Dimberg.
Kellogg<Brown.
Saperstein<Soloff.
Taub<Citizens' S Bk.
Goodman<Stambler.
Clarke<Reinhardt.
Zographos<Chaun.
J Gordon, Inc<Wood.
Rothschild<Felbel Speyer Co.
Barmwater<Lancrusta Works.
Fersch<Linder.
Kohn<Anglo-Am. Film Co.
Rabinovitch<Winter.
Harris Silvers Baker< Wyanoke Rlty Co.
Alexander<Hepners Companies.
Clear.

PART III., Smith, J., case on; IV., Schmuck, J., case on; V., La Fetra, J., case on; VI., Green, J., case on; VII., Delehanty, J., case on; VIII., McAvoy, J., case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. German Life Inc. Co.<Borough Inv. Co.—Franklin Brooks.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. People, &c.< John Bozzuffi—Irving C. Fox.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Busch<Gt Neck Shores
Same<same.
Lindsey<Lindsey.
Perry<B H RR.
Anheib<Sacke.
Kazanerow<Rosen.
Aufrichtig<Israel.
Hawley<Hawley.
Anderson<B H RR.
Matz<same.
Meyer<same.
Haley<C I & B RR.
Lawlor<same.
Whitlock<same.
Gordon<Nas RR.
Hiscox<same.
Foran<C I & B RR.
Heiderman<B H RR.
Molloy<Smith.
Cuniff<Cutler.
Dykeman<Utah L M.
Altman<Briggs.
Routh<Routh.
De Teixeira<O'Dell.
Cohn<Weil.
Troino<Golasso.
Murphy<Flynn.
Chrystal<CNY.
Re Fairview Av.
Carpenter<Mennella.
Swain<Swain.
B U El RR<Micehl.
Rosenberg<Pollock.
Warner<Bigall.
Farwell<Union SS.
Re East 95th St.
Dime S Bank<Tracey.
Re Kuck.
Staebler<Steneck.
Kings & W L Co< Grace.
Laupman<Reichel.
Hamilton Pipe Wks< Zeltmacher.
Breen<Martin.
Brothers<Brothers.
Re Meister Builders.
Finnegan<Forsyth.
Buckhout<Wendelkin.
O'Donnell<Bd of Ed.
Re O'Donnell.
Berger<Rifkin.
Miller<Gabrielle Con.
Hough<Cadiz.
Re NY Mun Ry Co.
Lotus Theatre<Hill.
Kandel<Kandel.
Same<same.
Rosenmertz<Myers.
Gavin<Gavin.
Craft<Weston et al.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Maddox, J.—Trials—At 10 A. M.

Bonanza<Bonanza.
Mendel<Kuhlmann.
People ex rel Riker H'stead<Purdy.
Isaacson<Isaacson.
Sugarman<Sugarman.
Wise<Wise.
Bell<Bell.
Pierrepont<CNY.
Donnally<Steiner.
Holland<McDonald.
People's Tr<Boyer Sons.
Moeran<Steers.

Highest number, 1,177.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinal, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Schaffer<Baylies.
Wilson<B H R R.
Schmall<Union Ry.
O'Hearn<Transit Dev.
Zorn<Pendleton et al.
Guttelman<Seeman et al.
Emens<Nas R R.
Nutman<B H R R.
Cohen<same.
Kaplan et al<Feinstein et al.
Donlon<Bowen et al.
Kohler et al<Conlon et al.
Jamison et al<Collins Plass Co.
Heishin<Feinberg.
Barry<Gulden.
Kenny<Oelkers.
Lomas et al<De Groff & Son.
Mackiewicz<Krombach.
Abslovitz<Fiegenhauc.
Wistenetz<Goldman.
Hess<Lutz et al.
Lerner<Lerner.
Brill<Nas R R.
Underhill<McMahon.
Goldbaum<Nas R R.
Chiefart<Stuffy.
Cunningham<Shewan & Sons.
Sahli<Scovil.
Testa<Nas R R.
Kneif<Hollack et al.
Zeldin<Am Ice.
Creighton et al<Tomlins et al.
Albracht<McAlpin & Co.

These causes, if ready, will be passed:

Union Bank<Searless et al.
Donigan<Levesque.
Barracco<Buono.
Saaio<Reilly & an.
O'Brien<B, Q Co & S R R.
Bagoven<Markheim.
Douglas<City.
Dunne<B H R R.
Krazanowska<Am M.
Sisze<Wegman.
Silverberg & an<Bregstein.
Beatty<Thompson-S.
Korbstein<McMullen, Snare & T.
Eckman<Bush Term'l.
Fitton<Union El L & P.
Kane<Kasper.
Tonkonogy<Un Bank.
Higgins<Arundel R'lty
Veccio<Emery & an.
Willmavicz<Jamison et al.
Poljo<Interb R T.
Leahy<Gulf Ref Co.
Murtha<Amalg Plant.
Eisenberg<CNY.
Stone<Uhlfelder.
Albanase<N Y Rys.
Cannon<Phillips.
Grau<Schwettman Co.
Alessio<Ottman.
Enright<Cosse.
Lennon<Blue Taxi.
Ferguson<Riggs.
Degnan<Regan.
Adler<B, Q Co & S R.
Davidson<Cameron et al.
Durisin<Nason.
Gavin<Nas R R.
Relyea<same.

Highest number, 3,940.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Finkelstein<Ward
Ruisi<Nas RR.
Fretwell<Paladino.
Budlong<B H RR & C I & B.
Grighorn<B H RR.
Roesler, Jr<same.
Mulvihill<Nas RR.
O'Connor<B H RR.
Mysilinski<same.
Brown<Bergman.
Fisher<C I & B RR.

These causes, if answered, will be passed:

Taranka<Liebmann's Sons Co.
Goorman<Nas RR.
Prkway Con<Giant Food.
Hessin<Nas RR.
De Petrillo<Borland.
Liebman<Cohen.
Minsky<Como.
Muller<B H RR.
Ridley<Nas RR.
Curley<same & ano.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary Farrington,
E. Bernard,
Catherine Flood,
Catherine O'Neil,
T. J. Powell,
M. J. Blair,
Lizzie Kirchner,
C. M. Thelmson,
A. A. Emons,
Mary Reinhart,
C. Sprock,
F. Frank,
J. Kahon,
Otto Barth,
Barbara Weigel,
Anthony Miller,
S. V. Vernon,
C. Berbern.
Acctg in estates of:
Charles Wilson,
Jeromius Underhill,
Sarah Vermeyer,
S Marks,
Catherine Sullivan,
F. Bupey,
M. Caulfield,
Osmar Klopsch,
Fred Kruse,
George Hudson,
John Stegman,
Jane Swyth.
Estates of:
B. Brignadello,
Mary I Gallagher,
Albert Van Wyck,
Mary A Auld.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Wills of:
Emilie Huber,
Patrick O'Connell,
William Hendrickson.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Attorneys must have ready for submission pleadings for the court when a case is placed on the day calendar.

Schoncke<Pianin.
Burnett<Geres.
Queens Villa Con< Shields.
Raap<1st M E Ch., Flushing.
Ward<CNY.
Engle<Morgenthau-P.
Martin<Martin.
Usbeck<Usbeck.
MacArthur<MacArthur
Brenner<Brenner.
Cohen<Hazel Con.
Bamberger<Muir Land

Highest number reached, 447a.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Remlinger<Neptune Meter.
Geoghegan<NY & Q C RR.
Selvaggi<Tisdale Lumber.
Callahan<Nichols Cop.
Kafka<C I & B RR.
Maher<same.
Guinan<Cent Un Gas.
Walsh<B H RR.
Lewis<same.
People ex rel McMahon<Gresser.
Barnett<Am Stopper.
Cooper<Am Surety.
Comiskey Rlty Co< Dietz.
McKee<Std Oil of NY.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Kavanagh<CNY.
Sherlock<I R T.
Flaherty<Bk of Savs.
Marshall<Steen Co.
Fox<B H RR.
Heines<same.
Heines<same.
Lein<B, Q C & S RR.
Dorfuss<Bedell.
Mullen<Packard M Car.
Distefano<B, Q C & S RR.
Osborn<N A Brew.
Lemaire<NY & N S Trac.
Wachsmuth<Evans.
Ziegler<Craven.
Alfieri<Lalance & G.
Rau<Queens Co Water
Kovalski<Bd of Ed.
Cooney<Meldon.

Highest number reached, 545.

County Court.

There will be no calendar in the County Court during the week of Oct. 19.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion Calendar.

Re Falvelia.
Benfra R'lty<Packard.
Kerloc R'lty<same.
Sundel<Rothenberg.
Colligan<Woolworth.
Dippold<Dormann.
Rosenzweig<Seidman.
McGowan<I R T.
Yanulonis<same.
McGowan<same.
Connett<same.
Schneider<same.
Governo<same.
Bass<same.
Gibbs<same.
Nussenbaum<same.
Same<same.
Drusin<same.
Wittlen<same.
Tinkelpugh<Erdenbacher.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—Adjourned to Oct. 26.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.

Cases on:
Stenson<McMullin.
Jacobson<Hay Fdy.
Day calendar:
McGuiness<Rodgers.
Webber<Hay Fdy.
Van Doren<Am Steel Barrel.
Fath<N Y Rys.
Grodner<Mandel.
Colon<Myers Mirror.
Del Pino<Ahr.
People, &c<Hintjen.
Pocaro<Munic Asphalt
Latzer<I R T Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion Calendar.

Est. of P. Melillo.
Wills for probate:
Otto Werber,
Francesco Gebbia,
Frederick Schluter,
Hattie Sabbey,
P. B. McWilliams,
Christian Frank.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.

Contested wills:
William T. Tyrell,
Ernest Sporman.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Old issues:
Morris<Uhl.
Kornobis<Forster.
Wiltin<Krauss.
Schwartz<Stephens.
New issues.
Gehrn<Arigoni.
Lithauser<Barber.
Guarino<Sheressky.
Colarito<Rogers.
Shanker Metal<Fort Masonry.
Karlan<Karlan.
Weber<Union Ry Co.
McGuire<Heinman.
Kulinski<Grossman.
Strunsky<Strunsky.
Fleming Sand Co< Mallett.
Di Salvitore<Union R.
O'Brien<same.
Newman<Dubin.
Berg<Shaerman.
Nidetch<Specht.
Pfirsich<Pfirsich.
Maki<Rogers & H.
Weiss<Rosen.
Thomson<Giordano.
Gehrn<Arigoni.
Steiger<Taggart Dental.
Garvey Bros<Howard.
Roden<Union Ry.
Strunsky<same.
Ripkin<Peskin.
Zuelch<Jelinek.
Rizzo<Rogers Hagerty.
Brooks<Carucci.
Same<same.
Moran<Belnie.
Beckman<Lather.
Same<same.
Elias<Stanton.
Wilhelm<Majewski.
Same<Weiser.
Weiner<Rubin & Marcus.
Blatt<Union Ry.
Davis<same.
Sussman<same.
Kurtz<Nesta Con.
Geist<Visconti.
Kerbs<Weill.
Noack<Wolf Co.
Goldberger<Glick.
Goldfarb<Union Ry.
Sapirman<Foxvale Realty.
Chenani<Zimmer.
Simbolist<Kinderman & Sons.
Benjamin<Met Tobac.
Burke<CNY.
Gavard<Freeman.
Carlson<Stephens.
Marks<Bronx Variety
Carlson<Stephens.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Mills, J.

Lefurgy<Lefury.
Chamberlin<Ch'berlin.
1st Nat Bk, Ossining< New Castle.
Pereny<Webster.
Santandreia<Cant'nd'a.
New Rochelle<N R Sec
Same<N R Realty.
Doherty<Weldon.
Todd<Jordan.
Templeton<Famobrosis
Brace<Bradley.
NY C RR<Carpenter.
Lawrence Bros, Inc< Bokelmann.
Nafpliotis<Drakos.
Re Corporate Inv.
Dinkel<C of St Teresa
Kelly<Penfield.
Fitzgerald<West Co B.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I.—Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kidd<Whitridge.
Grim<L Val Coal.
Huggins<NY & S RR.
Stanley<Manhat Nav.
Gardner<NY, NH RR.
McLevy<NY C RR.
Mariotta<McMullen.
Falco<NY, NH RR.
Spevak<Yonkers RR.
Parete<Nichols.
Richardson<Haas.
O'Connor<Webber, (2 acts.)
Ramsberg<West E RR
Reilly<NY, NH RR.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Marren<West St Ry.
Fredericksen<N Roch Coal.
Marus<C RR of N J.
Gardella<Yonkers RR.
Ringer<same.
Bischof<Treupel.
Maier<Maier.
Nugent<Wiffler.
Schorck<New Rochelle
Schaefer<U Ry of NY. (2 acts.)
Kelly<Kerbaugh Cons.
Rosenberg<NY Mut G.
Bahr<I R T.
Ragonesi<Rich.
Belardo<Pitt Con.
Rotenberger<Weisert.
Conahan<Terry & T.
Cobrin<Brook.
Farley<W Pl'ns Argus
Sledzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Guidiano<Fraade.
Randall<Beach.
Chubaroff<Conc'se Bld
Stainach Hards<same.
Smith<Jackson, Inc.
Crentzberger<Mt Vern.
Tompkins<Lord.
Barr<Gillespie Co.
Boyce<Tarrytown.
Hetzel<NY, NH RR.
Ranft<Eisele.
Daisenberger<Jacobson, (2 acts.)
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Service.
Wall<Yonkers RR.
Hoffman<same.
Martin Co<Pkskl Stone
Murphy<Goodhart.
Walsh<Kelly.
Samela<NY & S RR.
Greenlee<Todd.

Highest number reached, 440.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Short Cause Calendar—At 9:45 A. M.

De Marco<De Morcus.
Miller<Fortunoff.
Jacobs<Pakas.
Driscoll<Marks.
Mt Vernon Tr<Esser.
Munch<Ebling Brew.
N Rochelle Coal<Am Met Corp'n.
Jones<Kline (2 acts).
Jones<Pittsburgh.
White<Thanhouser F.
Wchester Mort<McIntire.
Schmersahn<Beach.
Sempliner<Wolf.
Lawyers' Title<Bryan.
Mittnacht, Jr<Sonntag (2 acts.)
Dorland<Dorland.
Boyson<Ranchaupt.
Masree Co School< Moore.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.

Cameron<NY & Stamf RR.
McCabe<Sherer.
Same<same.
Pawson<Glasser.
Stevens<Anderson.
Lombardi<Lerongo.
Rubin<Rolfsen Rlty.
Story<Northrop D & L.
Paschkes<Rubly.
Story<Northrop, D & L.
Munroe<Wainwright.
Shea<Loescher.
Conklin<Sansone.
Wyand<Stewart.
Armstrong<NY Tel.
Callahan<Gordon.
Connolly<W Plains.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Dato<Yonkers RR.
Robinson<NY & Stamf RR.
Flanagan<Devine.
Witt<Hendrick.
Russe<Deveson.
Alexander<Lounsbury.
Ward<Wetzel.
Ferguson<P Chester.
Marx<Pirone.
Maynard<Langan & Donovan.
Lounsbury<Gioacchini.
Mahlstedt<Vignola.
Perrine<Krave.
Forbes<Hills.
Potter<V W Plains.
Tillinghast<Henderson
Ellis<NY& Stamf RR.
Perrine<Krave & Fin.
McDonald<Gibson.
Cedar Auto<Freedman
Lurcott<C Mt Vernon.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.

Wills for probate:
Robert Kirk,
Thomas Smyth,
Matilda G Carson,
Emma Haar.
Executor's acctg:
Frederick Duhrkop,
Merritt Sands,
William N Slater.
Motion (transf. tax:)
Jane A Finch.
Administ'r's acctg:
Charles A Sands,
Frank Reilly,
Margaret Fox,
Mary A McGuirk.
Real est. proc'd'g:
Arthur Holland.
Pet'n for adm'tion:
Pasquale Pepe.
Compulsory acctg:
Jacob Winter.

REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE
50 ft. on the South Side of 33d St., West of 9th Ave.
Rear overlooking cut of Pennsylvania Railroad. Exceptional light. Owner might consider improving same and leasing for a term to a desirable tenant. The ajoining property available if a larger plot or building is desired. Full particulars from
Geo. R. Read & Co.,
3 East 35th St. (12266) 20 Nassau St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
RUTLAND ROAD HOUSES
Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, Brighton "L" and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $8,750; terms to suit.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HILL TOP OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.
House, 8 rooms and bath; large plot; hot water heat; sewer, water, gas, electric light; 30 minutes from city; 44 trains daily; privileges of beautiful bathing beach, dock, etc.; $500 cash; balance monthly; title guaranteed. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th Street, N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT IN } FOREST HEIGHTS, NEW ROCHELLE
Modernly appointed Residence, 10 light, large rooms, 2 baths; electricity, gas; garage, tool-house.
Can quote attractive figure, or consider selling.
O'Connor & McCann 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594 New Rochelle, N.Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LARGE LIGHT LOFTS } 238-240 West 53rd St. Near Broadway. 37.6x100. Electric Elevator
All modern improvements.
J. MATTERN, 215-17 West 53rd St.

MODERN LOFTS
22x90, 12 EAST 32D
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

5-Story American Basement
125 East 38th St.
In choicest section of Murray Hill. All modern improvements. Attractive house, in good order, with dining room extension. To be had at a very low rent. Caretaker on premises or of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.
421 Madison Avenue, near 48th St.

TO SUBLET AT A SACRIFICE
5-story, 20 foot, American Basement House
66TH ST., AT MADISON AVENUE
14 Rooms, 4 baths, newly decorated.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
SPENCER ARMS
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations.
Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

159 W. 45th St.
CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING.
Elevator Apartments
6 AND 7 ROOMS WITH BATH.
Only $65 to $75 Monthly
SUPERINTENDENT, OR
LEONARD MORGAN, Agent,
104 WEST 42D ST.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

250 West 88th St.
Bet. West End Av. and B'way
Metropolitan Apt. House
6-7 rooms; closets special feature; conducted by resident owner, catering to those seeking homelike comfort and best service. Choice location. Rents moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

2 ROOMS, $30 to $35 3 ROOMS, $50 to $75
DOCTOR'S APT. and STUDIOS
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents, 900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

COBURG.
215-221 West 34th Street.
Apartments of 6, and 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience; electric lights; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; telephone service, &c.; with rentals from $60 to $80. Apply Supt., on premises, or POST & REESE, agents, 2 Rector St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

MANHATTAN—West Side.

86th Street & West End Ave.
Southeast Corner.
Two High Class Apartments.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Your inspection is respectfully invited.
Superintendent lives on premises.

3 & 4 ROOMS
Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

NEW BUILDING.
135 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
3 and 4 Extra Large Rooms
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rent $840 to $1,300.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410 Bryant.

226 W. 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
6-5-4 Rooms and Baths
Rents $950 to $1,400.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

West Side, Above 110th Street.

INSPECT THESE.
Two six-room and two four-room apartments; most refined elevator block front on Heights; will make exceptional terms; owner on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
58th Street, adjoining the corner of 5th Ave.
Light on three sides.
Overlooking Central Park Plaza.
Eight Rooms and Bath.
Apartments newly decorated, including modern electric fixtures. Ready for immediate occupancy. Moderate rents.
Cruikshank Company
141 BROADWAY

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW DUPLEX
☞ 128 East 60th St. ☜
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

BROOKLYN.

Royal Arms
186 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn,
NEAR FLATBUSH AV. SUBWAY STATION.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
with the comfort and privacy of an individual home.
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
All-night elevator and telephone service.
3 ROOMS & BATH, $30
4 ROOMS & BATH, $45
5 ROOMS & BATH, $55
Superintendent on premises, or
J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

61-65 E. 59TH ST.
Apartment Hotel
Three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; hotel service; rents $55 to $70. Supt. on premises.

TO SUBLET
From November First in
THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th St.
A Large Beautifully Furnished Apartment.
Can be divided to suit.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIQUIDATION OF ALOIS KOHN & CO., INC.—Notice is hereby given that the property of the above-named corporation, consisting of jewelry composed of gold and platinum chains, fobs, lockets, etc., five large jeweler's safes and office fixtures, now in the premises 16 Maiden Lane, New York City, and also electric motors, machinery, and fixtures now contained in premises 27 Ann Street, New York City, is offered for sale. Sealed bids will be received and opened by the undersigned at his office, 55 Liberty Street, New York City, on October 24th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of certified check or cash for 10%. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Separate bids may be made for the stock of jewelry, safes, and office fixtures, and machinery and fixtures. Property may be inspected at the premises on any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

HENRY B. SINGER,
Liquidating Trustee.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Pressure has risen over the eastern half of the country, but there is still a moderate disturbance over the Middle Atlantic States, and there were local rains in the South, the upper and lower lake regions, and the Middle Atlantic States. Over the West pressure is low, decidedly so in the Northwest and in the North Pacific States.

It is somewhat cooler in scattered localities, but as a whole temperatures have risen, and they are not below the seasonal average, except in the Pacific States.

It will be somewhat warmer Monday over the central portion of the country and on Tuesday in the East.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Local rains Monday, followed by fair. Tuesday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday; probably showers. Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	54	56	4 P. M.	59	64
6 A. M.	56	56	6 P. M.	59	62
9 A. M.	59	61	9 P. M.	59	61
12 M.	61	66	11 P. M.	59	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 61; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58, at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature 66 degrees at 11 A. M., minimum 56 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity 83 per cent. at 8 A. M., 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.85 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:35—14 & 16 Lispenard St.; E. Brown Co.	$2,500
2:20—625 5 St.; B. Beckerman	$75
7:07—43 5 Av.; W. Fuller	Not given
9:17—161 W 27 St.; L. Kutsorcin	$10
P. M.	
12:45—Front of 128 E. 98 St.; Bradley Construction Co.	Not given
1:15—405 E. 81 St.; G. Gebbia	Slight
1:20—58 Elizabeth St.; D. Tempesta	$15
1:25—1,525 Fulton Av., Bronx; J. Bloom,	Slight
1:30—331 E. 105 St.; R. Murioa	Slight
2:50—52 W. 52 St.; L. O'Brien	Slight
4:00—497 E. 156 St.; P. Koste	$500
6:20—248 2 St.; J. Goldsmith	Slight
7:30—356 Washington St.; S. Hersh & Co.,	Slight
8:40—1,029 Kelly St., Bronx; B. Acker,	Slight
9:55—427 E. 74 St.; A. Friedmann	Slight

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
30 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. at Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE SCHUYLER ARMS, 305-307 West 98th St.—Strictly high-class house; cozily furnished; large, warm, 2 to 5 rooms, with shower bath; maid service; laundry, electric light, and gas included; all night elevator and telephone service; immediate possession; $55 to $100 monthly.

St. Nicholas Av. (Corner 127th).—Just completed, most beautifully furnished suites 2-3-4-5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electric light, shower baths, silver, linen; very reasonable rents; $9 weekly, upward. Windermere.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

97th, 209 West.—Eight rooms, bath; every room sunny; high-class; elevator; corner apartment; subway, "L"; references essential. Apt. 7E.

Riverside Drive, 96th St.—Eight rooms, completely furnished; three months' lease or longer; $175; see to appreciate. Phone 2010 River.

REASONABLE—HIGH CLASS, completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

107th, 209 West.—Comfortably furnished apartment, 7 rooms; telephone, electric light. Harrison.

Beautiful, sunny 8 rooms; 3 baths; sublet furnished; Borchardt, 220 W. 98th, cor. Broadway.

74th, 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

65th, 164 WEST.—Physician, owning modern house; handsome rooms, twin beds; $4, $6.

11th, 27 West.—8 sunny rooms, beautifully furnished; housekeeping. Tel. 5413 Chelsea.

Six large rooms, two baths, well furnished. 8B, 601 West 113th St.

44th, 25 West.—Excellent two rooms, bath; steam heat; 5 rooms, unfurnished.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. Two rooms and bath, $55-$60 month. Three rooms and bath, $90 up.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

47 E. 57th.—One, two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

7 ROOMS—STEAM, ELECTRIC LIGHT. One flight up. Cheapest on west side. Decorated to suit. 74 West 89th.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 ROOMS, $40; 3 WEST 104TH ST.
5 ROOMS, $40; 40 WEST 127TH ST.

Will sublet a $65 large, light four-room and bath apartment for $50 at Cambridge Hall, 456 Riverside Drive. Apt. 8C, Voigtlander.

777 West End Av., "The Strafford," S. W. Cor. 98th St.—10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,750; 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,050 and $2,500.

157TH, 614 WEST, (near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments; four, five, six large light rooms; $40 to $60.

36th, 363 West.—Four large, light rooms, bath; newly decorated; $19. Janitor.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.
Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

939 MADISON AVENUE.
Between 74th and 75th Streets.
1 room and bath, $27.50;
2 rooms and bath, $60 and $65.
Rent includes maid service in care of apartment, hot water, and steam heat. Meals served in rooms when desired.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar St.

5 AND 7 CORNER ROOMS, $42 and $60.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
TUXEDO COURT, 30-32 E. 128TH ST.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

47 East 57th.—One, two, three rooms, bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

12th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

248 EAST 125TH STREET.
Three and four rooms; cheap rent.

Bronx.

APARTMENTS extraordinary; marble walls, tiled floors, open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, shower baths, Yale hardware, electric lighting, steam heat, telephone service, 4 rooms, first floor, $26; 6 rooms, delightful view, $36; 4 high, light basement rooms, $16; 680 Beck St., near Prospect Av. Subway station, Bronx. Owner on premises.

Jersey City.

Jersey City.—6 rooms and bath; all improvements; 3-family brick house; good section. Gormley & Bridge, 408 Jackson Av., J. C.

Dressmakers—Milliners

Thirty cents a line.

DRESSMAKER and LADIES' TAILOR.—Remodeling; reasonable. Telephone 3224 Greeley. 116 West 34th St.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

EXPERT TUTORING IN SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS by special teacher these subjects, New York high schools. W. H. Grant, 155 W. 65th.

OPPORTUNITY

SALESMAN.—City, grocery, hardware, housefurnishing, druggists, wants live proposition. Z 369 Times Annex.

Six prompt replies were received through the insertion of this advertisement in The Times.

The Times rejects all objectionable or doubtful advertisements and welcomes information from its readers in aid of its efforts to keep its advertising columns absolutely clean.

Telephone advertisements to The Times—Bryant 1000.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine factory building, 18th St., near 8th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable price; will lease. W. B. Read, 100 4th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

$1,000 cash buys very fine 2-family house; steam heat, hot water, tiled bathroom; complete arrangements for two families; near station; house in first-class condition; one floor pays expenses. Address Owner, 45 Times Downtown

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$14 a month buys Jamaica house, 7 rooms, bath; heat, electric lights; cement cellar; large garden plot; little fixing will make this fine home; one block from trolley; $50 cash will close the deal; a chance of a lifetime. Address Park, Box 131 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash paid for Williamsbridge, Wakefield lots. Must be cheap. L 263 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Am forced to sell new 7-room home at Rutherford; all improvements; nicely decorated; shades, &c.; large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, Owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Your choice in an exchange. 1 and 2 family houses; 3, 4, 6 family flats; steam apartments; houses in Jersey and Freeport, L. I.; ripe lots in Brooklyn, Westchester and Freeport; brokers, note; new booklets free. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

79th, 142 E., COR. LEX.—Rent, $700. Suitable for PHYSICIAN, DENTIST, or Dressmaker.
Parlor floor, 6 corner light rooms; all imps.

Fine factory building, 13th St., near 8th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable rent; would sell. W. B. Read, 100 4th Av.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Desk room for rent in modern office building. Room 95, 33 Union Square.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

Mott House, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 525 J.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; quiet and restful; excellent table. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Owner offers exceptional accommodations for the Winter; large private house; sunny rooms; home table; very desirable; convenient location. Address Box 138, East Orange.

Elm Lodge, 36 Elm Rd., Caldwell, N. J., near Sta.; 650 ft. high; every improvement.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; board optional; ideal location.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th St.)—Desirable large, small rooms; electricity, phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

MADISON AV., 228.—Table guests; first-class meals; $8 per week; transients.

West Side.

11TH, 36 WEST.—Double rooms for married couples; excellent table; phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant single, double rooms; well heated; good table; reasonable.

58D, 57 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

58D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Exceptionally attractive double sunny rooms, (board two,) $16.

59TH ST., 220 WEST.—Gentleman can secure large bedroom, with running water, electricity, near bath, splendid board in first-class elevator apartment; private family; references required; extremely reasonable. Telephone 511 Columbus.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room, private bath, electric light; select people desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; board optional.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table; references; table guests accommodated.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bathroom; well appointed house; references.

72D ST., (Between Broadway and West End.)—Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; references exchanged.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Second floor front sunny room with board; references.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny front room; also back room; excellent table; table guests.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select home offers double and single sunny front room, also suite; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets; hangings to match; superior cuisine; seasoned French cooking; electricity, phone.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor; board optional; private family; moderate references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST.—GRAYCOURT.
Now open as a high-class boarding place. Write for booklet. References.

82D, 55 WEST.—Third floor, rear; bath; home table; reasonable; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath, modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D ST., 40, WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable, beautiful, large room; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

84TH, 14 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Finely furnished large, medium front room; excellent table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Gentleman to share suite of parlor, three bedrooms, bath with congenial party; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

103D, 250 WEST.—Unusual suite; accommodate gentlemen; families, seeking refined home; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Large sunny room; table board; references.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptional suite; singly; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH, 209 WEST.—Double and single outside rooms; lavatory electricity, elevator, telephone; Subway, "L"; references; board optional. Apartment 7E.

118TH, 147 WEST.—One, two large rooms; refined Jewish boarding house. Baehr.

122D, 129 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; American family; table guests; Subway; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Large rooms, bath; newly decorated; established 16 years; bountiful table; terms moderate.

145TH, 623 WEST.—Cozy room, with board, in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway, in Nicest Section,) "The Audubon," Select Family Hotel.—Bright rooms, good meals, $8 up, single; $14 up, two; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

A HOME, opposite park; Americans; large rooms, furnished, unfurnished. 35 West 124th.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

LADY desires board and front room with running water in a private family or select boarding house; state terms and accommodations. W 116 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room; running water; also single room.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large rooms; top floor; running water; $4 and $5.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large, double room; newly furnished; references.

43D, 4 EAST—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; bath; kitchenette; small room, bath; reference.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

60TH, 227 E.—Newly decorated double room; friends or couple; all conveniences; private house.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Elegant large rooms; use of kitchen; bath; phone; private house; suitable couple; near "L."

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

West Side.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

37TH ST., 17 WEST.—One large room and bath; references.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Rooms adjoining bath; high-class, private house; bachelors; reference required.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; steam, electricity; select.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Quaint house; rooms double and single, with bathroom.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private family, apartment; every convenience. Rosseau.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

54TH, (near 5th Av.)—Large front room, well furnished. Telephone Plaza 3893.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Front, back parlor; southern exposure; piano; conveniences, desirable; students.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

56TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; all conveniences.

56TH, 359 WEST.—BUSINESS MEN; CLEAN ROOMS; REASONABLE. DOCTOR.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive room in refined surroundings; elevator, electricity; telephone. Tappan.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman only.

58TH, 28 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone, other large rooms; excellent location; gentlemen preferred; $11 and $12.

61ST, 129 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, near Subway and elevated, $2.50 up.

65TH ST., 11 WEST.—Furnished, large, small rooms; scrupulously clean. Thomas.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with, without private bath; references.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; single room; running water; southern exposure; gentlemen.

69TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; suitable for two gentlemen or couple.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., WEST.—Genteman wishing large room, private bath, southern exposure, in elegant apartment, phone Columbus 5475.

71ST, 282 WEST, (cor. West End.)—Large, medium rooms; suite suitable 3 gentlemen; water; electricity.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, double; en suite; continuous hot water.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor; private bath; kitchenette; other large and medium rooms.

72D, 131 WEST.—Newly opened; select neighborhood; attractive rooms; private bath.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Doctor's office; profitable location; private house; all modern conveniences; very attractive, large rooms; private baths.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room, single, near bath; running water; electricity; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small third-story room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Single, double rooms; first-class service; $3 up; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Excellent large front room; references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath, electric light; reference.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity; telephone; convenient Subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front, back parlor, dressing room; one flight.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; excellent location; Subway; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also medium room; every convenience.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; single, en suite; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room; also front parlor.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, light, single rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two beautiful front rooms; newly furnished; bath; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; board optional.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; responsible private family. Apt. 4. Ochs.

85TH, 106 WEST.
Exceptionally fine, bright, single and double rooms; all conveniences; private family; reasonable.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and suite; piano; phone; ladies or gentlemen. O'Brien.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two-room suite or single room, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water; piano; telephone. D'Eglise.

88TH, WEST.—Well-furnished room, private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7013.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Attractive front room, dressing room; clean, select house.

92D, 68 WEST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; private house.

93D ST., 63 WEST.—Two well-appointed rooms; together, separate; private house. 1900 Riverside.

94TH, 100 WEST.—Beautiful single and double rooms; near "L" station; very reasonable.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Large double rooms; breakfast optional; private house; gentlemen preferred.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept large, small rooms; Subway, "L," telephone. Riverside 3249.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

101ST ST., 16 WEST.—Large, cheerful rooms; telephone, electricity, $2.50, $4; housekeeping. McNamara.

103D, 122 WEST.—Very choice light room, with bath; Apartment 1.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Delightful front room, overlooking Broadway; elevator; phone; gentleman. Arbuckle.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished outside room in elevator apartment with strictly private family; references. Apartment 35.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Business woman will rent one or two furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment to two business women. Call evenings, Apartment 6.

111TH ST., 507 WEST.—Dandy room; modern conveniences; $5 a week; gentlemen. Apt. 61.

112TH, 521 WEST.—One or two attractive rooms, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. Apartment 4.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman; private family; references. Apt. 43.

116TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractive, sunny room; reasonable; small family; Riverside Drive, Subway.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator, telephone. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 61.

118TH ST., 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Outside rooms, overlooking Drive; modern conveniences. Patterson.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms; sunshine; view; elevator; shower. Call evenings.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive suites, single rooms; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

119TH, 480 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large, airy rooms, opposite Columbia campus, $5-$7; famous restaurant. Apartment 28.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large, cheerful east and south room, overlooking Morningside Park. Apartment 51.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room; private family; board optional Oakley.

121ST, 501 and 519 WEST (Morningside Heights).—Delightful, all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms with southern sun; single or double, two windows; $6, $7 week; single, $4; single or double, with eastern sun, $5, $6; kitchen privilege; reception room for callers; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, telephones; Broadway Subway. Chaperons. Miss Williams, Tel. Morningside 8790; Mrs. Young, Tel. Morningside 4887.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Sunny room; one or two business women or couple; elevator, telephone, electricity; convenient transportation. Apt. 56.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Very light, pleasant rooms, opposite Teachers College, Columbia. La Fontaine.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites). Sherman.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Comfortable room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; homelike; reasonable. Clayton.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable. Carroll.

262D, 94 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private house; gentlemen. Telephone 5064 Riverside.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Superintendent.

BROADWAY, 1,672, Corner 52d St.—Third floor, large room; private bath; elevator service; all conveniences; private home; married couple or business men only. Tel. 4244 Columbus. Mrs. Bahr.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 87.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM; near Riverside Drive; private house; 79th St. Subway. Box H 21 Times.

IN MY private home; exclusive location; 2d floor; 2 large rooms, dressing rooms connecting; shower baths; 79th Subway; river view. Box H 20 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Corner 121st.)—Delightful outside rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apartment 92. Southern exposure.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Attractive room; near Columbia University; moderate. Apartment 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautiful front and back rooms; single or double; private family; convenient to Subway. Phone 3888 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—A choice of two large, well-furnished rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; in private family; running water; shower bath. Phone 4570 Audubon. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (6F.)—Housekeeping suite; river view; small room, with bath, $5; breakfast optional. 7028 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 136TH).—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2C.

WADSWORTH, 351, (193d St.)—Large, outside, comfortable room, suitable one gentleman; private bath; telephone. Apt. E.

WEST END, 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; Subway; references

WEST END AV., 543.—Sitting room and bedroom, with private bath; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERPONT ST., 48.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite; 15 minutes Wall St.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Rooms, bath, single, en suite; high-class private house; bachelors; references.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.
List your vacant furnished rooms with us; applicants recommended without publicity; only desirable places considered; meals optional. Telephone 5683 Bryant or mail description. Reliance Leasing Company, 25 West 45th St.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

A LADY of aristocratic appearance, social experience, business ability, tact and judgment desires confidential mission, where integrity will be appreciated. References. W 115 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, all around office assistant, seeks employment; knowledge of stenography; 3 years' experience. Miss Stemer, 327 Beekman Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Over 12 years' office manager; modern accounting methods; university training. L 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate; modern systems; twelve years manufacturing concerns; stenographer. Efficient, Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Expert; financial statements, trial balance, controlling accounts; $10-$12. N 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; $10-$12. F 61 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class chambermaid, colored, wants position; country preferred; personal references from last employer. Gregory, 119 East 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Young girl; best references. 2,144 7th Av. Coyne.

COMPANION, &c.—Educated woman, active, experienced, desires position as companion or supervising housekeeper; references. Address Miss Bryant, 26 Midland Av., White Plains, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—As nursery governess, French, German, English, thoroughly experienced, capable, wishes position; small child, two up; best references given. Mademoiselle, care of Mrs. Tollock, 143 West 140th St. Phone Audubon 1330.

GOVERNESS.—An American young lady wishes position as governess, with one or two children; please state what is required and wages. E. Caton, 312 Cleveland Av., Detroit, Mich.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl to do housework; sleep in. Goldman, 34 West 135th St., care Christen.

HOUSEWORK.—Chambermaid and nurse; colored girl. 2,151 5th Av. Lewis.

LADY desires position for French governess who has been in her employ four years; reference; child under 7 years. Call 29 West 85th St., between 10 and 12 Monday morning.

LAUNDRESS.—German woman takes laundry home, out by day; open drying; would clean office by week. Folderman, 414 W. 49th.

MAID desires position; capable seamstress; graduate masseuse. P. Nelson, 400 W. 54th.

MASSEUSE, experienced, wishes lady patients at residences; bath given invalids; body massage, $2. H. Nelson, 400 W. 54th.

MOTHER'S HELPER, COMPANION.—Educated woman will make daily, hourly engagements in any household capacity; unexceptional references. W 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, capable office assistant; can handle correspondence; competent stenographer and typist; seeks position where conscientious and intelligent service will be appreciated; willing to start at moderate salary; can furnish highest credentials as to character, ability, and honesty. Address I. E. Richter, 501 East 29th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, 27, seeks position; have had several years' experience; am neat and accurate; best of references as to my character, honesty, and ability. Address G. Ney, 225 West 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, general office work; high school graduate; capable, conscientious; salary, $12. Miss Newman, 244 East 117th St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent girl, three months' experience; rapid, accurate; excellent school record; no agency; $6. L 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, bright, is anxious to be well placed; willing to start low. Helen Stein, 605 Madison Av.; phone Plaza 1799.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, three years' experience; intelligent, capable, well recommended; English-American young lady. L 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three and a half years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; moderate salary. L 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; commercial, brokerage; high school education; familiar office detail, switchboard; A1 references. A 150 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; knowledge of general office work; three years' experience; no clock watcher; salary, $12. L 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated, competent; 3 years' experience; Christian; 22; salary to start, $10. G. L., 288 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant double entry bookkeeper; high school graduate; salary $10. M. W. F., 250 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER; limited experience; good education; foundation expert; $6. Helen, L 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; understands office details; refined American; references; $8. L 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable business school graduate; willing, industrious; American; $7. L 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; accurate; understands details; references; $8. W 95 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; takes rapid dictation; capable; references; $10. W 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' practical experience; understands office work; references; $8. L 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; conscientious worker; references; salary, $10-$12. L 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Obliging, businesslike; no clock watcher; accurate; beginner; $6-$8. A 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; charge correspondence; good grammarian, speller, accurate transcriber; $10-$12. N 209 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 4 years' general office experience; high school graduate. L 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Level headed, obliging, painstaking; hard, accurate, conscientious worker; $8-$10. E 97 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—BOOKKEEPER.—Bright, ambitious; two years' experience. B., 814 Hewitt Place, city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well-recommended beginner; transcribes accurately, quickly; neat, reliable; $6. W 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; knowledge of bookkeeping; three years' experience; industrious worker. L 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright capable beginner; business school graduate; $6. L 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience law, commercial; references; $10; capable. L 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; neat; $10. L 220 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

STENOGRAPHER, English; 8 years' experience; rapid, neat; highest references. Miss H., 407 West 52d St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (23,) 5 years' apartment house experience, handles 200 extension; references; highly educated; $8. L 254 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Experienced college graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Sisters; neat, young girls; willing, obliging; reference; $30, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman; excellent cook; 6 years' references. Cooper Agency, 657 6th Av.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Spanish, Irish, German; neat young girls; references; wages, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, audited, untangled; labor and expense saving systems installed; investigations; certified statements rendered; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960—1.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT'S CHECKER.—Experienced bookkeeper, starting accountancy course; references. David, 115 West 106th.

ACCOUNTANT, public, experienced, desires junior position, accounting firm. M. R., 98, 2,096 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and all-around office man, 23, 6 years' experience, 5 years with one firm, high school graduate, desires position with advancement; moderate salary. W. P., 612 5th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, office manager; good correspondent; age 28; married; 12 years' experience, with best of references. W 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, rapid, accurate at figures, good penman, desires position. Henry Harris, 605 Madison Ave.; 'phone Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER and CREDIT MAN.—Experienced; desires position with chance of advancement; 10 years with last employers. W 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, thoroughly conversant general bookkeeping; capable take full charge. M 242 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Good home training, educated, active, knows switchboard. Kenneth, 238 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Japanese (Christian) wishes position as butler or valet; any place. Fuji, 624 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 29, married, no children, careful driver, good mechanic, make own repairs, wishes country place; understands gardening; handy in everything in general; wife fine cook; 14 years' experience; best references. John Indrikson, Helmetta, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, careful driver, six years' experience, do own repairs, strictly temperate, drive any car, generally useful, wishes private position. Chauffeur, 643 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position private family; city or country; white, single; best references. Address Thomas Hart, 237 West 108th St. 'Phone 4881 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC,
single, (26;) 7 years' experience; honest, sober, reliable; references. Barnes, 684 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 4 years' experience; good mechanic; familiar with all makes of cars; been demonstrator for 2 years. "Competent," Box C 355 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position with private family; city or country; willing to be useful. Baarbsen, 1,190 Stebbins Av., care of Larsem, Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, steady habits; own repairing; moderate salary; city or country; highest reference. Patterson, 202 West 69th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position on private or commercial; good mechanic; best of reference. J. J. McCormick, 393A 12th St., B'klyn.

CHAUFFEUR; married; English; wife cook; both thoroughly competent. Willett, 266 West 24th.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class mechanic and driver, desires position. A., X Times Harlem.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires position afternoons, entire; clerical and tutorial experience. W 14 Times.

COOK.—Japanese, first-class, wants position, city or country; good reference. Ohara, 624 Lexington Av.

Couple, childless, plain German, aged 35, man good vegetable gardener, also horses, chickens, cows, lawn, wife good laundress of family small and plain, also housework, wishes position with private family; country or small farm; reference. Please call or write Couple, 262 West 107th St.

Couple, American, desire position, city or country; useful butler, wife good cook, baker, or entire work small family; can handle horse, furnaces, &c.; wife speaks French, German; have girl, aged 14; best references. W 86 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Young man, 18, seeks position as junior draughtsman; have had about two years' experience with well-known architectural concern in New York City, which on account of the present European war had to reduce its staff, necessitating my seeking a new position; my references as to character, ability, and honesty are unquestionable. If you are in need of a good man address X 313 Times Annex.

DRAUGHTSMAN, mechanical, tracer, detailer, seeks position; salary no object. W 89 Times.

EMPLOYEES'
WALL STREET RELIEF COMMITTEE
have on file applications for any kind of work, including stenographers, bookkeepers, telegraph and telephone operators, expert accountants, statisticians, bond salesmen, messengers, &c. Highest references, verified by committee. Apply 10 to 3, Room 109, 20 Broad St. Tel. Rector 4240.

HAVE you a position open for a married man, (35,) who at present is owner of a newspaper in the South, which, on account of the present European war and the cotton situation in the South, has not been able to make ends meet? I have been advertising agent, member of an old firm of advertising agents, editor and reporter on St. Louis, Denver, and Chicago papers; am also a member of the A. N. P. A. What have you to offer? Can furnish the best of references as to character, honesty, and ability. Address X 333 Times Annex.

OFFICE POSITION wanted by young man, 23, with good education; can figure good and spell well. X 347 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE COLLECTOR.—Young man, (22,) three years' experience; honest and thoroughly capable; excellent references. L 269 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, neat appearance, experienced in ladies' waist line, seeks position as salesman. M. D. Embs, 1146 Clinton St., city.

YOUNG MAN, possessing more than average intelligence, seeks position in the office of any concern; my experience has been along general business lines, and my ability enables me to fit into a position requiring steady application and attention; am thoroughly versed in bookkeeping, accounting, statistical records, collections, and a wide variety of office detail. Best of references as to character and ability. Address W. Ahronson, 555 West 171st St., city.

YOUNG MAN, possessing more than average intelligence, seeks position in advertising department of some newspaper in New York; have had several years' experience with one of the largest newspapers in Great Britain; am experienced in all branches of newspaper work, and hold exceptional references as to my character and ability. Address F. Bowman, S. S. "Maraval," Trinidad Shipping Co., 29 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG MAN, 25, a bookkeeper, accountant, office manager, correspondent, and able to take charge of credits, collections, and all office details, seeks position; have had six years of thorough and varied experience; can furnish best of references as to my character and ability. Address L 70 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years old, 5 years' experience in large purchasing department, speaks and reads German, wishes position that will offer chance to work into salesmanship; writes, stenography; best references. W 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN of 20 wants situation in the South for the coming Winter; hotel work, taking care of grounds, or anything; good references. X 320 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 20, well educated, good address; very competent generally; experienced stenographer, correspondent, office assistant. L 232 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position as office assistant or shipping clerk; satisfactory references. Samuel Greenberg, 211 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (23;) passed bar; law mercantile firm; no Saturdays. L 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced stock packer, shipper, any line. L 270 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Automobiles for Rent.

FOR HIRE—PACKARD LANDAULET, 7-PASSENGER, IN PERFECT CONDITION, WITH THOROUGHLY COMPETENT CHAUFFEUR'S SERVICES; MONTHLY. FOR PARTICULARS PHONE OR WRITE. INSPECTION INVITED. 9780 COLUMBUS. 112 WEST 52D ST., N. Y. N. J. HENDERICKS.

First-class limousine to rent; also late model Packard touring cars. Phone 6696 Bryant. Schrader Packard Auto Co., 141 West 43d St.

Packard landaulet town cars; up to date; also electric landaulet; best references. Shickell, 115 West 52d St. Col. 7046.

A Lancia, 7-passenger limousine, up-to-date; 30 H. P.; will rent by month, responsible. T 166 Times.

Automobile for hire; city or country; competent driver; exceptional rates. Phone owner, Schuyler 5551.

Packard touring and limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri. Phone 4832 and 4421 Harlem.

Will rent to private party high-class Packard limousine. Owner will drive. Schneider, 587 Park Av.

Elegant Packard touring, day, week, month; reasonable rates; excellent service. Morningside 2850.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert 9186 Columbus.

Packard limousine, town car, to hire; terms reasonable. Write L 101 Times.

Small Flat town car, laudaulet $350 a month. Gilbert, 9186 Columbus.

Automobile Supplies.

Tireseal instantly seals punctures; indorsed by leading rubber companies; not a filler; saves tires, saves annoyance, saves money; demonstration cheerfully given; call and be convinced. Proud's Garage, 114 West 54th St.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. "Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents."

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7980 Col. Special class for women.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

LEGAL STENOGRAPHER, experienced; $18. Box L 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant; one with superior ability, capable of working into an excellent position; give references and salary. Secretary, 256 Times.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2 and 4 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

WOMAN.—We have a position open for well-educated woman of good appearance, over 25; salary and commission. Mr. Noble, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

WOMAN WANTED to help with children and housework; good home in a small town in the South. Box 159, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' course. Students subject to probation. Graduates registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; neat appearance. Call 134 East 30th St., between 2 and 4, Monday.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; capable of handling dignified, attractive, good-paying proposition on flat 10 per cent. commission; good references required. Address S., 416 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL. No. 27 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT. Director.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTOmobile School. Owners' courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school. Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits. 27 opportunities. Particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS wanted to sell new patented automobile accessory; can easily make $100 weekly. Apply 112 West 54th St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty Cents a Line.

OFFICE FURNITURE.
A complete stock of new and second-hand office furniture, desks, tables, chairs, sectional bookcases, filing cabinets, &c., at prices that will interest you. 'Phone Franklin 3870.
THE OFFICE FURNITURE TRADING CO.,
275 Canal Street, Near Broadway.

For Sale.—One large, fine curl, PERSIAN LAMB MUFF; cost new this season, $65; will sell for $40 cash; owner going South to make home.
Room 515, Martha Washington Hotel.
Any evening, between 7:30 and 9:30.

Flat double, roll tops, bookkeepers' desks, tables and chairs for sale by private firm replacing with new; all quartered oak, comparatively new. Phone Rector 8652.

Contents handsome apartment; mahogany dining room, parlor set, &c. West End Storage, 210 West 89th., Tuesday and Wednesday.

Second-hand time clock for fifty numbers. Address Room 814, 41 Union Square.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av.
between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

Will buy contents houses, flats, pianos, carpets. George, 155 East 125th. Phone 1299 Harlem.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISADOR ZAGON, trading as I. ZAGON & CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 20,377.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isador Zagon, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated October 17th, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 19,783.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD DELMAN and SOLOMON DELMAN, individually and as members of the firm of DELMAN BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

Creditors of Delman Brothers are hereby notified that on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Said creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
October 17, 1914. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERTHA RITTER, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 20,434.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bertha Ritter, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated October 17th, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District, N. Y.—No. 19,905.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES P. COX, Sr., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles P. Cox, Sr., are hereby given notice that on June 16, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, October 30, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, October 15, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Small leather purse, Sunday, 10:30 A. M., on 42d St. Elevated Station or Harlem train north; contents, keys, $11, stamps, receipts. Reward on return to Apartment 101, Iroquois, 49 West 44th St.

LOST—Sept. 12, between 236 W. 70th and Grand Central Station, ring, canary diamond, white diamonds surrounding; $100 reward, no questions. Address X 312 Times Annex.

LOST—White envelope containing telegram, copies of telegrams, and miscellaneous papers. Return to Thomas Woodward & Son, 43 Water St., city.

HEIRLOOM LOST, 14th to Long Island trains, Wednesday, brooch, sapphire, and ruby; liberal reward. Mme. de Montreuil, 225 W. 14th.

LOST—A crescent diamond brooch, Saturday afternoon, on Madison Av., between 93d and 86th Sts. Liberal reward at 7 East 93d St.

LOST—Diamond monogram pin "E. S. R." on Hamburg or Cypress Hill car Sunday 2 P. M.; reward. E. S. Rosenthal, 75 Canal St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, platinum setting, 44 stones, between 83d and 91st, on Broadway; suitable reward. Return to Bretton Hall.

LOST—On Sunday, diamond brooch, an heirloom, not of much value only to owner; $50 reward. 548 Riverside Drive. Apt. 5A.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, 6th Av. car, black silk bag containing $19 brooch; tickets Gamut Club. Pattee, 63 East 59th St.

LOST—Bracelet watch; reward. Return Endicott, 289 Madison Av., Endicott Hotel.

LOST—Gold watch, open face; monogram F. J.; reward. Jonas, 132 W. 104th St.

LOST—Gold watch pin; very small pearls; reward. Turner, 244 West 104th St.

MINK Boa, 7th av., 57th, 5th av., 58th. Reward. Wood, 153 West 57th.

LIBERAL reward diamond and pearl bracelet lost in taxicab Thursday night from Cort Theatre to 311 West 107th St.

$50 REWARD for the return of a gold stick pin, mounted with a diamond horse shoe platinum; no questions asked; lost between Piping Rock, N. Y., and 998 5th Av., N. Y. C. W. C. Wiley, 15 William St., N. Y. C. Telephone 550 Broad.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

FOUND—A pet cat; owner may have same by applying with description, 28 West 51st St., any day between 12 and 1.

LOST—Small black dog, short tail, white breast; "Flop"; $5 reward. 4 E. 94th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

CIVIL OR MECHANICAL engineer with $10,000 to $15,000 to invest and supervise its expenditure as officer in company; $50,000 has been spent in preparation for launching this business which is now started; will bear fullest investigation; give experience and references. X 316 Times Annex.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exch., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Rooming house, thirty bedrooms, well furnished; restaurant in building; profit $200 per month; leaving city. Address X 309 Times Annex.

Motion-picture theatre, 500 seats, nearing completion, for lease; extraordinary opportunity; also others. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

Part of millinery store to sublet; suitable for furs, dresses, or similar line; location 42d St., near 5th Av. Mme. Martha, 13 West 42d St.

Manufacturing business, successful, desires active partner; investment required; references exchanged. X 340 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Semi-hotel business; restaurant run by others; best part of town; $7,000; $5,000 cash. B 150 Times.

Furnished room house; large; sacrifice on account of sickness; good income. Inquire 306 East 143d St.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

Detectives.

Maltz Detective Bureau, 261 Broadway. Investigations. Telephone 5647 Barclay.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Laundries.

SANITARY work; quick service; collections. Custom Laundry, 870 9th Av. Col. 4829.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, outstanding accounts financed, notes discounted. Kutyn, Germania Bank Building.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty-five cents a line.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 3350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM A. LEVY, sometimes known as WILLIAM LEVY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Levy, sometimes known as William Levy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 29th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are hereby ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 17th, 1914.

NO. 20,464.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOL. MANHEIMER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Sol. Manheimer are hereby notified that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Said creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 17th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District, N. Y.—No. 20,105.—In Bankruptcy.—LEONARD C. SMITH, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Leonard C. Smith are hereby given notice that on October 2, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, October 30, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, October 15, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District, N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 20,092.—BARNETT JAFFE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Barnett Jaffe are hereby given notice that on August 25, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, October 29, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, October 15, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of David Weiss.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 8 Washington Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ostrich feathers, plumes, raw and finished products, fixtures, safe, machines, etc. JULIUS H. REITER, Assignee,
277 Broadway, N. Y. City.
HENRY J. BLOCK, Attorney for Assignee,
261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER A. LEVINSON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day Monday, Oct. 19th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 251 E. 78th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tobacco, cigars, cigar press, stand, tables, desk, fixtures, &c.
ISAAC STEINHAUS, Trustee,
WILLIAM C. RITTENBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 233 Broadway, New York.

BOMB IN FIFTH AV. ROCKS APARTMENTS

Wrecks Basement at 43, Hurls People from Beds, and Injures Fireman.

HOME OF ITALIAN OFFICIAL

Consul General Fari Forni, Recently Blackjacked, Lives There—Other Prominent Tenants.

An explosion which occurred yesterday morning at 6:10 o'clock in the basement of an eleven-story apartment house at 43 Fifth Avenue, corner of Eleventh Street, wrecked the basement, fractured the skull of William Walters, night fireman, shook residents of the apartment house out of their beds, broke windows and caused other damage in the lower floors of the building.

Policemen of the Boiler Squad who made an examination in the morning, reported that a small boiler had burst. Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles, who made an investigation at night after his attention had been called to the case by a TIMES reporter, found that a powerful explosive of about the same strength of the bombs exploded in St. Patrick's Cathedral and in the Church of St. Alphonsus, had caused the damage.

A resident in the apartment house is Chevalier Giacomo Fari Forni, the Italian Consul General to New York, who was knocked down by a blackjack on Sept. 18 as he was leaving the subway at Spring Street. This attempt on his life, according to the police, was made by the Black Hand. A year ago a bomb, which did not explode, was left in his office. He was out of the city yesterday.

Other tenants of the building are Gustavus T. Kirby and Mrs. Kirby, who is a sister of John Claflin; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Jr., relatives of Seth Low; Mrs. Amelia N. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. James W. White, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stenning Choate, Dr. and Mrs. Paulo De Vecchо, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dimond Bird, Miss Irene Lewisohn, and Mrs. Alanson J. Fox.

Ruin in Basement.

The explosion burst open the door between the boiler room and the sleeping room of Anthony Polack, night engineer, and buried him under a shower of plaster. He found the boiler room covered with plaster, broken woodwork, glass, and fragments of iron. Lying near a wall twenty feet from the boiler was the fireman, whose forehead had been split open by a piece of iron.

The small boiler, with its sides ripped open, lay five feet from its concrete base, which had been smashed to pieces. One of the massive columns supporting the building had been partly torn away. The asbestos was ripped off the adjoining large boiler. Water was pouring into the basement from a severed pipe of the tank on the roof, and was going up in clouds of steam when it came in contact with the heating pipes and the undamaged boiler.

Heavy sheet iron doors had been blown into the elevator shaft, and Polack could hear cries from the elevator man, William Grant, who was stuck in the car four feet from the bottom of the shaft and frightened by the steam.

The explosion smashed several windows in the rear of the Van Rensselaer Hotel, which fronts on Eleventh Street, and awakened the guests, and windows were shattered in the home of H. C. Dickinson, Assistant District Attorney, at 45 Fifth Avenue. Harry Love, clerk of the hotel, ran out, and seeing the steam escaping from the broken basement windows of the apartment house, turned in an alarm of fire.

In a few minutes fire apparatus arrived, with bells clanging and a noisy crowd had gathered in the street. This added to the alarm of those awakened from sleep in the apartment house in the hotel, and, hurriedly dressed, they began to appear in the street.

Report Heard for Blocks.

The explosion had been heard several blocks away, and hundreds who ran up and could not find out exactly what had happened collected in front of the old First Presbyterian Church at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, in the belief that a dynamite bomb had been exploded inside of it. The church was invaded by the I. W. W. raiders on March 1.

William Fuller, manager of the apartment house, began at once to take a survey of the damage, and found that the apartments on the lower floors had suffered considerably. In the apartment of Mrs. Berkley Mostyn, directly above the boiler room, much of the plaster had been shaken down, the door of the dumbwaiter had been blown open, and the kitchen was filled with broken glass and crockery. Mrs. Mostyn had been thrown from her bed to the floor, and other tenants told of similar experiences.

The police of the Boiler Squad, after looking over the flooded basement, concluded that the wreckage was due solely to the bursting of the small boiler, which was three feet high and two feet in diameter.

Manager Fuller, convinced that the small boiler could not cause so much mischief, called in the engineer of the Presbyterian Church and a steamfitter, who both asserted that some powerful explosive must have been set off inside the small boiler. Mr. Fuller learned from his employes that there had been no fire in the small boiler since Saturday afternoon. Inspector Eagan, after his investigation, said:

"It was not a boiler explosion. A boiler of that size could not have produced more than a fraction of the damage. A bomb containing dynamite or some powerful explosive was set off inside of the boiler. A boiler explodes upward. The force of this explosion was downward and sideways, as dynamite explodes."

Capt. Scoville of the Mercer Street Police Station learned from the bellboys that a man believed to be an Italian had entered the apartment house on Saturday night. When asked what he was doing there, he said he wanted money. He was ordered out. Mr. Fuller learned that a man who said he was answering an advertisement for a doorman to the apartment house had entered the basement shortly before the explosion.

Walters was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said his condition was serious. A purse was raised among the tenants of the apartment house for Mrs. Walters and her baby, five months old.

FAINTS AS MAN DIES IN ARMS

Had Supported Victim in Bay an Hour—Rescued Unconscious.

Harry Fiedler of 986 East Ninety-third Street, Canarsie, and his uncle, William Fiedler, 61 years old, of 67 Lee Avenue, Williamsburg, went out for blackfish yesterday morning in the younger man's twenty-five-foot power boat, the Oahu.

They cruised about the bay, finding no luck, and early in the afternoon, near the site of the Metapan's recent accident, they met George Jacobson of 227 Hull Street, Brooklyn, a friend, who was out in his boat with a party of fishermen.

The Fiedlers started home early, and about two hours later Jacobson pulled up his anchor. As Jacobson's boat neared Rockaway Shoals, about three miles off Rockaway Point, they saw a body in the water ahead of them. Jacobson tied a line about his waist and dived in after it. When they hauled him back to his boat it was found that the unconscious man he carried was Harry Fiedler.

There was no sign of his boat or his uncle anywhere. As the Jacobson boat made for Canarsie, the occupants worked over Fiedler, and revived him. He told them then that when the Oahu was off the shoals he had gone into the cabin, leaving the tiller in his uncle's hands. The latter had allowed the boat to ground and a heavy sea capsized it.

Fiedler says he saw his uncle in the water and swam to him. He thinks he must have supported him in the water more than an hour with the aid of a life belt he had put on. Finally, he says, his uncle died in his arms. Then he became unconscious.

Fiedler was hurried to his home, where he was treated by a physician. His condition is serious, and it is feared pneumonia will result from his exposure. The harbor police are looking for the Oahu and the body of the elder Fiedler.

ELEANOR GATES WEDS AGAIN

Former Wife of R. W. Tully the Bride of Frederick Moore.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Miss Eleanor Gates, the playwright, was married to Frederick Moore, the author and former soldier, in the home of Dr. and Mrs. William Spickers, 423 Broadway, here, this afternoon. Only a few of their closest friends were invited. The Rev. Walter Koenig officiated.

The bride wore a gown of pale blue brocade with a pale blue flowing net cape. Her hat was of white panne velvet, trimmed with one pink rose. She carried an ivory-bound prayer book, the gift of the matron of honor, Mrs. William Spickers, who was before her marriage Miss Reed Hutchins. Dr. Spickers was best man. Master John Powers Spickers, 4 years old, dressed in white, as page, carried a basket of pink roses.

Mrs. Moore was formerly the wife of Richard W. Tully, the playwright. He obtained a decree of divorce several months ago.

Mr. Moore is well known in literary and military circles. Until a few months ago he was editor of The Argosy, and is the author of "The Devil's Admiral" and many other books and short stories. He saw active service in the Philippine campaign and was a war correspondent during the Russo-Japanese War. At the time of the San Francisco earthquake he was a staff writer on The Examiner.

BATTLESHIP MORENO HERE.

Argentine Dreadnought to Prepare for Official Tests.

The battleship Moreno of the Argentine Navy, built at Camden by the New York Shipbuilding Company, arrived in the bay off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday morning, and will steam to the New York Navy Yard, where her hull will be overhauled, preparatory to the official tests, to be made off Rockland, Me.

The Moreno is one of the most formidable fighting ships afloat. She has a displacement of 30,000 tons with her full load, and will be required to make a speed of 22.5 knots in order to be accepted by the Argentine Government. Her armament consists of twelve twelve-inch guns in six turrets, and sixteen four-inch guns. She will carry 1,100 men. She carries two torpedo tubes, and is protected by Krupp armor. Amidships she has a twelve-inch belt of armor.

Among those on board the Moreno were Vice Admiral Onofre Betbeder, President of the Naval Commission; H. A. Magoun, Vice President of the New York Shipbuilding Company; Commander Ismael F. Galindez, and Capt. Jorge Galindez.

Policeman Hurt in Fire Rescue.

While rescuing Mrs. Vito Finnell and her two children yesterday from the burning tenement at 497 East 156th Street, the Bronx, Policeman Charles Armstrong was injured by broken glass. The woman and children were in a locked room on the third floor, and Armstrong broke down the door, the upper half of which was glass. His wounds were dressed at Lebanon Hospital. The fire was confined to the basement.

MRS. CARMAN COOL; TRIAL BEGINS TODAY

Physician Says the Alleged Slayer of Mrs. Bailey Retains Her Wonderful Nerve.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR SEATS

Defendant May Not Testify if State's Case Seems Weak—Selection of Jurors.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, who tomorrow will be put on trial for the alleged murder of Mrs. Lula Duryea Bailey, is bearing up well, according to Dr. Cleghorn, the jail physician, who has been visiting her in the jail here since her indictment some weeks ago.

"Mrs. Carman is naturally nervous," said the physician, "but she has withstood the strain wonderfully well and shows no signs of a breakdown. Her physical condition is such that she will be able to go into court tomorrow morning and face her accusers. She has somewhat lost her color, owing to her detention in the jail, but she retains her wonderful nerve, and there is not the slightest indication that she will not go through the hard strain without showing any physical weakness."

Mrs. Carman today held a final conference with her attorneys and with her husband, in whose office Mrs. Bailey was shot and killed. She said that she was anxiously awaiting the opportunity to tell her story to the jury. William Bailey, husband of the murdered woman, tonight announced that he would attend every session of the trial. Mrs. Bailey's mother, Mrs. Jennie Duryea, expressed a similar intention. Mrs. Duryee hoped that Mrs. Bailey's seventeen-year-old daughter Madeline would not be placed on the stand again, as the ordeal "would simply be a torture to the child."

It is predicted that the trial will drag along for at least two weeks, and possibly longer. The attorneys will make all speed in getting the jury, but it is thought they will exhaust the special panel of 113 talesmen before they complete the jury.

The trial will begin before Justice Kelby in the Supreme Court, and hundreds of curious persons, all anxious to get a glimpse of the woman on trial, undoubtedly will be at the court house long before the case is called. The Sheriff and other county officials have been besieged with applications for seats in the court room. Many of those who seek seats are women well known in society. They have all been unsuccessful, as no seats are to be reserved for the audience, and it will be a case of "first come, first served."

The Sheriff has made special preparations for a "rush" of spectators, and additional deputies have been sworn in to maintain order.

The greatest interest in this case centres in Mrs. Carman—whether she will take the stand in her own behalf and tell of her movements on the night of the tragedy. Her counsel, Surrogate Graham and George H. Levy, declared some days ago that they surely would place the defendant on the stand, so that the jury would have the opportunity of hearing her own story.

It is said now, however, that counsel for the defense will be guided entirely by the evidence the State produces. If they feel that she should go on the stand and deny some of the State's evidence she will do so, but if they think that no case has been made out against her she will not be forced to undergo the ordeal of taking the stand.

Counsel for the defense have primed themselves for a bitter attack upon the testimony that is to be offered by Celia Coleman, the negro maid, and Frank J. Farrell, considered two of the most important witnesses for the State. Both of these witnesses will be forced to undergo searching cross-examinations by Mr. Graham.

READY FOR 101ST BIRTHDAY.

Joseph De Long Interested in the War and Other World Affairs.

Although he had hoped to do so, because it was "Go-to-Church" Sunday, Joseph De Long was unable yesterday to make the trip from his home, 62 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, to the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. Mr. De Long will celebrate on Oct. 28 his one hundred and first birthday. Last year, when he reached the century mark, there was a neighborhood celebration, and this year there will be a family reunion.

Mr. De Long's sight and hearing are impaired, but his mind is alert, and he takes lively interest in the world affairs, particularly the war. While he thinks the Allies can better justify their position, he feels kindly toward the German people, and its is abhorrent to him that civilized Europe should be at war.

Mr. De Long was born in Berks County, Penn., and comes of Huguenot and Pennsylvania Dutch stock. For some years he was with the shipping firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and later was a warehouse owner. He retired about twenty-five years ago. His wife died in 1907, aged 88.

George Gould Would Vacate Order.

George J. Gould has filed an application in the Supreme Court to vacate an order citing him to testify before trial in his suit against his brother Howard to foreclose a tax lien on the property at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street that is worth about $800,000. The lien amounted to $54,609, and the foreclosure suit was begun when Howard Gould defaulted on the payment of $17 interest.

WHAT YOU WANT

Primarily, you demand style in a gown. You can get it on Fifth Avenue if you pay the price. You can get it here at one-third less.

Then you want exclusiveness. Fifth Avenue has it, but makes you pay the toll. We've learned to be exclusive without being prohibitive. How? By running a retail business along wholesale lines.

Gowns for street, afternoon, and evening wear from $18.50 to $55.00.

Made to your individual measure.

Lucille Gown Co.
DIRECT MANUFACTURERS TO THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN
TWELFTH FLOOR
48 West 38th Street

If everybody in the world drank CLYSMIC, how much better off the world would be.
At all bars, restaurants, soda fountains, and always in bottles.

CLYSMIC
King of Table Waters
Has no equal

Special This Week

Silk-lined, flat-braided, new-effect Cutaway coat and waistcoat, cut from fine imported black or gray Unfinished Worsteds, $31. English trouserings, $7. Full Dress suits, $40. Tuxedo suits, silk lined, $35. Choice of either black or white silk waistcoat. Black or gray English Thibet, silk-lined fall overcoats, suitable for any occasion, $25. Made to measure only. There is a rare advantage here.

Broadway & 9th St.
Arnheim

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th Street
FOR INFORMAL AND DELIGHTFUL DINING
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A.M.
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone-Broadway 29th-30th St.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE
BROADWAY AT 41ST ST.
VAUDEVILLE AS YOU WILL LIKE IT.
10—ACTS OF CLASS—10
JOSIE FLYNN AND HER MINSTREL MISSES
BILLIE SEATON THE BROADWAY FAVORITE
CAVIN, PLATT & CO. "After Twenty Years."
ORIGINAL TEXAS TOMMY DANCERS Direct from Europe.
HICKMAN BROS. & CO.
VERNA MERSEREAU & CO.
MIMIC FOUR | NATIONAL TRIO
ROBERT ROY | STEINER TRIO
Continuous, noon to 11:30 P. M.
1500 AFTERNOONS Best Orchestra & Balcony Seats 15 & 25c
EVENINGS 15, 25 & 50c
Smoking Permitted in Balcony and Loges.

H. H. Frazee's LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Pop. Mats. Wed. 50c-$1.50.
BEGINNING TONIGHT AT 8:15.
A. H. WOODS, presents a Four-Act Drama,
KICK IN
A Play of New York Life by Willard Mack.

PARK Thea., Columbus Cir. Ev. 8:10 | Phone Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:10. | 9590 Col.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"

WALLACK'S 30TH & B'WAY. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Beginning MONDAY, OCT. 26
"THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE"
Being LOUIS N. PARKER'S dramatization of Charles Dickens' famous story, DAVID COPPERFIELD
Seat Sale Thursday. Mail Orders Now.

ASTOR THEATRE, Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. NOW MATINEES WED. (POPULAR) & SAT.
THE PLAY THE WHOLE WORLD WILL GO TO SEE.
THE MIRACLE MAN
GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.

CANDLER THEATRE, WEST 42D STREET. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat.
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS "ON TRIAL"

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St. & 3d Av. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c.
FANNIE WARD in "MADAM PRESIDENT"

Under Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon.
ROSE GARDENS THEATRE
B'way & 52d St. 4 Times Dly., 2, 3:30, 8, 9:30 p.m.
150TH TIME Most amazing motion picture ever shown.
THIRTY LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA
A thrilling travelogue of adventure and discoveries at the very bottom of the ocean, most daring feats ever pictured.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
First Concerts
FRIDAY AFT., OCTOBER 23d, at 3.
SUNDAY AFT., OCTOBER 25th, at 3.
ZIMBALIST Violin
N. B.—Receipts from the first pair of concerts will be donated to the American Red Cross Society.
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c. | Houdini, Roszika Dolly & Martin Brown, Tom Lewis & Co., Fanny Brice, Eis & French, Willa Holt Wakefield
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | BLANCHE RING & CO., Eddie Leonard & Mable Russell, Ed Vinton, Others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Brice & King, Nat Wills, Cressy & Dayne, "Edge of the World," Others.

ATOP NEW YORK THEATRE, 3:30 to 2 A.M.
JARDIN DE DANSE
EVELYN NESBIT (MRS. THAW)
Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass & Clifton Webb, others.

CENTURY Central Park, W. 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2.
To-night, Wed. & Thurs. Nights & Sat. Mat., "MADAM BUTTERFLY," with Stanley, Lenska, Harrold, Chalmers, Kaufman, Jacchia. Tues. Night, Thurs. Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights, "JEWELS OF THE MADONNA."

44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way (Last Wks.) | Aft. 2:30 Eve. 8:30 25-50c
IRELAND A NATION
ROBERT EMMET AND OTHER HEROES IN A SOUL-STIRRING FILM. WITH MUSIC.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50. | Macklyn Arbuckle, "The County Chairman." Strand Orch. & Q'rtette. Next Week, "Behind the Scenes."

LOEW'S AMERICAN THEATRE & ROOF, 42d St. and 8th Av. 10-15-25c. | Marshall P. Wilder AND 10 OTHER FEATURES

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
THE PRIZE WINNERS

Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon
ROSE GARDENS DANCE B'way, 52d St. 3 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Dining, Dancing, Cabaret de Luxe.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & B'way. 2:30 & 8:30.
Military Drama in 4 Parts, "THE TANGLE."
Romance in 3 Parts, "THE LOCKED DOOR."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Daily Matinees 25c-50c-75c. DICK RUDOLPH & HANK GOWDY—The Famous Boston Battery, and 15 Big Acts.

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. | BURLESQUE Matinee Today. | CABARET GIRLS

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Every Night at 8 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50 Gallery Seats at 25c & 50c.

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.

COMEDY Thea., 41st. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow, 2:15.
Hit of New York & London Season! CONSEQUENCES

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. | Phone Bryant 46
Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON
And Co. of 100 inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE.

LITTLE THEATRE WILL OPEN TOMORROW EVE., 8:45, WITH THE COMEDY
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS

BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
The Money Makers with Emmett Corrigan & Alexandra Carlisle.

LYRIC. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. EVIDENCE | Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

SHUBERT—Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK
BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25 & 50c.
OLGA PETROVA in "PANTHEA"

39TH ST., N'R B'WAY. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. Popular Price Matinee Wednesday.
New York's One "THEATRE ON THE SIDE."
PRINCESS
FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS. They Run the Whole Gamut of Human Tastes and Emotions.
"STARTLING PLAY AT THE PRINCESS—'LITTLE FACE,' A BARELEGGED SCREAM."—Herald.
"'THE GOAL,' A GEM—NOBLE AND INSPIRING."—Press.
AGAIN A FIVE-TIME WINNER
"THE PRINCESS, AN INSTITUTION WHICH HAS NOW ECLIPSED ITS OWN ACHIEVEMENTS."—Telegram.
"PLAYS OF INVENTION, IMAGINATION AND HUMOR; AS USUAL, AT THE PRINCESS, EXCELLENTLY PLAYED."—Times.

39TH, NEAR B'WAY. Phone 1476 Bryant. EVENINGS, 8:30.
Maxine Elliott's
MATINEES WED. AND SAT., 2:30. WED. MAT., $1.50.
"Whiteside fiendishly fine as WU."—Eve. World.
MR. WU
WHITESIDE
A Soul Thrilling, Heart Throbbing Play of Oriental Love, Passion and Intrigue.

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Ev'gs at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
JOSEPH BROOKS PRESENTS
My Lady's Dress
The strongest dramatic novelty and the most fascinating play New York has seen in years.
BY EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
SEATS SELLING EIGHT WEEKS AHEAD.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway, 40th St Evs. at 8 Sharp. First Matinee Wednesday 2:15.
TOMORROW (TUESDAY) AT 8 SHARP.
WILLIAM GILLETTE BLANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
in the Drama, "DIPLOMACY."

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:10.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE with CHARLES CHERRY ANN MURDOCK ERNEST LAWFORD MRS. WHIFFEN

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
A LAUGHING RIOT

HUDSON MONDAY, OCTOBER 26. SEATS ON SALE THURS.
ROSE STAHL in a new comedy, A PERFECT LADY.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1 Mt. Wed. 25.50. St. Mt. 25.50.75
RICHARD BENNETT'S "DAMAGED GOODS."

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Ev. & Sat. Mats. 25 to $1. Wed. Mats. 25—50c.
JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY"

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

FULTON Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. 46th St., West of B'way. Ev. 8:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS WEST 42 ST. OPENS FRIDAY AT 8:15
SEATS NOW ON SALE
SELWYN & CO. Presents The Salamander
Dramatized by the Author, Owen Johnson.

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3093 Bryant.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FIRST NIGHT TOMORROW (TUES.)
MONTGOMERY & STONE
CHIN-CHIN
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

Reserve Your Tables Now for the rollicking "Bale of Cotton" Dance Next Wed. & Thurs., Oct. 21st & 22nd
Heaps of fun! Cabaret A-LA-BAMA! Bale of cotton given to best dancer.
60th St. BUSTANOBY'S (On B'way—Phone 8470 Col.)
Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50.

ARRANGE NOW TO BE AT the fascinating 'DANCE D'AUTOMNE' FRI. & SAT., Oct. 23d & 24th
Exceptional dancing corps in entirely new and original "Dance Des Feuilles Mortes"
No extra charges—"NEVER DULL AT ANY TIME."
39th St. BUSTANOBY'S (Nr. B'way—Phone 6780 Greeley.)
Selected Family Dinner, $1.00.

ELEVEN EAST 45th St
New York
APARTMENTS OF ANY SIZE
Restaurant a la Carte
SAME MANAGEMENT
The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Unfurnished and Furnished, by the Year or Transiently.
Also EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

A Hit!—SUPPER DANCES—A Hit!
Every Night, At 11 O'Clock
Cafe des Beaux-Arts
80 WEST 40TH STREET
Miss IDA ADAMS & Mr. LEWIS SLODEN
Assisted by The Versatile Four, Haston, Johnson, Mills and Tuck, direct from Murray's Club, London.

REISENWEBER'S 58TH ST. & COLUMBUS CIRCLE
Table D'Hote Dinner (6 to 9) $1.00. Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
Mr. Sloane & Miss Morgan in Ballroom Dances Nightly, beg. at 10:30
Complimentary Tea Dances 4-7 Complimentary Tea Instruction Free. Dan Caslar's Orchestra

THE POPPY ROOM
WALLICK'S
BROADWAY and 43D STREET
NO BETTER PLACE TO DANCE OR DINE

RECTOR'S New Ball Room
Broadway at 48th St.
Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.

THOMAS HEALY
JUNGLE ROOM, LOG CABIN, LOG HUT for Beefsteak Dinners.
BROADWAY AT 66TH STREET. Balconades (Third Floor), Ballroom, Main Floor Dining Room, a la Carte Service. Banquet rooms, private, for large or small parties.
Phone 9900 Columbus. Book Now for Season

63 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN NINE LESSONS, $5.
Entirely separate rooms for Private Lessons, which can be had any time without appointment from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M. daily. Expert lady and gentlemen teachers always in attendance. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ HOURS DANCING. 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 6 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
REMEY'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
919 8TH AV. (at 54th St.)
Phone 4557 Columbus.
Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

Why Pay More?
12 Lessons, Results Guaranteed $5
Wm. L. Loew, Jr.
2,700 Broadway, cor. 103d St.
Telephone 7339 Riverside.
ALL SOCIETY'S MODERN DANCES
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS 247 W. 42d St. Bryant 4674.
Select, not a public dance hall. Est. 1904. Latest modern dances taught privately and en class. Superior instruction. Private lessons; each pupil has room with instructor; no one to laugh at your mistakes. Terms moderate. Group and Class Lessons. Circulars mailed.

"Chez" Maurice
50th and Broadway.
Formerly Palais de Danse.
NOW OPEN Phone 1122 Col.
MAURICE and FLORENCE WALTON
THE KING'S FAVORITES.
FINE BAND—EXQUISITE CUISINE.

ANNOUNCEMENT
of the re-opening of the Newman Studio of Dancing. Personal attention and proficiency assured, at moderate terms.
Inspection invited.
2875 B'way, at 112th St. Tel. 1984 Morn.

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN,
Broadway & 50th St. (Ent. on 50th). Phone 1122 Col.
Open from 10:30 until closing time, incl. Sunday.
MISS JOAN SAWYER Assisted by NIGEL BARRIE
Dan Kildare's Band—Cuisine International.

FOX TROT, MAXIXE, HESITATION, LULU FADO, ONE-STEP, TANGO.
PROFICIENCY GUARANTEED; Private instruction.
Evening Classes Forming; 10 Lessons $5.
ETTLIN STUDIO, 64 E. 34th. Murray Hill 6534.

FRANCES MORGAN, 102 West 71st St. Columbus 2507.
Private Instruction in All Latest Dances.

MISS BOBBY BURNS, 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6305.
All Modern Dances. Personal Attention.

APARTMENTS NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY IN THE
ANDON APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st Street
Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
The location is the most exclusive in town.
Superior service is maintained night and day. Rentals are moderate, and include electric light.
Write, call or 'phone manager for booklet and further information.
TELEPHONE NUMBER, 8264 PLAZA

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
2 Blocks from Riverside Drive and Central Park. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door, new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.)
Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND FINEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up.
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
SINGLE ROOM AND BATH (per year). $540
2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year)....... $720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS, (per year)...$1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
Phone, 8270—Morningside.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC | Matinee Wednesday $1.00. 600 Seats Evening $1.00.
THE STORY OF THE ROSARY
Next—"Omar, the Tentmaker." Seats Thursday.
DE KALB Mats. Wed., Sat., 25 & 50c. Eves. 25, 50, 75c & $1.00.
"PEG O' MY HEART," with Elsa Ryan.
Next Week—"WITHIN THE LAW."

Christman Pianos
ARE
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE
Baby Grands, Upright & Player Pianos.
Any piano converted into a Player Piano.
USED PIANOS
STEINWAY GRANDS FROM......$150
BEHNING GRAND 125
SOHMER GRAND 150
PLAYER PIANO 200
AEOLIAN PIANO PLAYER........ 50
VOSE UPRIGHT 150
STEINWAY UPRIGHT............2.50
SQUARE PIANOS $5, and Cartage.
35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M.
No Extra Fare.
Lackawanna Railroad
Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M.
Kansas City, 9:45 P. M.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Howard St., Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

Here Is a Real Opportunity

THIS advertisement is worth money to you. It has money value because it offers Hart, Schaffner & Marx garments at a price that is extremely low when you consider their value. We want your trade—So we want you to know that we are selling some

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Slip-on Raincoats at $15

BIG, loose, comfortable garments these, made for wear in all kinds of weather—used as a Raincoat and also as a Fall Overcoat.

Made in Worsteds and Whipcords, some with silk lined shoulders—Regular prices $20, $22.50, $25, $28 and $30—Now $15.

Wallach Bros.
Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, at 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
Two Harlem Stores: (Open Evenings) Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.